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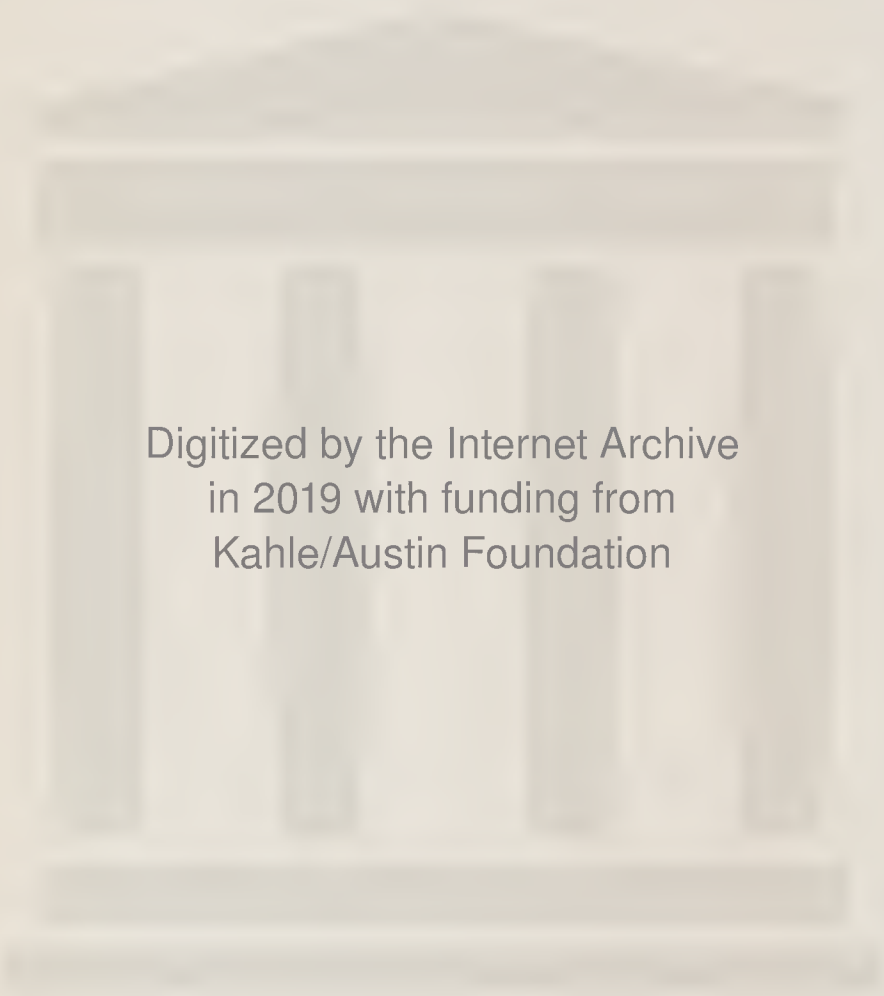

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

TWELFTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART V.

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.,

PRESERVED AT

BELVOIR CASTLE.

VOL. II.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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INTRODUCTION

TO

VOLUME II. OF THE CALENDAR.

In the general Report on the manuscripts of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, prefixed to the first volume of this Calendar, I gave some account of the manner in which the letters and political papers at Belvoir Castle were found and brought together from thirteen different quarters. That general Report was immediately followed by an introduction to the first volume of the Calendar, which deals exclusively with documents prior to the outbreak of the Civil War.

The second volume embraces the period between the years 1642 and 1770, during parts of which the correspondence is very abundant, while other parts are scarcely represented. There are, for instance, comparatively few allusions to the siege of Belvoir Castle during the Civil War, although there is a copy of the subsequent order of the Council of State for its demolition.[1] The wrath of the Manners family against the former Royalist Governor, Sir Gervase Lucas, seems to have been aggravated by the fact that he and his wife had been members of the household of the Earl of Rutland. Hence in one letter Lucas is mentioned under the name of "Judas," and his wife is styled "the mystery of iniquity."[2] In one of the few letters of the time of the Commonwealth preserved in this collection, Francis Prujeane, the eminent physician, describes a musical instrument called the "polyphon," and shows his dependence on other members of his own profession by refusing to go to Haddon, "it being a place too remote from help, if" he "should fall ill there."[3]

It has not been thought necessary to include in the Calendar a number of documents concerning the remarkable divorce of John, Lord Roos, but one of them, written in January 1667, shows how the bill for the divorce was pushed through an important stage. "On Wednesday last," says one of his agents in the matter, "I got six and forty of the House of Commons to the Dog

[1] p. 4. [2] p. 2. [3] p. 5.

231784

Tavern in the Palace Yard at Westminster, where were present Mr. Attorney [General] and Mr. George Montagu, . . . and as soon as they had dined we carried them all to the House of Commons, and they passed the bill, as the committee, without any amendments, and ordered it to be reported the next day." [1]

This Lord Roos did not take any prominent part in politics, and from the time of his succession to the Earldom of Rutland in 1679 to that of his death in 1711, he seems to have occupied himself with local business in the country, music, gardening, and horse-racing. It is stated in Collins's *Peerage* that he affected "a rural life," and that "when he married his eldest son to a daughter of the Lord Russell, there was an article in the settlement that she should forfeit some part of her jointure, if ever she lived in town without his consent." [2] Some of the letters noticed in the Calendar show that he could hardly be induced to attend to his Parliamentary duties or to present himself at Court. [3]

The successive owners of Belvoir and Haddon, whose correspondence is given in the first volume of this Calendar, were on terms of intimacy with the leading Englishmen of their day; the seventh and eighth Earls of Rutland were scarcely known beyond the circle of their relations and their neighbours. It might, therefore, be inferred that their letters and papers would prove almost useless for historical purposes. On the contrary, although they do not reveal the mysteries of contemporary statecraft, they are very valuable as illustrations of the social life of the later part of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth.

Grace, Lady Chaworth, daughter of the seventh Earl of Rutland, seldom wrote to her brother on business without adding some notice of the news current in London, and the Calendar gives a considerable number of extracts from her letters to him. From time to time she records the diversions of Charles II. and his courtiers. In a severe winter, the King drives in a sledge on the ornamental water in St. James's Park, and his sister-in-law, the Duchess of York, amuses herself with snowballing her husband and others. [4] In the autumn, the Queen is entertained by the members of her household at an elaborate picnic, to which the notorious William Chiffinch contributes no

[1] p. 8. [2] vol. i., p. 481. [3] pp. 85, 87, 138, 160, 164, 166, 169. [4] pp. 33, 34.

less than "12 dozen of choice wine."[1] The King's natural daughter, the Countess of Sussex, and his mistress, the Duchess of Mazarin, attired in evening dress, display their skill in fencing in St. James's Park "to the admiration of several men" looking on,[2] and Lord Sussex has some difficulty in reconciling his wife to the idea of leaving London. Torn away from the amusements of the capital, "Lady Sussex is mightily pleased with fox-hunting and hare-hunting, but kisses Madam Mazarine's picture with much affection still."[3] A beautiful Miss Fraser, seemingly the daughter of Alexander Fraser the King's physician, astonishes other ladies and alarms her lover, the poetical Sir Carr Scrope, by appearing at the state ball on the Queen's birthday in a dress of velvet embroidered with gold and lined with cloth of gold, said to have cost no less than 300*l.*[4] These are some of the events chronicled in the letters of Lady Chaworth.

Many of the letters quoted in this volume are addressed to Katherine Noel, daughter of Lord Campden, who married Lord Roos in 1674 and became Countess of Rutland in 1679. Her uncle, "honest Charles Bertie," who had been envoy to Denmark, and Secretary to the Treasury, and her cousin Peregrine Bertie, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, were among those who kept her informed of almost everything that concerned themselves, their relations, or their friends.[5] Thus her correspondence, happily preserved, differs from the ordinary news-letters of the period in that it gives the gossip of fashionable society rather than the rumours of the coffee-houses or the more formal intelligence supplied by professional purveyors of news. The Calendar contains abundant particulars as to banquets, masquerades, balls, and other entertainments at Court and elsewhere, matrimonial engagements made and broken, elopements effected, and duels fought. Interspersed among these are notices of new plays and new dresses, horse-races, cock-fights, and other forms of amusement.

A series of letters written by Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland, and intended for immediate destruction after perusal,[6] affords a curious insight into the life of a young lady of

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[1] p. 27. [2] p. 36. [3] pp. 33, 34, 36. [4] pp. 31, 32, 37.

[5] There is an article on Charles Bertie in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. xvi.

[6] p. 99.

fashion. She plays often at picquet, basset, dice, and cribbage, sometimes with money provided by her married sister, who bears the losses and receives the gains.[1] Nevertheless, her betting transactions are such as to give rise to a rumour in London that she has lost as much as 1,000*l.* on one horse race.[2] She goes to stay at Jenkins, in Essex, and thence makes numerous expeditions to London, her hostess, Lady Fanshaw, being accustomed to drive up to town to see plays, returning in the middle of the night.[3] After a jaunt of this kind, she spends the next day in bed.[4] When her uncle and a friend drive down to dine at Jenkins, Sir Thomas and Lady Fanshaw entertain them so hospitably that they sit up playing cards until eight o'clock in the morning.[5] When she returns to a quieter life in the Midlands, she enters upon a mining speculation, which she finds even more attractive than the card table.[6] Her relations show a natural desire to see her "well married," but one of them remarks sadly that "men look now to be courted as women used to formerly."[7] Nevertheless, they discourage the attentions of Chaloner Chute of the Vyne,[8] and Bridget Noel remains unmarried to the end of her life.

The Calendar contains many allusions to the fine arts.[9] A contemporary criticism of Sir Peter Lely blames him for representing men as "blacker, older, and moroser" in his pictures than in actual life.[10] Sir Godfrey Kneller, Cooper the celebrated miniaturist, and other less known artists, such as Clarett, Richardson, and Cibber, are also mentioned. Some letters of Sir Sackville Crow, who had been manager of the royal tapestry works at Mortlake, throw light upon the history of that manufacture in the reign of Charles II., and thus supplement the short account of it given by M. Muntz.[11] By his advice, however, some tapestry required by the Countess of Rutland was executed at Lambeth instead.[12] The pieces representing the story of Vulcan and Venus have unfortunately disappeared, but an older series of "the Apostles" from the well-known cartoons of Raffaelle are still preserved at Belvoir.

The early part of this volume contains many passages illustrative of the topography of London, from one of which it appears

[1] pp. 72, 97. [2] p. 98. [3] pp. 97, 101. [4] p. 104. [5] pp. 104, 105.
[6] pp. 108–110. [7] pp. 57, 60, 66. [8] pp. 66, 68, 69.
[9] See the Index under "Pictures," "Statuary," &c. [10] p. 27.
[11] *History of Tapestry.* [12] pp. 18, 20.

that Campden House and the surrounding estate in Kensington might have been bought in 1687 for 8,000*l.*[1]

A letter of the year 1677, interesting in connexion with the early career of the Duke of Marlborough, shows that James II., when Duke of York, made an attempt to check the sale of offices at Court.[2] In the following year, report said that a Secretaryship of State could be bought for 10,000*l.*, and a place in the Bedchamber for 4,500*l.*[3] In 1682, Viscount Campden seems to have paid 4,000 guineas to some influential person in order to obtain the Earldom which was eventually given to his son.[4] His wife's eagerness in the matter is very evident in her letters, and at one time the prize seemed so near that she deferred the engraving of some new plate in the hope of being able to place an Earl's coronet over the Noel arms.[5]

The Earl of Rutland seems to have applied for advancement in the peerage as early as 1689, and he obtained the promise of a Dukedom in 1702, through the influence of Lord Somers and other members of the Whig party.[6] A letter from Lady Rachel Russell (whose daughter had married Lord Roos, the Earl's eldest son), thanking William III. for the intended honour was found in that King's pocket after his death.[7] The accession of Anne, however, altered the position of affairs, and the Earl of Rutland did not improve his chances of promotion by absenting himself from the coronation, and by objecting to nominate a Tory as one of his Deputy Lieutenants in Leicestershire. In connexion with the latter affair, there is a very remarkable letter from his son-in-law, Sir J. Leveson Gower, stating the intentions of the new Queen:—"She is resolved not to follow the example of her predecessor in making use of a few of her subjects to oppress the rest. She will be the Queen of all her subjects, and would have all the parties and distinctions of former reigns ended and buried in hers, and in order to it expects that those whom she employs shall give the first example. Her Majesty's intentions and resolutions are great, and for the common good."[8] The Queen would not, at first, confer any new titles whatever, but after a while she agreed to carry out the promise made by her predecessor, and so the Earl of Rutland was advanced to the highest rank in the peerage in March 1703. He died in 1711.

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[1] p. 114. [2] p. 42. [3] p. 52. [4] p. 70. [5] pp. 65–70. [6] pp. 125, 168, 169.
[7] p. 169. It is printed in the old collection of her letters. [8] p. 173.

The correspondence of the second and third Dukes of Rutland is very scanty. The latter married the daughter and heiress of Robert, Lord Lexington, from whom his descendant has inherited some diplomatic papers of the years 1693–1694, which are noticed under their respective dates in the Calendar.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, John, Marquess of Granby, eldest son of the third Duke of Rutland, became eminent as a soldier, and acquired a popularity which is not yet forgotten. The earliest letter from him which I was able to find at Belvoir gives some account of the devastation of Scotland by the Duke of Cumberland after the battle of Culloden. Many other original letters and several letter-books relate to the campaign of 1747 in the Netherlands, and those of 1759 and the three following years, when the Marquess was Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Germany, and carried on correspondence with Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earls of Bute and Holdernesse, Viscounts Barrington and Ligonier, and other officers civil and military. Most of the letters addressed to him after the conclusion of peace with France are of a somewhat formal character, but there are among them several of considerable interest from Lord Townshend, showing his difficulties as Lord Lieutenant in Ireland in 1767 and 1768. A letter of February 2, 1770, gives a curious account of the circumstances under which Charles Yorke held the Great Seal for a few days, and his sudden death.

The chronological series of letters and papers noticed in the second volume of the Calendar ends with an allusion to the death of the Marquess of Granby in October 1770. The volume, however, comprises also a list of old inventories preserved at Belvoir Castle, with some extracts therefrom, and some notes on various ballads and other poems which I found there in the course of my researches.

The Index, dealing with the contents of Volumes I. and II. of the Calendar, has been prepared by Mr. R. H. Brodie.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

November, 1891.

CALENDAR OF

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.

VOL. II.

LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Vol. XVIII.

HOROSCOPE.

N.D.—The subject is to avoid tobacco at certain times. He will live to the age of 72.

JOHN BROWNE, Clerk of the Parliaments, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1642, March 26.—Sending him, pursuant to order of the Lords, a copy of the petition of the Countess Dowager of Rutland and William Willoughby, and requiring an answer thereto. *Copy.*

JO. ST. AMAND to LADY MANNERS.

1642[–3], February 15.—Condoling with Lady Manners on the death of her daughter Lady Lake, and concerning the education of the son of another of her daughters and Sir Sackville Crow.

SIR GERVASE LUCAS to HUGH SHIRLEY, JOHN SHIRLEY, and WILLIAM HAMPSON.

1643, October 9. Belvoir Castle.—Authority and warrant, in His Majesty's name, to "dreyne and fish all such pooles or ponds which are in Croxton Parke, for the use of His Majesty's Garison of Belvoyre Castle." *Signed.*

THOMAS HICKSON to SIR GERVASE LUCAS, Governor of Belvoir Castle.

[1644, September 14.] Barkston.—Petition concerning a cottage. *Six signatures, apparently those of neighbours of the petitioner.*

SMERRELL GRANGE [co. Derby].

1643–1645.—An account with Christopher Eyley, who appears to be the tenant of Smerrell Grange, and who in the account is allowed credit to be set off against his arrears of rent due for the years 1642 and 1643, for certain disbursements and charges for men and horses of the King's and of the Parliamentary army. Among the persons named are Colonel Gell, Colonel Dudley, and Colonel Mellward, Charles Lucke (Lucas), John Harpur, and Captain Hatfield.

U 60469. Wt. .

Sir Ha[mond] Whichcot, to his nephew, John Aeyre, at Belvoir.

1646, April.—Concerning means of raising money for his son, who has got into trouble as a "delinquent."

Major Henry Markham to the Countess of Rutland.

1646, August 29. Belvoir Castle.—"I have made all diligent search in these partes to find out Judas (Sir Gervase Lucas), but now have given over, being most certainly informed that hee is at Newcastle and intends for France. My Leutenant, whome I sent to search his brother's house at Fenton, mett one which came from Newcastle which saw and spake with the Beast. Concerning his Lady—the mistery of iniquitye—I shall not trouble your Ladyship with her scandelous and sawcy language of my Lord or yourselfe, and for conveyance of your best thinges from Belvoyre by her command, I have sent up both Jepson and Graunt, who will depose that shee did command from Jepson these thinges . . . as the gould cupp which Jepson affirmes shee hadd . . . . I hope your Ladyship will stope her voyage. According to your commands the chayres are sent up and the pictures, and the rest are ready."

John Eyre to the Earl of Rutland.

1646, August 29. Belvoir.—Concerning the missing property.

Major Henry Markham to the Countess of Rutland.

1646, September 1. Belvoir.—Concerning the missing property.

Deposition of William Unwin of Sutton le Dale, yeoman.

1646, October 22.—Concerning the missing property. Testifies to the breaking open of some trunks and taking out of linen by Lieutenant Bowman by command of Lady Lucas, and to the destruction of a great cloth bed worth 20*l.* to make cloaks for Bowman and another, in 1645. *Signed by Sir Thomas Hartopp.*

Deposition of David Dickens of Melton Mowbray.

1646, October 26.—Concerning the alleged breaking open of trunks, &c., with the addition that the linen was taken out to make shirts for the soldiers. *Signed by Sir Thomas Hartopp.*

Case relating to the Missing Property.

[1646, October.]—Apparently prepared for opinion of counsel concerning the alleged abstraction of property.

Thomas Beeston to ———.

[1647 ?] February 16.—Concerning a valuable gold cup which had been carried away from Belvoir to Oxford, and thence to Worcester, by Paul, the Governor of Belvoir's man.

Henry Manners to his cousin [John] Eyre.

1647, April 20.—Authority for a payment.

Lord Willughbye to the Earl of Rutland.

1647, September 13.—Acquittance for 50*l.*

Sir Thomas Fairfax to the Earl of Rutland.

1647, October 9. Putney.—I have thought fit to give order to Major Markham to remove the forces from Belvoir and to disgarrison the place. But when he shall have withdrawn, you will take special care to intrust the care of the place to such person of your own family or other relation as may secure its being for the service of the Parliament if need require hereafter. *Signed. Signet.*

Major Henry Markham to the Earl of Rutland.

1647, October 14. Belvoir.—I should have waited on you this day were it not that the disbanding requires my presence here. I send you the General's letter and desire a line under your own hand to whom I shall deliver the Castle; and if you desire any arms or powder for your use in the Castle and will let me know, I shall be ready to serve you; as I am this day to send away the magazine to Nottingham Castle. *Seal of arms.*

Major Henry Markham to his cousin, John Eyre, at Belvoir.

1648, May 1. Muston.—Acknowledging a letter.

W. Kent to the Earl of Rutland.

1648, May 2. Derby House.—We are informed that there is some design for the surprise of Belvoir Castle; and seeing that, if this should take place, it will be of ill consequence to the State as well as loss to yourself, we have thought fit to give you intimation of this, and enjoin you to secure the place against such surprise. Signed in the name and by the warrant of the Committee of Lords and Commons of Derby.

T. Lord Fairfax to the Earl of Rutland.

1648, May 4. Windsor.—I understand that Mackstock Castle, in Warwickshire, is surprised by divers who have been in arms against the Parliament, and I have received information out of Lincolnshire that a surprise of Belvoir Castle is feared. I have therefore appointed forty horse of Colonel Twisselton's regiment to march to Belvoir, for preserving the place from surprise, under an officer who I hope will be acceptable to you, and have thought fit to give you this notice that they may receive no opposition from your servants there. *Copy.*

——— to ———.

[1648, May.]—Concerning the occupation of Belvoir Castle by forty soldiers of Colonel Twisleton's regiment under Major Henry Markham. *Fragment.*

T. Lord Fairfax to the Countess of Rutland.

1648, May 18.—In answer, apparently, to a remonstrance against the sending of troops to Belvoir and complaints of their conduct; explaining that Major Markham was chosen as the officer because he was conceived to be one who would be most careful of anything concerning Lord Rutland. *Signed.* (*On the back of this is the draft, in the hand of the Countess of Rutland, of a letter to be written by the Earl of Rutland to Lord Fairfax.*)

The Earl of Rutland to the Parliament.

[1648, May or June.]—"Reasons why I ought not to be obtruded from my house at Belvoir nor the custody thereof denied me." Stating

that since the disgarrison he has kept the castle securely; that, though living for four months within two miles of the place, he has found no colour or probability of a design to surprise it; that the surprise of Mackstoek Castle is no example in point; that the Committee of Safety only desired it to be kept secure against surprise, not to be made into a garrison; that the Committee of Safety gave the general no authority for his act in sending troops, but only commended the place to the Earl of Rutland's more watchful diligence. *Draft or copy. Copies of four letters, of 2nd and 4th May, above abstracted, are appended.*

The Council of State at Derby House.

1649, April 3. Tuesday.—"Ordered that it is for the service and safety of the Commonwealth that the Castle of Belvoir be demolished.

"That the Earle of Rutland be made acquainted with this vote. And that Mr. Martyn doe repaire to his house here in this towne for that purpose." *Examined copy.*

J. Eyre to Henry Wright, at Belvoir Castle.

1649, May 4.—Concerning horses. "It's not yet fully resolved what's to be done to Belvoir Castle. . . . Will it not trouble you to have a hand in pulling downe Belvoir Castle? I believe it, but it cannot be helpt, better soe then by strangers. And God's will be done. I must tell you I'me very angry and grieved, but who cares for it? My service to the noble Governor and his Lady, to the Lieutenant and all other frendes." *Seal.*

Major Henry Markham to the Earl of Rutland.

1649, May 4. Belvoir.—Mr. Henry Manners has shown me a letter from the Council of State concerning the demolishing of Belvoir Castle. Neither I nor any under my command will oppose what you shall command to be done therein.

Robert Collin to the Earl of Rutland.

1649, November 25. Croxton.—Praying for a remission of rent. *Subscribed with an answer, remitting 6l., by the Earl of Rutland.*

The Engagement.

1649, March 19.—Certificate under the hands and seals of two justices that Dame Grace Manners of Holborn has subscribed the engagement of fidelity to the Commonwealth. *Two seals.*

Commissioners for Advance of Money.

1650, October 28.—Resolution, by consent of both parties, that the cause of Lady Manners be heard next Friday at twelve. *Four signatures.*

The Earl of Lindsey to the Earl of Rutland.

1653, November 22. Rycott.—On private affairs.

Robert Saunderson to Mr. Wright, at Belvoir Castle.

1655, October 27. Botheby Paynell.—Concerning heraldic designs for certain windows. *Seal of arms.*

Francis Prujeane to [the Countess of Rutland].

1655, December 14.—I was glad to hear that Mr. Atwood, "an oculist of good fame," was come to visit Mr. Alsop, and I hope shortly to hear of his recovery.

"The polyphon is an instrument of so different a stringing and tuning that its impossible to play what is sett to it on any other hand instrument. There are three rows of strings one under another, eight or ten small short trebles which ly under the frets, there are onely five strings stopped, and yet there are on it above forty single strings. Nothing can resemble the harp so much as it. I am casting about to get one for your Ladyship, and am in hope to find it. This town is now in a melancholick condition, the gentry and nobility beinge eyther driven from it or loth to come to it. I thank God I have some diversions that take away the thoughts of our present harde state. . . . I durst venture to Belvoir, but am very much afrayd of Whaddon (Haddon), it being a place too remote from helpe if I should fall sicke there."

The Earl of Rutland to George Hopkinson, at Ible.

1657, October 16. Haddon.—On business.

Jeremy Taylor to [the Countess of Rutland].

1658, June 21. Annesley.—"Most honoured Madam, Being enabled, by God's blessing and your favours, I have performed thus much of my journy, and am at Annesly in my attendance upon your excellent daughter; to whom I am to pay many honours for her very great excellencies; but yet I find none more remarkeable then her greatest piety, love, and veneration to your Ladiship; in which she is so exemplar, so large, and so expressive, that her duty to you—Madam—does apparently make a very great part of her religion to God. Madam, I did according to your Ladyship's commands discourse with my Lady Chaworth of the intervening discourses betweene you, and I find what I ought to have expected, nothing but recognitions and acknowledgment of your greatest tendernesse, wisedome and affections to her; and for anything that can concerne the estate of her owne affaires in relation to my Lord Chaworth, all things are so well, and he so very loving, and my Lady so perfectly satisfied with his worthy comport towards her that she really believes herselfe a very happy person, and is confident it will every day increase. And therefore I humbly conceive that if ever you have noted or heard of any overtures of unkindnesse betweene them, your honour will thinke it fitt to take no notice of it; for nothing is so great a security to love as never to remember any unkindnesse; but when things are well to suppose them that they were ever so; and though they are better now, and still grow better every day, yet they were never ill, unlesse any accident or violence of chance might casually intervene.

"Madam, we all know that you are wise and a great lover of your childrens' happinesse, and in this particular your Ladyship can never better consult to the comfort of your excellent daughter, then by being curious to avoid any mention of any unkindnesse that ever could have beene supposed to have beene offered to her. Madam, I humbly begge your pardon for this boldnesse; I know to what excellent person I humbly offer this notice and opinion; and that the same charity and wisedome which inclines your Ladyship so strongly to doe wise and good things for your children, will not be displeased with your servant for speaking that truth which I know is agreeable to the sense and reason of your Ladyship. Madam, I shall pray for all happiness to my sweet Lord Rosse (Roos) and his hopefull Lady; and to your Ladyship, and

to all your noble family, all the joyes and honours and blessings which you can expect from God's goodnesse.

Petition and Certificate.

1658, December 23 & 28.—Petition by agents of the Earl of Rutland to the "Lords of His Highness most Honourable Privie Councell," concerning the assay of some minerals, with certificate dated from Goldsmiths' Hall, and bearing the signature "Alexander Jackson."

H. Plumptre to [the Countess of Rutland].

1659, May 15.—On family affairs. Anticipations of a birthday. "Enter it into your Calendar with red letters, that when it comes, it may be celebrated with cow heeles, and tripes, the keenest mustard, and the bitterest wormewood drinke. My devotions need not to be wakened to beare a part in the sacred rites of that blessed birth-day. I shall not fayle then to offer a sacrifice—out of your own cups—to the healthe and happinesse of his Lordship, your Ladyship, and bothe your posterityes, wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollityes, and may partake more of Mayes then Julyes."

Robert, Lord Lexington, to [the Countess of Rutland].

1659[–60], January 11. Strand.—"Newes here Madam is fallen to nothing. Lambert deserted of all his soldiers, and any petition with (*sic*). Fleetwood is cummyn to town this night with about forty men which is all that hath not quit him, all the discourses of motions and stirrings in other places all dispersed or declare for the Parlament so as all is here in a great calm, and sutch a tourn and damp of newes in a day's time, as I believe was never heard of, the Kinge of Spayne's onely sonn reported dead which its believed may happen to ocasion the breach of the marriage betwixt France and Spayne though not the peace."

Sir Gervase Lucas.

[1661 ?]—"Gervise Lucas served George Earle of Rutland as gentleman of his horse some yeares when he dyed. John, the now Earle, received him into his service, and employed him in that office, during which times he received severall sums of money to the value of 300*l.* not as yet accounted to his Lord. 1641 the late unhappy warre began betwixt His late Majesty—of blessed memory—and the then Parliament to ingage in which against His Majesty this Lucas did incessantly instigate his master the Earle of Rutland, but could not move him against his allegiance. In this attendance he and Lady Rutland's waiting gentlewoman married, upon which both were put away with disfavour for just reasons, which being disappointed in, he living at Newarke, and studying revenge, undertook to surprise Belvoire Castle for the enlargement of the garrison there, so he went to Oxford, procured the King's warrant and surprised the Castle in the night, in which was onely the said Earle's steward with some few servants and neighbours to preserve it from outrages, and not in any hostile manner. Soon after the taking thus, it pleased His Majesty to write a gracious letter to the Earle of Rutland that he did not seize it out of any distrust of his fidelity, but necessity of the warre, and for His Majesty's service, and what the Earle of Rutland should be damnified thereby he would make him reparation.

"The King making Lucas Governor of Belvoire, Lucas received three whole yeares rents due to the Earle of Rutland which were about 10,000*l.*, impoverished his tenants, made havocke of deere in the Chase, cut downe all the trees about the Castle, which utterly defaced the seat, and a great number of trees remote from the Castle, spoyled the furniture left there, and imbezelled linnens and other furniture to his owne proper use. These irreparable losses caused the Earle of Rutland to lay severall great actions on Lucas he comming into England under protection of Oliver Cromwell who rendring himselfe to the Earle upon mediation of friends entred into bond of 1,000*l.* to answer to the Earle of Rutland his old reckonings, and to be responseable for what could be prooved he converted to his owne use. Upon this bond he was arrested, and committed to the Fleete, where he was until His Majesty by the Lord Chancellour commanded the Earle of Rutland to discharge him from that imprisonment."

Memorial of Parishioners of Whitwell, in the county of Derby.

1662, March 13.—Complaining of neglect of duty in their Minister, Mr. Boham, and praying those in whose power it is that they would remove him. *The memorial with* 29 *signatures is a copy, and signed by* 8 *more subscribers.*

Gilbert, Bishop of London to [the Earl of Rutland].

1663, April 11.—I found Mr. Boham ready to comply with what I desired, and so he freely resigned the benefice he enjoyed by your favour, and presented one Mr. Campfield, a person very deserving for his learning and good life, and one who will feel obliged to you as his patron.

Landed Property.

1664, August.—"To the well managing of an estate of 10,000*l.* a year or upwards, there may be required these principal officers:—viz. (1) a steward (or commissioner) of the estate, (2) a receiver generall, (3) an auditor, (4) a ryding solicitor." Details of their respective duties.

Benjamin Camfield to [the Countess of Rutland].

1665, January 1. — A poetical essay of prayers and wishes for the New Year.

Robert, Lord Lexington to [the Countess of Rutland].

1666, April 22. Kelham.—On family affairs. *On the other side is a copy of a letter of the same date signed "F. R." in the hand of the Countess of Rutland.*

The Earl of Rutland to his son, Lord Roos.

1666, May 1. "Beauvoir."—On family affairs.

Lord Chaworth to [the Countess of Rutland].

1666, June 21. Annesley.—On family affairs.

Edward Mountagu to his sister [the Countess of Rutland].

1666, November 16.—Concerning a proposal of marriage between her daughter Lady Dorothy Manners and Lord Brudenell (eldest son of

the Earl of Cardigan) a Catholic. "I am sorry you have no inclination to treate with this noble fortune that is now propounded. If the young Lord was a strict and a grounded Papist there was some danger my Lady Dorothy might bee perverted, but considering all things there is no danger and so I am told by honest Protestant divines, and I know many live happyly together that are not both of on relegion and what scandall you cann under goe when the Councell and Parliment and Bishops approved of the King's marring a Papist I know not . . . . I think it a thing not fit to propound that my Lord Brudenell should change his relegion upon his marige, if your daughter was never so g[ra]nd for I believe they will take it in very greate scorne."

The Same to the Same.

1666, November 18. Boughton.—Concerning the same subject.

The Earl of Cardigan to ———.

1666, November 18. Deen.—Concerning the same subject.

The Earl of Cardigan to Lord ———.

1666, November 22. Deen.—Concerning the same subject.

Edward Mountagu to [the Earl of Rutland].

1666, November 27. Boughton.—Concerning the same subject.

Edward Mountagu to his sister [the Countess of Rutland].

1666, November 28 and 30. Boughton.—Concerning same subject. *Two letters.*

Durand Allsopp to [the Countess of Rutland, at Haddon].

1666[–7], January 5 and 8.—Concerning the progress of Lord Roos's divorce bill in the House of Lords. *Two letters.*

The Same to the Same.

1666[–7], January 26.—"On Wednesday last, with the approbation of Mr. Attorney and Mr. George Mountagu, I gott six and forty of the House of Commons to the Dogge Tavern in the Palace Yard att Westminster, and gave them a dynner, where was present Mr. Atturney and Mr. George Mountagu; my Lord Roos was taken with a fit of the collicke, and was forced to run away before dynner, and as soone as they had dyned, we carryed them all to the House of Commons and they passed the Bill, as the Committee, without any amendments, and ordered it to be reported the next day; since which tyme Mr. Atturney, who is to make the report, could not possibly get an opportunity having offered att it every day, but on Moonday we have spoken to all our friends to be here betymes in the morning and so make noe doubt in the least to passe the Bill, since all is done but to get it read the last tyme, which will not be an houre's worke, and we are in the lesse feare to passe the Bill —since nothing can give obstruction but shortness of tyme—because the Parliament will not be proroged until Monday sennight att soonest. Therefore, noe doubt but the Bill will passe."

Deputy-lieutenants for the County of Leicester.

1666[–7], March 1. Belvoir Castle.—Formal presentation to the King by the Earl of Rutland, of Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Leicester. *Signed. Seal.*

Edward Mountagu to his sister [the Countess of Rutland].

1667, March 29, and April 6.—Reverting to the proposal of marriage between Lady Dorothy Manners and Lord Brudenell. *Two letters.*

The Earl of Cardigan to the Countess of Rutland.

1667, April 22. Deen.--Concerning the same subject.

The Same to the Same.

1667, April 26.—The same subject. "Madame, as for those inestimable jewels you are pleased to fear may be lost—if not breade your way—I shall confide in God's mercy soe farre as to beeleive what your Ladyship thinks lost, wilbe found in Heaven; and give me leave Madame to say soe much for my prefession: that it is better being of that religion which boath parties hold salvation in, then of that wher one party is diffident of. Madame, as to what my Lord Mountagu and my sonne hath acquainted me with concerning your Ladyship's desier in having their children bred by them, and seeing your Lord and self condescends to it, I shall doe the same, as esteeming it their obligations and none of ours."

The Same to the Same.

1667, May 5. Deen.—A complimentary letter on the same subject.

The Earl of Cardigan to [the Earl of Rutland].

1667, May 6. Deen.—"Farre be it from me—my Lord—to enter into dispute with your Lordship in matters of religion, considering we are both fixed to dye in that we now live in; but give me leave to undeceive your lordship, that conceives I hold all damned in that prefession you are of, for I assure your lordship I will not be so rash as to make a judgment of mine own either against Turk or Jew, and therefore much less against you, and so wanted not charity that there might be a diffidence of one side. For the Church of England holds the three creeds as well as we, viz. The Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, and that of Athanasius, wherein is expressed that he that beleeves not the Catholick faith wholly, intirely, and inviolably shall—without doubt—perish everlastingly. Therefore if there be any condemnation to your Lordship's opinion, it is the Creed's, not mine. Your Lordship is pleased to say you beleeve that sound part of the Catholick Church which the Church of England holds, and I conceive there is no one point in the Catholic Church unsound, therefore I beleeve it wholly as the Creeds teach me, and so shall referre it to your Lordship's great judgment which is the nearest way to salvation. I should not have troubled you with this my weak relation, had not your Lordship's letter given occasion for it."

The Lords of the Council to [the Earl of Rutland].

1667, June 11.—Concerning the calling out of troops under his command. *Copy by Richard Browne.*

The Earl of Cardigan to the Countess of Rutland.

1667, June 12. London.—Concerning proposed settlements.

The Lords of the Council to [the Earl of Rutland.]

1667, June 18.—Concerning the partial disbanding of troops in his Lieutenancy. *Copy.*

CHARLES II. to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

1667, June 29.—Requiring him to use his endeavours to obtain loans from persons within his Lieutenancy to meet the present emergencies. *Sign manual. Countersigned by William Morice. Also a copy of the same document.*

The EARL OF CARDIGAN to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1667, July 8. Deene.—Concerning proposed settlements. I see by your letter that my Lord Rutland and your Ladyship are not satisfied with my overtures. It is time to come to a conclusion, and I must be so plain as to say I will not be drawn higher.

EDWARD MOUNTAGU to his sister [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1667, July 8 and 15. Boughton.—Concerning same subject. *Two letters.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1668, April 16. Boughton.—Concerning a proposal, made through Lord Exeter, for a marriage between Lady Dorothy Manners and Lord Ashley's son. *On the back is a rough draft of a letter in the hand of the Countess of Rutland.*

LADY MARY BERTIE to her "sister," KATHERINE NOEL, at Exton.

1667, September 14. Exton.—A youthful letter, conveying thanks for the use of some ink.

G. LADY CHAWORTH to her brother, LORD ROOS, at Wellenor.

[1668, May?] 4.—"I blesse God and thanke your Lordship and your French cousin for the happy niewse of your good recovery which was reported variously enough to affright me. I saw Mr. Ho. yesterday who deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side. I am sure you and I pitty him much. The Generall is so ill at Newhall that he is dispaired off. The D[uchess] of Y[ork] breaks out so ill of her face visibly—and of her leg againe as people talke—that she yesterday was blooded and kept her bed yet admitted visiters in the afternoone, and the most fine was Lady Mordant new come from France, who so lately saw Lord Clarendon that they went to wispering instantly: Lady Castlemain one of the cabale brought her; but the best niewse and that which I hope will be a foundation of a solid happynesse is the great probability of the good Queen's being with child seven weekes gone and truly I have some circumstances of crediting itt, God say Amen.

"The King of France hath lately made a closet which they call a cabinet of cristall and philigrin and four large cristall cesterns att each corner in which are perfumed gloves, fans, and all sorts of delicate bijoux for each lady to take att her pleasure and as they are emptied they are replenished."

The SAME to her brother, LORD ROOS, at Wellenor.

[1668, May] 26.—On business.

LORD CHAWORTH to [the EARL OF RUTLAND].

[1668, July —.]—On family affairs. *On the other side is another letter—apparently a copy—dated June* 25, 1668, *on the same subject.*

Lord Chaworth to Mr. Allsop.

1668, August 3. Brooke.—"I doe heare from good hands, that you should report, that I should speake very ill favo'red things to you at London concerning my wife—which I doe and will maintaine is a dam'd lye. If you said any such thing I would advise you to eate your words imediately, else—by the liveinge God—I'le crame them downe your throate with my sworde—and that very shortly. If you love yourself, sett your hand to this enclosed, els take what follows. Soe I remain. To serve you. Chaworth." *Copy.*

The Earl of Ailesbury to the Countess of Rutland.

1668, August 6. Boughton.—Discussing, with reference to Lord Roos, the question of second marriage after divorce.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother Lord Roos, at Wellenor.

[1669, March 31?]—"I hope this will congratulate your safe returne, deare brother, though it cannot your victory, for I heere your horse hath lost, but that you were so skillful as to foresee itt, and not to lay your monies. . . . . The D[uke] of Y[ork's] closett was found broken open yesterday, a chest in itt also, and a cabinet, and all his papers taken, but watches and some plate never stir'd, and one box wherin he had monny not touched, nor nothing wanting but papers; this is now the great talke and amazement of the wholle towne; and some so foolish now to cry the Duchess hath done itt, to looke out for love letters; but it's so idle that none creditts itt. Alas, she is both to wise, and to much indisposed, to be so curious, being att this time broken out in severall places of her face and body, and now in phisick, that she is not seene. Lord Cavendish is this day gone towards France, the priviledge being out he dares not trust his creditors; and he hath given such bonds and statutes that his father canot eassily compound his debts, and therefore lets him wander. Lord Huntington's marriage, his mother telles me, is as good as concluded with Sir James Langham's daughter, who gives 20,000*l.* downe, besides expectations."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1669, April] 8.—"I am glad the mum and corks came safe, though sorry the seller was so martired, but a new glasse will recruit itt. . . . The Queene-mother is recovering againe and the P[rince] of Thuscany come."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1669,] April 13.—A good friend, Mr. Waller, in case there be a new Parliament, which is probable, intreats you to procure him the Grantham election, "which if you doe, with his right hand he will bring in the bill for your marrying again. Amen." He leaves it to your discretion how to manage with my father and mother.

"Mr. Elliot, the other night, merry in the King's bedchamber, desired Mr. Titus to make some verses in prayse of his excellent horse Woodcocke, which he did thus, impromptu;—

Woodcock's a steed of a very good speed,
Ther's never a one can run faster;
But his insolence sure ther's none can indure,
Because hee'l be call'd like his master.

The King of France is going to make a campayne this summer with his army, in the manner of the old Romaū, where he will have them in all milatary exercise and discipline, as they was. The Queen-Mother is well recovered. They talk heere as if the King would goe a northerne progresse this summer, whilst the Queen goes to St. Winifrid's well. Lord St. Albans is coming hither, look't for the next week; the Prince of Thuscany hath not above some 30 or 40 in his traine; being in incognito, yet keep's a very noble table, having both Italian, French, Spanish, and Inglish cooks, which makes a various but much comended table. He designes not above a month's stay, and 15,000*l.* expence for it. He hath four or five Italian Marquesses in his train, who sit att table with him, but he wholly applies himself to entertaine the English lords who visitt and dine with him. . . . The Prince of Th[uscany] will goe to Newmarket to see the race."

Edward Mountagu to his sister [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, May 6. Boughton.—With affectionate messages. Doctor Alleyn is here and presents his service to you. He intends to see Belvoir this summer.

Lady Mary Bertie to her niece Katherine Noel, at Exton.

[1669?]—Concerning family visits. I understand you are grown a great horse-woman. You will put me quite down. I have been but once or twice ahorse since I saw you. My sister Osborn has got my sister Campden's picture here copied, and intends to make you a present of it. Remember me to Mademoiselle, and all in the nursery.

The Countess of Rutland to Mr. Warde, at Wellenor.

[1669,] July 1.—On family affairs. "Lord Burly is concluded, but not to be married till 21. Lord Candish (Cavendish) hath had an encounter in France, slightly hurt and came offe gallantly."

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, July 27 and 29.—On family affairs, and the desire of an "overforward beauty," Lady Leveston, to marry his son.

Lord Annesley to Lord Roos.

1669, July 29. London.—On family affairs.

Lady Anne Baker to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, August 3. Strand.—Concerning the approaching marriage of Lady Elizabeth [Manners].

Lord Ashley to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1669, August 3.—On family affairs. *Seal.*

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, August 3. London.—On family affairs.

The Earl of Anglesey to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1669, August 3. London.—On family affairs.

Lord Chaworth to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, August 4. Annesley.—"I have made bouldc to presentt your Ladyship a small taste off a white, wilde, oxe from my Parke —killed by my owne hand. I had not præsumed so much, but that I have heard my Lorde off Rutland saye they were orriginally his att Beskewood Parke, from whence I had that breed."

[——— Montagu? to the Countess of Rutland.]

[1669,] August 28.—"I know not whether Lord Ashley will cease to press you for a marriage in the country, but his servant told me he wrote to him effectually about it. The King tomorrow goeth his short progress. The Duke of Ormond's feast on Thursday, which they call an *Ambigue*, was sayd to be very magnificent. I hope by this your company is all returned from Boughton to Belvoire. Our hopefull match is not now like to be before yours by reason of the death of old Sir William Drake who dyed this morning, and left a great estate to the young knight at his age of twenty-three, but very little till then, and I heare he wants not above a yeare or therabouts of it. The young knight seemes very constant in his choice, and the present accession of the estate I believe will not alter him."

Bucks and Does.

1669.—A list of bucks to be killed this grass time in Haddon Park, and for whom. Also a note of what does have been killed in the Chase of Belvoir this season.

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, October 12. London.—Concerning his own petition, and Lady Elizabeth Annesley.

Lord Annesley to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, November 20. London.—A complimentary letter.

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, November 25. London.—On business; and concerning "his owne affaire in Parliament."

Edward Sturton to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, December 2.—Concerning Lady Exeter: symptoms of her illness.

The Same to the Same.

1669, December 3.—Announcing the death of Lady Exeter.

William Wright to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, December 4. Longston.—Expressing sympathy in the family bereavement.

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, December 7. London.—To the same effect.

B. Stanhope to [the Countess of Rutland].

1669, December 7. Nocton.—To the same effect.

JULIANA CHAWORTH to her grandmother, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1669[–70], January 2.—Expressing anxiety for the health of the Countess, and sympathy for the loss of her aunt Lady Exeter. *Seal.*

The MARQUESS OF DORCHESTER to LORD ROOS.

1669[–70], January 3.—Concerning a proposed visit.

LADY ANNE BAKER to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1669[–70], January 6.—On family affairs.

[LADY ANNE BAKER to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.]

1669[–70], January 13.—On family affairs. *Signature cut off.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1669[–70], January 26.—On family affairs.

The EARL OF ANGLESEY to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1669[–70], February 22. London.—On family affairs. Mentions "Lord Rooses his business; all things goeing smooth in Parlement, and the two houses agreed this day."

The EARL OF ARLINGTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

1669–70, March 2. Whitehall.—Requesting, by command of the King, to be furnished with the names of the present Deputy Lieutenants of the county. *Signed.*

LORD ROOS to Mr. WARD, at Lord Roos's house at Ancaster.

1670, March 29. London.—Giving directions about sending a horse, &c. "My Bill hath passed the Lords House and was this day read in the House of Commons, and appointed to be read a 2nd time to-morrow." *Signed. Endorsed:—"Glory and praise be to God, answered April 2 to Lond."*

[LADY ANNE BAKER to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.]

1670, April 12.—"I waited to give your Ladyship an acounte of your comaund aboute my Lord Annesley's troope which I thought would have bin solde before now. Six hundered pound is bid for it and will be taken, but it is not yet quite finished, but haveing the good newes to write your Ladyship of the King's great grace and favour to my brother Anglesey, I am desirous to be the messenger, though your Ladyship will heare it from better hands. They say he shall be Lord Privy Seale; to-morrow he sits in Counsell; the King tolde him he trusted his busines in his hand and a great deale more." *Signature torn off.*

The EARL OF ANGLESEY to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1670, April 19. London.—Thanking the Countess for a letter and responding with complimentary expressions. "But he in whom I have trusted, as your Ladyship well observes, and in whose hands are the hearts of kings, hath brought to the King's remembrance my faith-

fullnesse and adventures for him, and I hope his favour will be more fixed to me thau ever. I am surc my satisfaction in it will be the greater if it render me the morc serviceable to your Ladyship as I much desire.

My sonne is at Newmarket attending the King, or elsc would acknowledge your Ladyship's kind mention of him. Our daughter is very well and tells me shc gives your Ladyship weekely an account of her selfe. Lady Dorothy and Mr. Ashley went this day for Dorsetshire."

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Earl of Rutland].

1670, April 26. London.—On family affairs.

Lord Annesley to the Countess of Rutland.

1670, May 3. London.—Complimentary and affectionate.

Sir Sackville Crow to [the Countess of Rutland].

1670, May 3.—" Haveing had little liberty of late, or incouradgement indeed to looke out of my uncouth cell, butt att an expense that my present condition cannot well support, since my last, when I was returneing to itt, I have not had the oppertunity to see my disconsolate wife and family. Butt uppon the King's returne from his recreations att Newmarkett, the Lord Keeper favouring me with writts for three or four dayes—in order to my sollicitation att Court of which I grow weary, if not in dispaire — my wife tells me of your resolution by Mrs. Farwell touching those hangings, I by my last accompted to your Honour of, and your desire of others.

" Wherein if that mannifacture had beene under my charge I should have sooner returned that duty I owe to all your Honour's commandes, but, Madam, as I first acquainted you, findeing that busines without his Majestie's encouradgement rather a burden then bennifitt to mee to keepe itt upp in that perfection I found and made itt, I long since returned and layed itt att his Majestie's feete, without thc least advantage by itt to my selfe, onely out of a jealousy and care that soe excellent an ornamcnt to the nation, might not suffer under my handes. In order to the preservation whereof, it is as I formerly advertised now in your neece's the Lady Harvie's handes, who doubtless will give a better account.

" But doubting your Honour might not have a cleere correspondence with her, as I formerly did, I have treated with the cheefe mann under her, in an unknowne name, as for a neare freind, but, as in my last, I cannot draw the price lower then before, att which rate I beleive the Lady Harvey may gett 5*s.* per stick, att the most if soe much, which I presume to know as well as her Ladyship or her workeman that made them.

" Courser then theise—the silke sleizie and not Naples, which will soone grow rough, gather dust and sullie, of as fine warpe, but beeing ill woven, will shrink and pucker—your Honour may be served with from Flanders, att 18*s.* per stick or under, that—for a time—will looke better to the eye but theire ordnary designes for the most part beeing deformed and mishapen, the faces and nakeds painted, with a whiles use, will soone loose theire luster.

" Besides, those hangings I wrott your Honour off, I doe not finde they have any ready made, seldome makeing any but when bespoken, soe that the loomes beeing engaged, if you should desire any from Mortlake, it would be neare a yeare, before you could be served ; and give me leave

to be ingennuous with your Honour, that mannifacture grows worse daylie, except inspected by one that knowes worke, which—under that hand it is now governed—I cannot presume of liberty for."

The Same to the Same.

1670, May 7.—"The next day after my long account to your Honour, Mrs. Farroe with later resolutions by chance found me att my wives lodgings, by whom perceiveing that your Honour will be content to stay the makeing of such hangings as you designe for your new roome, I conclude alsoe it wilbe for the best, for otherwise you will hardly fitt your selfe soe precisely to your measures, or with soe good as you may have them made. Wherein your Honour, as Mrs. Farroe tells mee, beeing pleased to command my care in the choice and intention over the makeing, I shall be most ready to observe your orders.

"For prevention of mistake wherein, comparing the measures sent by Mrs. Farroe with those intimated by your Honour before, I finde a wholl peice left out in the latter, that was in your former, whereby the accompt of ells will come to more then that by Mrs. Farroc, as by the enclosed, and consequently the whole sute in price.

"Butt, Madam, understanding that theise peeces are intended for your best dineing roome, and supposeing they may there be fixed to posterity, I presume you will not much valew a small matter in the price, rather resolve that the designe as well as worke may be suteable to soe noble a roome, as I hear that is, and not ordinary. Wherein I am to be wholly governed by your Honour's directions and commandes.

"For the better regulation of your election whercin, heareing your Honour hath a sute of the Apostles, and another of the Naked Boyes, I think fitt to account to you that there are but four designes more in England worth the making, viz.—Hero and Leander, Vulcan and Venus, the Horses, and Cesar's Triumphs.

"The first of theise, is a very good patterne made by Dr. Clyne, but grow'n very common of late. The next of Vulcan and Venus, by Rivieres an excellent master, and in my opinion a better designe. The Horses, also, are by Clyne, the figures noble enough, but the rest of the designe not soe excellent. The latter, of Cesar's Triumphs, are by the best master, Montagnio (Mantegna); new drawne of from the originalls, and noe hangings yett made by them, only a sute for the King, the first now on the loomes.

"Which of them soever your Honour fixes on, something of each patterne must be left out, and onely the cheefe parte of each designe made proportionable to your measures, which the latter patterne of Cesars I doubt without spoileing the worke, beeing full of figures will hardly bee brought unto. Soe rather recommend one of the other designes, for that of Cesars being full of figures, faces, and nakeds, wilbe deere and never made for 25*s*. per stick, hardly under 40*s*.

"Which of them soever your Honour may please to resolve, I should advise as for my selfe, not to covett much silke in them, onely soe much as may serve for the better heightning them and setting of the worke, for silke wil not hold cullor soe well as cruells, and will make the worke the dearer."

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Countess of Rutland].

1670, May 24. London.—Sending affectionate messages to accompany his daughter-in-law, Lady Annesley, on a visit to her mother. "I leave it to her owne relation how happyly my wife and she are together,

and wish her the same health she hath had with us, that we may enjoy her when your Ladyship will give leave at Blechington, whither I intend as soone as his Majesty will give leave, who with the Dutchesse of Orleans comes hither to-morrow."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos.

[1670, June] 13.—Concerning means of raising money, and family affairs, projects of marriage for her brother, &c.

The Same to the Same.

[1670,] June 15.—Concerning means of raising money. "I am ofered for you but am ingaged not to write but speake the name. I write to you of Sir G. Sands his daughter, but my U[ncle] thinks he does not desire itt, for he answered him slightly when he spoke of it last winter, and now they say Lewis of the West is gone into Kent to her father and like to have her. But what say you to Lord St. John's daughter; or this Lady Campden's, or the widow Woodhouse, Lady Bellassis' sister, that was Ermyne, with 800*l.* per annum a 1,000*l.* jointure, 6,000*l.* personal estate? I do not heare Lord Aylesbury will come hither again this summer, and my Lady is gone quite to Ampthill, and I told her the impossibility of its doing without some monies, which she said was as impossible, so that we could not part absolutelier, and to old Devonshire the same, that if she would reprieve it she must give some monies which she absolutely refussing I thinke we cannot be more broke, nor civilier on our side. Lady Exeter is hugely your friend and could heartily wish that you thought of her niece Lady Betty Egerton, who she and general reports says is a most excellent, good, vertuous, discreet young woman; her portion certain 10,000*l.* and if you desire she will try to get you 12,000*l.* but this is her great kindness to you and me and therefore must be a secret to all the world." Concerning various commissions and family affairs. "They say Lady Southaske is drownded goeing into Scotland to sue for allimony, and M[is] Kampsden hathe stab'd her selfe."

The Same to the Same.

[1670,] June 17.—On family affairs.

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Countess of Rutland].

1670, June 18. London.—Concerning Lord and Lady Chaworth.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1670, June] 20.—Concerning proposals for raising money. "Lord Bartelett and his lady is come out of Ireland, and he hath brought a fine gay Lady Clanbrasill that some says is so much his owne mistress, that his wife will follow Lady Lotherdale (Lauderdale) into France, others that she is elsewhere designed, she is Lady Drogeda's daughter, you may tell s[ister] Do[rothy] (Lady Ashley) when you give her my service. Some says he goes back Deputy, others name Lord Ossery, but wise Lady Kenalla says Lord Hollis. One of the K[ings] servants hath killed Mr. Hues, Peg Hues' brother, servant to P[rince] Robert upon a dispute whether M[is] Nelly [Gwyn] or she was the handsomer now att Windsor. The cofferer Ashburnham is dead and Fenton the page hath his office."

Sir Sackville Crow to Mrs. Farrar.

1670, June 20. "Caroone Howse, *alias* the Fleete.—Worthy Mrs. Farrar—Though I be not at liberty my selfe—I thanke my Lord

Keeper—personally to attend my honoured Ladies commandes aboute her tapestry hangings, I shall cause both him att Mortlake, and the other att Lambeth, to attend you with theire patternes, the one with Hero and Leander, the latter with Vulcan and Venus, two of the best patternes now extant, of which in my judgment I preferr that of Vulcan to be the better designe and don by the better painter, but must submitt to my Ladies inclination ; besides I believe itt will come somewhat the cheaper. If you encline to the other, as my Lady in hers seemes to doe, it wilbe best to treate for it aparte, and not in my Ladies name, but for some freind of yours. For whomesoever I doubt you will hardly gett Hero made under 25*s.* per ell, to be well don. The other I presume will come for 23*s.* per ell, but give me leave to tell you the stuff not altogether soe good. In this they cannot deceive me, nor may I my Lady, and truely if itt were for my selfe, I had rather give 25*s.* to have them good stuff and well made then have badd for 20*s.*, beeing for soe eminent a roome as her Honour designes them. My Lady in hir letter speakes of Poynze, but take it of my credditt he hath not one good peice of painting or designe by him, besides a deare prateing fellow that knowes not what good worke is. With which of them soever you treate, contract with him not to putt any sleezy silke in the worke, for that will soone grow rough and sully, much sooner than Naples. What patterne soever you fixx uppon, some parte of each peice must be left out to fitt them for theire places, and out of that consideration—when don—not beeing fitt for sale to any other, they will expect to have some parte of the money before hand, as you can agree, wherein my Lady needs not suspect either of theire honesties, beeing responsible enough."

Sir Sackville Crow to [the Countess of Rutland].

1670, June 21. The Fleet.—I have returned to the Fleet, it having pleased my Lord Keeper upon a complaint of my creditors, unheard, to shorten my liberty. "Considering my present close restraint, I have done all I can to answer your Honour's little commands about the tapestry. I have ordered the workmen to attend Mrs. Farrar with their work and prizes, observing that your Honour enclynes rather to the designe of Hero and Leander, but have noe kindnes for the place where that patterne is to be wrought. And I find the other of Vulcan and Venus whose designe and painting is the better may possibly be had the cheaper. Soe which way to governe myself to a conclusion untill farther directed know not."

[Mrs. Farrar] to Mr. Nicholson.

1670, June 21.—I pray you to let my Lady know that since I received this letter from Sir Sackville Crow he has sent the man that makes the hangings that lives at Chelsea to see if I could agree with him about the price. The design which Sir [Sackville] Crow commends is Vulcan ; he says he can make them for 23*s.* a stick ; but if her Honour will have them as good stuff as the Apostles he cannot make them under 25*s.* the ell. If her Honour will give that price, he will make them of as good worsted and as good silk as the Apostles, and he says it will cost him more in making beeause he must pick out the prime part of the story to put into so small pieces as will fit her room. I hope her Honour will not stand upon 2*s.* a stick to have them good stuff. I can assure you Mr. Poyns asked me 36*s.* for much worse stuff. I believe my Lady will have them without borders, and I think they will be better without, the pieces being so little. The man only asks 10*l.* in hand and to be paid as he brings them home.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1670, June] 24.—Concerning arrangements for raising money. "I shall be certaine to make the inquiery of the widdow, but have another lady that I approve of above all but must not by promise till I see you."

Lord Chaworth to his wife, Lady Chaworth, at Lord Roos's house in Great Queen Street.

1670, June 25.—Requesting her to return to him, and offering to receive her with respect and affection.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1670, June] 27.—Concerning arrangements for raising money, &c.

The Same to the Same.

[1670, June] 29.—Concerning money arrangements. "Heere is three of Cromwell[s] cap[tains] taken, and heere is search for Ludlow and Richard Cromwell, and they say Bloud, that was catch't in the crowne buisnesse, does make the discoveries. Lord Windsor was sent last night to the Tower about particular piques betweene him and Lord Bartelet about a neece of Lord Windsor's, an heiresse in Ireland, stolen away maried and manny rudenesses which Lord B[artelet] favoring as the other aprehended he now he is not heere a Viceroy, and would have had him repaired the injuries, a long story which I referr till we meet."

The Same to the Same.

[1670,] July 1.—Concerning money arrangements, &c.

Lord Chaworth to the Countess of Rutland.

1670, July 2.—Concerning his overtures to his wife.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir.

[1670, July] 4.—Concerning money transactions. "Mr. Ho—— was with me yesterday says he knowse not what to say to the King for your failing him those dogs you made him promise from you. The King begins on Windsor his westerne journey. Lord Lucas is dead. Heere is talke as if the Duke of M[onmouth] went Deputy into Ireland, and Lord Anglesey as his assistant. Lady Cleaveland is going for Scarborough they say."

The Duke of Buckingham to Lady ———.

[1670?] July 4. Paris.—Desiring assistance in obtaining leave "to come over to speak with His Highnesse" in order to prefer a request.

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Earl and Countess of Rutland].

1670, July 7. London.—Concerning Lord and Lady Chaworth. "I was this day at Richmond to see the Duke of Yorke, who had been very ill but is now upon the mending hand."

Lord Chaworth to [the Earl of Rutland].

1670, July 7. Ansley.—Complaining of having no response from his wife.

Lord Chaworth to [the Countess of Rutland].

1670, July 7.—To the like effect.

The Same to the Countess of Rutland.

1670, July 11. Nottingham.—Enclosing his wife's answer. "I doe not take this enclosed to bee an answer to my expectation—for the thing is—whether shee will come or she will not. . . I knew she would make tearms."

The Earl of Anglesey to the Countess of Rutland.

1670, July 12. London.—Concerning Lord and Lady Chaworth.

Tapestry.

1670, July 12.—An agreement by William Benood, of Lambeth, "tapisheere," for making six pieces of tapestry 9 feet deep from the design of Vulcan and Venus according to sample of small warpe shown to Sir Sackville Crow "to be wrought with middle size or addrass silke, but noe sleeve silk to be wrought in itt," for 25*s.* per ell Flemish, before the end of April next.

The subjects :—

Mars, Venus, and Apollo, 12 feet long,
Vulcan and the Gods, 10 feet long.
Neptune and Vulcan sick, 8 feet 9 inches long.
Vulcan drawing the net, 8 feet 6 inches long.
Vulcan forging, 8 feet 6 inches long.
Vulcan and Cupid, 8 feet 3 inches long.

Signature by mark, with [*Sir*] *Sa*[*c*]*k*[*v*]*ille Crow and Henry Crow as witnesses.*

Lord Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1670, July 13. Annesley.—Mentioning that his wife demands a deed. *Seal.*

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Countess of Rutland].

1670, July 21, 26. London.—On family affairs. *Two letters.*

J. Lord Annesley to [the Countess of Rutland].

1670, August 11, 20. London.—On family affairs. *Two letters.*

John Locke to [the Countess of Rutland].

1670, August 23. Exeter House.—Giving a particular account of the state of health of Lady Dorothy [Ashley, daughter of the Earl of Rutland].

The Earl of Anglesey to the Earl of Rutland.

1670, August 26. Blechington.—Concerning the health of Lady Annesley.

J. Lord Annesley to [the Countess of Rutland].

1670, August 30.—My wife is got safe and well to Ble[chington], whither I go to her as soon as I can.

The Earl of Anglesey to [the Countess of Rutland].

1670, September 9. Blechington.—Mentioning the return of Lady Anne [Manners] from accompanying her sister Lady Annesley to Blechington; and conveying a proposal of marriage for Lady Anne with a person well esteemed at Court, having an ancient estate of 4,000*l.* a year.

J. Lord Annesley to the Countess of Rutland.

1670, September 15. London.—Complimentary and affectionate. *Seal of arms.*

Lady Mary Bertie to her nicce, Katherine Noel, at Exton.

1670, September 20. Wytham.—Affeetionate messages to nephews and nieces.

The Same to the Same.

1670, October 6.—"I inten to practise riding to keep you company who is so grat a hors woman. Wee have had a weding here where I wisht you, my sister Osborn making us mery with getting the brid to bed."

The Same to the Same.

1670, October 10. Wytham.—Has eome late to-night from Oxford.

The Same to the Same.

1670, Oetober 27. Rycott.—"My brother Norreys promiseth mee as soone as his Act of Parliament is past to bring mee down to Exton, whieh I hope will bee befor Christmas."

The Same to the Same.

[1670? November.]—"I received yours, but haveing not yett been at Court [eannot] give you a punctuall aeeount of the fashions, but upon the Queene's Birthday most worc embraudered bodys with plaine black skirts of Morella Mohair and Prunella and such stuffs, and the under pettycoatt very riehly laced with two or thrce sorts of lace, so that 50 or 60 pounds but an ordina[r]y price for a pettycote. I am very glad you like your cupps, and wish you could tell me what wold please your brothers. I would faine send them something if I knew what they like. I am very sorry to heare that the small pox increase so as to fright you from Exton."

The Same to the Same.

1670, December 10. Westminster.—"I received yours and am very glad to hcare you are so merry with the musieke and danceing. I was at Courte the other night where I met withe the Dutchesse of Buekingham, who was very kind to mce and presented mee to kisse the Queene's hand. They weare their gownes as I writ to you before, but I thinke the fashions of their ribbans and haire alters aeeording to every bodys fancy, for some ware all small ribban, others brode ribbans, others broad and small mixed and all frowzes of their owen haire. I was yesterday at the Tower where I saw the lyons and Mint, and I have been twice to see my Lady Northampton, but could not find her at hom."

Lady Mary Bertie to her neice Katherine Noel, at Exton.

1670[-71], January 2. Westminster.—"I have noe news to send you but that my brother Norreyss Act is passed both Houses, and I hope now it will not bee long beefore I see you at Exton. There is letely come out a new play writ by Mr. Dreyden who made the *Indian Emperor*. It is caled the *Conquest of Grenada*. My brother Norreys tooke a box and carryed my Lady Rochester and his mistresse and all us to, and on Tuestay wee are to goe see the second part of it which is then the first tim acted. I am suere you would bee with us if wishes could bring you. My sister Osborine and all heare are well and all my brothers. Here was the Duke of Buckingham and a greate deale of company dind here to-day."

The Same to the Same.

1670[-1], January 7. Westminster.—"On Tuesday my sister Osborn and I was at my Lady Northampton's, where we saw her and your sister Mary and Mrs. Allington, and on Thursday I dined at my ant Bertie. Wee play sometimes at *trante a courante* where my old ill lucke follows mee to loose my money. I hope you[r] mourning will please you which Fynes sent downe a Thursday. I wish you a happy new yeare." *Seal of arms.*

The Same to the Same.

1670[-1], January 17. Westminster.—"The Queen is preparing a ball to bee danced in the greate Hall by herself and the Dutchesse of Buckingham, Richmond, Monmouth, Mrs. Berkeley, and Madame Kerrwell the French maid of honor. There are no men of quality but the Duke of Monmouth, all the rest are gentlemen."

The Same to the Same.

1670[-1], February 4. Westminster.—We are all sorry to hear of cousin Harry Bertie's death. I wish myself with you at Exton. "I have noe news to send you but that there are two very fine new plays lately acted. I was at them both with my Lady Rochester and Mrs. Lee. They say the greate ball is to be danced on Munday night, and that day my brother Peregrine and all the troopes are to show in Hide Parke beefore the Prince of Orange." *Seal.*

The Same to the Same.

1670[-1], February 16.—"Here is no newes but that the grand ballett is not to be danced till Shrove-Munday. Wee was on Munday night to draw valentine with my brother Norreys' mistrisse who drew him."

The Same to the Same.

1670[-1], February 23. Westminster.—"I received yours and am glad you had so good diversion in drawing valentine, but I take it very ill that none of my nephews would drawe mee. I was that night at my Lady Rochester where I drew one Mr. Thynne, a gentleman who useth to come thither. I was on Munday at Court to see the grand ballett danced. It was so hard to get room that wee were forced to goe by four a clocke, though it did not begin till nine or ten. The were very richly [dressed] and danced very finely, and shifted their clothes three times. There was also fine musickes and excelent sing some new song made purpose for it. After the ballet was over, several others danced, as the

King, and Duke of Yorke, and Duke of Somerset, and Duke of Buckingham. And the Dutchesse of Cleveland was very fine in a riche petticoat and halfe shirte, and a short man's coat very richly laced, a perwig cravatt and a hat: her hat and maske was very rich."

The SAME to the SAME.

1670[-1], March 4. Westminster.—I was "with my Lady Rochester and my Lady Bettey Howard and Mrs. Lee at a play, and afterwards I suped at my Lady Rochester's and eam not hom till almost 12 a cloeke. I doubt not but you have heard of the watchman that was killed. They say that the gentlemen who were in it are fled, and 'tis believed the two Dukes will also be tryed by their Peeres. They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid maskerades and to command those who were concerned in killing the mane to com to their tr[y]all."

The SAME to the SAME.

1670[-1], March 16. Westminster.—I did not write last post as I stayed so late with Mrs. Lee till the post was gone. "She was here on Munday, and wee were very merry dancing eountry dances, but she was so ill with wearing a paire of perfumed bodyes that she was forced to goe to bed in my bed, and she would faine have lane withe mee all night, but her grandmother sent a chaire for her and would have her home, but she hath not beene very well never since." I sent in a box directed to you a twizer case, a ring and a seal, for my nephews. I have sent you the songs that were in the ballet.

The SAME to the SAME.

1671, April 4. Westminster.—"Wee are all goeing into mourning for the Dutchesse of York, and they say the Duke of Cambridge eannot live about a fortnight, our Lady Anne above six month."

The SAME to the SAME.

1671, April 21. Rycott.—With affectionate messages and hopes of meeting.

G. LADY CHAWORTH to her brother, LORD ROOS, at Ancaster.

[1671, May] 11.—Concerning the presentation and induction of a clergyman. "Lord Chiefe Justice Keeling is dead. Lord Worcester shall have Lord Manchester garter; Lord St. Albans already hath his staffe; the crownes being stole, battered, and taken again with seven of the thieves, is rung into the ears so much that I suppose I need only say that one of them confesses he was in Lord Ormond's buisnesse. I have an impostume now in my mouth which I am breaking with figs."

GEORGE MOUNTAGU to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1671, May 12. Westminster.—Mentioning the death of his brother the Earl of Manchester.

The LORDS COMMISSIONERS for rating and assessing the Peers of the Realm, &c. to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1671, May 18. The Painted Chamber near the Lords' House of Parliament in Westminster. Requiring him to assess himself in accordance with the Act of Subsidy. *Eleven signatures.*

The Earl of Ailesbury to Lord Rosse (Roos).

1671, September 14. Ampthill.—Concerning a proposal of marriage from Lord Roos to his daughter. *Seal of arms.*

The Same to the Same.

1671, September [26]. Ampthill.—Concerning the same.

[Lord Roos to the Earl of Ailesbury].

1671, September—. Belvoir.—Concerning proposals for a settlement on marriage betwcen Lord Roos and Lady Diana (Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Ailesbury). "And then I have only to begg of your Lordship and my lady your daughter to give me the liberty of waiting on you at my returne from Newmarket, whither I must go the first weeke in October to attend the King, both in my duty towards him, and humbly to begg His Majesty's permission for this happiness, which I wholly ow to his gracious goodness and favour." *Draft.*

Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos.

[1671,] October 18.—Referring to a "tempest," or family discussion, "all happily ended as you will see by paper flags att your returne home. . . If you can bring your lady without her father or other traine we thinke best for this winter."

The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Roos.

1671[–2], March 9. Welbeck.—"I am commanded by His Majesty to desire your Lordship without delay to repaire to me concerning some buisines relating to your Lordship, and when you are pleased to do me that honour I shall acquaint you with it more fully. In the meane time His Majesty having taken notice that there is some difference betwixt your Lordship and Mr. Scroope Howe or his son, hath required me to prohibit your further proceeding therein as you tender His Majesty's displeasure." *Signed.*

William Hartopp and George Faunt to Lord Roos, at Haddon.

1672, April 6. Leicester.—Concerning a meeting of Deputy Lieutenants. *Two signatures. Seal.*

Charles Manners to Lord Roos.

1672, April 9.—On business. "I haesten on Mr. Cooper all I can to the finishing of my Lady Exester's picture, and hee will surely doe it God willing; but at the present the King and the Duke have put severall things into his hands which take him of from all else.

"Wee are going to warr in earnest: and what will make it much better for us is that the King hath in part taken of the Spaniard from Holland. Hee shall—as hee was engaged—have liberty to sende 10 or 12 thousand men to the Hollanders' assistance, but for the rest hee and wee and France shall continue friends. In the ships are many land soldiers, and other preparations for a landing somewhere. The Duke is at sea allready, to draw by his example others to the fleete, whoe haesten not overmuch thither. Wee take every day some considerable pryses, which may pay for the warr."

S. Trevor to [the Earl of Rutland].

1672, April 23. Whitehall.—Acknowledging a joint letter "concerning the men you had sent up in pursuance of his Majesty's and the

Counell's letters. I have acquainted his Majesty with the readynesse you have bin pleased to expresse in his Majesty's serviee, and the effeets of it."

CHARLES MANNERS to LORD ROOS, at Croxton Park.

1672, May 4.—Concerning an exehange of plate. "It hath bin impossible for mee to sende my Lady Exester's pieture; though Mr. Cooper promised with all imaginable respeet and kindenes to finish it out of hand, and aetually began it, but just then fell dangerously sieke, and was eonfyued to his bed, and I very mueh feare, hee eannot possibly outlive three days. If hee should live, your Lordship shall have it surely exaetly eompleated; if hee dye, I shall redemaunde that which was put into his hands and sende it your Lordship."

LADY MARY BERTIE to her nieee, KATHERINE NOEL.

1672, May 5. Aderbery.—Urging her to write often.

The SAME to the SAME.

1672, June 3. Wytham.—Sending thanks for letters. "Wee are [in] much trouble with severall reports of the sea fight, but ean yet heare no eertainty of it nor how my brother Charles dose whieh makes us mueh troubled for feare of him. My brothers and sisters are well and wee have been at Rieott and Wytham these three weekes. We ride out every day and wish for your good company, wee went out on morning a buek hunting by three a eloek, and [an] other day wee went a hare hunting. If you doe not goe to London, I hope to see you at Exton ere longe, and in the meane time I wish you mueh mirth at the wedding."

CHARLES MANNERS to LORD ROOS.

1672, June 14.—On business. "Wee have every day newes of more townes taken by the Freneh in Holland, and looke now strangely upon sueh a potent rieh and well governed eommonwealth ruined and subdued in five or six weekes.

"Within these few days our Navy puts out again to sea stronger than at first, and wee shall then looke after the Holland Indian fleete; as likewise visit their maritime eoasts, and perhaps endeavour to lande somewhere.

"The King hath sent to my Lord Arlington Lord Sandwieh his order. But all this and much more you have from better handes."

LADY MARY BERTIE to her niece KATHERINE NOEL, at Lindesy House, Westminster.

1672, June 17. Aderbury. — Lord Sandwieh is dead. Lady Roehester kept my brother's birthday with great solemnity, eausing the bell to be rung, and making a great dinner. We eoncluded it by daneing sixteen danees after supper, and beeause the weather was hot, we daneed some of them in the fore eourt, some in the garden, and the rest in the Hall. I hope to be merry with you at Exton in the summer.

The SAME to the SAME, at Lindsey House.

1672, July 15. Ader[bury].—It is long sinee I have heard from you, but I suppose you are taken up with my "Lady Frances' wedding." My brother Norreys is gone to Rycott.

Lady Mary Bertie to her neice Katherine Noel.

1672, August 3. Wytham.—I am glad to hear you are well again of the illness you got at the wedding. Let me hear how the bridegroom and bride were dressed. Lord Rochester and his Lady are still in Somersetshire, but my Lady Dowager and we came to Wytham last Wednesday. We expect my brother Peregrine here very soon. My sister Anne Lee has been ill of a sore throat, and is going to "the Bath" on Monday.

The Same to the Same.

1672, [October] 21. Ader[bury].—Family movements. My brother and sister Lindsey dined here on Tuesday. My sister Lee is come home from "the Bath" very well.

Lady Mary Bertie to her niece, Katherine Noel, at Exton.

1672, October 26. Aderbury.—"My sister Norreys intends to goe to London to lye in." I hope to see you at Kensington.

The Same to the Same.

1672, December 14. Ader[bury].—"Wee are now preparing for our journey to London, which is like to bee a tedious cold on[e], for my sister goes in a litter, and wee shall be tow days in going from hence to Rycott and three days afterward."

The Same to the Same.

1672[-3], February (?) 4.—My sister Norreys is feverish though I hope in no danger, but the child is very well. Lady Chesterfield has been in a fever, but is recovering again. Pray present my service to my sister Campden, and my Lord [Campden] and nieces and nephews.

The Same to the Same.

1673, April 8. Rycott.—On family affairs.

The Same to the Same.

1673, June 2. Ryeott.—I am glad you are at last got to Kensington.

Lord Roos to all Constables and others, especially to the Constable of Croxton Kyriall.

1673, September 22.—Requesting a search for goods stolen from the Earl of Rutland. *Signed. Seal.*

Lady Mary Bertie to her niece Katherine Noel.

1673, October 10.—"I have no newes to send you but wee expect the new Dutches [of Portsmouth] here very soune, who they say is very hansom and she is not fifteen yeare old and they say she [is] as tall as most womans. My sister Anne Lee will be married very sudding for all things is eonclud[ed]. I believe next news I heare will be that you are going to bee married, so having noe more to trouble you with I conclud your affectionate aunt and servant, M. Bertie. *Postscript.*—My neace Anne Osborn presents her servis to you." *Seal.*

Lord Roos.

1673, December 8.—Agreement upon terms of settlements in contemplation of a marriage between Lord Roos and "Dame" Katherine Noel,

daughter of Viscount Campden. *Signed by the Earl of Rutland, Lord Campden, Lord Roos and two others.*

JOHN, LORD ROOS.

1673–4, January 3. Certificate from William Halles, Surrogate to the Bishop of Peterborough, of the grant of a licence for John, Lord Roos, of Croxton, in the county of Leicester, to be married to "Lady" Katherine Noel, daughter of Baptist, Viscount Campden of Exton, in the county of Rutland. *Seal.*

G. LADY CHAWORTH to her brother, LORD ROOS, at Belvoir Castle.

[1674,] October 1.—"I thought to have sent your Lordship your last La[dy's] picture from Mr. Lilie's this weeke, for it is done; and he now says your Lordship promised Lord Aylesbery the coppy, and he must keep it a fortnight for that . . . He hath no monies yet of me: but [I] have paid Mr. Richardson for the two pictures of Scripture story, and am hugely glad you like them so well. There is in towne a very old perspective almost fellow to that you have, a very good one in my mind equal to yours and frame and all can help you to for 4*l.* which I doe esteeme extreame cheap and for that and matching the other well worth the buying. . . . . Now people say Lord Arlington's losse is not so great as was talked of att the fireing Goring House, and is now but 20,000*l.* They lye at Sir Robert Carr's till theire lodgings be ready at Whitehall. The Duke of Monmouth being jealous of Lord Moulgrave's courting his newest mistress, Mall Kirke, watched his coming thence late four or five nights agoe, and made the Guards keep him amongst them all night. Lord St. Albans dined the King on Munday went yesterday and his brother to Newmarket. Lord Moulgrave and Mr. Felton have fought; Lord Middleton and Mr. Buckley the seconds slightly wounded."

The SAME to the SAME.

[1675, September 7.]—"Heere is little niewse. The King came today to towne but gone back to Windsor in the evening againe, but the wholle Court returnes for all winter on Friday and then his Majestie means to goe divert himself att Newmarket.

"All the Queen's servants treated her by every ones bringing theire dish who then attended her into the forest and she eat under a tree. Lady Bath's dish was a chine of beefe, Mrs. Windham, a venison pasty; but Mr. Hall brought 2 doz. of ruffs and reeves and delicate baskets of fruit, Mr. Chiffings for his daughter's behalf 12 doz. of choice wine. The Queene wonderfully pleased and merry and none but her selfe and servants.

"The Dutchesse lykes Bartholemew Faire so well she hath bin att [it] againe incognito on Friday. My humble service to my Lady. God blesse the pretty babe and your deare selfe."

The SAME to the SAME.

[1676, April 19.]—Concerning various commissions. "I reiterate againe infinite thanks for your picture, wishing heartily you saw itt, for I have made the copier corect Mr. Lilie's fault towards all men in wronging by making blacker, older, and moroser in his draughts then they are, and that I was fayne to send for 20*l.* to Mr. Pack to pay for it, your Lordship having allowed me that sum, and I had it not in the

house, and if I have done amisse on the least order I will repay him with the first I have.

"I am very glad your owne picture came so well downe and more that you and my Lady Roos and deare Missée continne so well. My humble services to her and all other ladies with you. There is various reports of Lady Portsmouth, some saying she is goeing out, others that she is still highly in favour. The same of the Empresse's death; some talke she was poysoned to make roome to the Duke of Bavaria's daughter to ingage him against France, others that the statesmen did because she so over valued and balanced them all, being an intrigueing lady she spoke of her poysoning her selfe. Lord Pembroke hath got the tryall against his uncle beaten some of his jury when drunke and one of them did requit him inough for them all."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676,] April 28.—"Lord Essex went towards Ireland this last Tuesday; and Mr. Hide is going to condole with the Emperour and Duke of Bavaria for the losse of their wives, and so to Poland to stand for our King at the King's child's cristening.

"The Prince of Orange with his great army is retired from the French that was something lesse his, and it is thought—by Lord Aylesbery—that that King will be content with his conquering the towne of Condé and doe no more acts of hostility this yeare. Colonel Birch came the other day with a woman in his company into a parish Church in the west, and after church service and sermon, pray'd the Minister—coming out of his pew—to marry him to that woman, saying that though he had had another wiffe yet t'was a match of his friends and not his owne making, besides he had had this woman 15 yeares, loved her well tho he had not yet married her, and had good monies with her which was a very good thinge, 20*l.* and a cow, and a horse, and some sheep, and 10*l.*, and 10*l.*, and 10*l.*; but the morose Minister said he could not marry him upon those inducements if he had no lysence certificates, &c. of the justnesse of it: and thereupon he said he cared not, he would then marry her himselfe, and so giving her his hand said, 'I John Birch Esq^re^, take thee Winifrid Maurice for my wedded wife, &c.;' and did repeat the words for her, and all the congregation looked on, laughed, and some writ it for an entertainment of mirth to their friends att London."

Postscript.—"Sir John Duncombe hath lost his place and Sir John Ernley succeeds him, the King found no fault in the 1st to lay the remoove on, and they say does it with the complement of giving him 2,000*l.* per annum, which is better than the office. There is talk of Sir Robert Howard's remoove, but also that he says he will stand a suite to the King before he quits it."

Lord Castleton to Lord Rosse (Roos), at Belvoir Castle.

1676, May 1.—Concerning a filly. *Seal of arms.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir.

[1676,] May 4.—"I heard too late for my last letter to insert itt, of Lord Shaftesbery's having a 1,000*l.* damages given against Lord Dighby for *scandalum magnatum;* and since heare though he designes it all for the poore, Lord Dighby means to bring it over againe.

"Duke of Yorke hath bought a new built house of Lord Windsor in St. James's Parke and given it to Madame Mazarin to live in as long as she

continues heere. She supt about ten days agoe with Lady Harvey who is her intimatest friend, and the King eame in and surprised them. He is gone this morning to survey his building at Windsor and stays till Saterday. The Duke and his family left Whitehall for St. James's yesterday. The Prince of Orange's army still waits neere the King of France his, and Sir Lyonell Jenkyns still stays plenepotentiary, and no others yet have met him. Lady Cleaveland is not, they say, much satisfied in Franee beeause the greatest ladies doe not visit her. Sir Harry Vernon is dead, and since—heere is a talke—of some woman's chalenging his son for a *première* marriage, before that of another wiffe he hath publicly owned, married and lived with. Lady Portsmouth eontinues sieke, and some say she will try the French ayre, others the Bath watters."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir.

[1676,] September 19.—"I am glad the eomfits also are to your mind. There is 4 pound of them and made fresh for you of the purest sugar though I gave a little more for them. The twelve spoones are bespoke and shall go downe on Monday, and a greene eoaeh for my sweet neeee that she may ride about this winter. . . . The King is goeing to Windsor, and at his returne intends for Newmarket. T[w]o new farmers aldermen are put into the Custome House upon raising itt a 100,000*l.* and laying itt downe advanec to the King, which he needs much, for Lady Portsmouth hath a new 30,000*l.* debt must be paid instantly. Lady Honour Howard is dead. Lord Chiefe Baron tells me poore eosin Brooks hath left me 10*l.*, whieh was more than ever I had given me before, nor am I lyke to have this, for he says Sir William Turner will question the will, so he knows not yet whether he shall be able to make it stand good or no. He is now att M^is^. Evelin's at Woodcot. My eosen Ralfe Mo[ntagu] and Lady Northumberland goes to-morrow towards France. The Bishop of Winchester is either dead or dying. My prayers shall attend your ladies good delivery of a brave boy. . . The King has hurt his leg coming out of the watter. The Queene returns not till Satturday. Mr. Cooke of Norfolk is talked of but (*sic*) be made a lord; the Court Lady Riehmond and Lady Seroop are fallen out."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676,] September 23.—"Though I write to you already this weeke yet I must take the liberty of doing itt againe to give you my hearty joy for the birth of a long wished nephew. . . . . Sweet Misse too must have my excuses for I heare I cannot get her coach done for this carrier."

Charles Bertie to Lord Roos, at Belvoir.

1676, September 23. Wallingford House.—Congratulating his niece Lady Roos on the birth of a son. *Seal of arms.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos.

[1676,] September 26.—"Though nothing ean further indeare my long wished nephew to me, yet I most willing accept of still more ties to the pretious child, and therfore esteeme your comands and your ladies for an extraordinary honour of being his godmother because it gives me another relation to him, and beseech you acquaint my lady with the same accompanied with my very humble service."

Coneerning some commissions. "A eoach fitt for pretty Missee is not to be found ready made, therefore I have bespoke her one; pray tell her

with my service, for I suppose she is a very inteligible lady by this time."

"The Dutchesse is feavorish, and Lady Isabella hath a thorough Thrush. The Queene returns to-morrow. The King is come back from Windsor, goes the 4th of next month to Newmarkett and stays three weeks. The Prince of Orange is expected heere, and some says tis to marry Lady Mary; others say not, 'tis so much against the Duke's mind.

"Mo^{s} Courtin's complement to the Dutchesse is mueh laughed att; a St. James's lady told me to-night that he told her though she had brought nothing but girls, yet his master knew she would quickly bring a son to be his servant. Lord Peterborough and his daughter are sudainly for Drayton for a month.

"My service to my cosens. I beg of your Lordship if you have no watter melons pray let me know, that I might get you some seed; they are in great request heere. My Aunt Roekingham begun my nephew's health first to me yesterday and after your Lordship's." Message to Lord Rutland.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos.

[1676,] October 12.—I am glad to have your account of your health and the sweet babies and that pretty Missee is so pleased with her eoach. "The King is not yet returned, but some say the ill season will returne him this Saturday, others not till the next after. His Majesty sends 1,000 men to reduce Virginia and a pardon to all there except Mr. Baeon. Heere is a mighty discourse of the great suites now will be betweene Mr. Grey and Lady Harvey about the estate of Lady Stamford now on her death falls to my Lord.

"Heere is discourse of our seising on a French ship at Plymouth, and that the King of France says all his privateers have taken of ours shall be restored. The King hath borrowed 40,000*l.* of the East India Company. A Surrat ship came home this wecke worth 200,000*l.* most indico."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676,] October 19.—Concerning means of raising money. "I could by Lady-Day procure 4,000*l.* for 500*l.* per annum, for a ladie's life who is 56 years old; 800*l.* att this instant for anothers lyfe that is 34 years old, and before Christmasse can have another person who is 52 years old, that will give 1,600*l.* for 200*l.* per annum for her lyfe. . . . .

"The Duke came on Friday night to towne to keep his birthday last Saturday with the Dutchess at St. James's; went back to Newmarket on Munday morning, and this night the King and he are expected back. Lord Mountagu I heare hath bin victorius there.

"Lord Marshall hath maried his eldest daughter with 8,000*l.* portion to Marquis Huntley of Scotland, and he and his lady goe into Scotland on Munday. His house is four days journey beyond Edinbourgh the desert of the country and he [has] but 1,500*l.* per annum 1,200*l.* in joynture to this poore lady and all payed in oates, sheep, &c: no monies, so that she is condemned to that sad place for ever, a strange disposing of a handsome lady with that fortune. Mr. Bernard Howard hath printed a paper to show the wrongs Lord Marshall doth him and all the younger children, which they say is very great. Lord Purbeek is goeing to law with his mother about her estate now on her declared marriage to Mo^{s}

du Val. . . . Lord Atholle, by Lord Lauderdale's favour, is made a Marquis."

Postscript.—"My Lord Chiefe Baron congratulates the joyfull birth of my nephew."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir.

[1676,] November 2.—On business. "I have not yet seen Mr. Paek, being att Lord Major's show when hee was heere, but shall discourse him about Mr. Cryer's son and other things you command me when I meet with him. The pageants were but three and worse then others formerly, but the King, Queen, Duke and D[uchess] finer in both elothes, liveries, eoaehes and traine then ever, to the honour of the Citty. I was in Chcapside and had the good luck to eseape the squibs which was very plentifull, espeeially directed to the balcone over against me, where the D[uchess] of Mazarine, Lady Sussex, Prince of Monaco, and Portingall Embassador stood, one of them lighting such on Lady Sussex's forehead which forced [her] presently to put on a huge patch. They say her husband and she will part unless she leave the Court and be content to live to him in the country, he disliking her much eonverse with Madame Mazarine and the addresses she gets amongst that company.

"The King of France will make us such full reparation of all the losses our merehants have received that we shall not have war with him.

"Lord Marshall makes his daughter Huntley a great ball to night at Arundell House, to take her leave of jolity, being to goe for Scotland next weeke.

"Mighty bravery in elothes preparing for the Queen's birthday, espeicially M[is] Phraser whose gowne is ermine upon velvet imbroidered with gold and lined with cloth of gold; 'twill come to 300*l.*, and frights Sir Carr Scroope, who is much in love with her, from marying her, saying his estate will searee maintaine her in elothes.

I have received the 22*l.* of Mr. Leeke, and had my aunt Mountagu's cheese plate heere, and eonsulted a goldsmith; hers weighs 117 odd ounces, so that it eomes to above 30*l.*, therefore if your Lordship will not bestowe more than your legacy it must be a good [deal] less, for itt eannot be strong enough to beare eheese any thinner, so that I beg your eomands and then itt shall be imediately made accordingly. No niewse of Sir Ellis Leyton yet 'tis judged that the Parliament meets but sits not above a weeke or ten days to adjourne."

Postscript.—Sir Charles Stanley is dead in the King's Bench.

The Same to the Same.

[1676,] November 9.—I am glad to hear of your good health, and thank you for the venison. "I sent one of the peiees to the Italien resident who hath promised me mellon seeds and to be friend me with his eountry man that sells the orenges and lemmon trees and other greenes, to get me them as he sells to gardiners, and he expeet by Christmasse, but they are all snapt up in an instant so that your Lordship must consult Mr. Elliot to number and your purse what you will bestowe, and I will doe my best with his assistanee."

"The widdow Lady Manchester is so ill the doetors feare her. Here is great braveries preparing for the Q[ueen's] birth day; the King I heare says hee will have no more birth days kept."

"Lady Stanhope hath sold Nocton for 18,000*l.* to Judge Ellis."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676,] November 16.—Sending thanks for oat-eakes and venison, &c. Concerning the cheese plate and matters of business. "Mr.

Bernard Howard made one of the greatest and most absolute French feast that ever I saw last Tuesday att Somerset House, and but eleven of us att it; and the clothes last night at the Queenes birth-night ball was infinite rich, espeicially Mis Phraser who put downe all for a gowne black velvet imbroydered with all sorts of slips inbost worke of gold and silver and peticote one broad ermine and gold lace all over, yet I doe not aprove the fancy of either, though they say cost 800*l.* (*sic*) but her face and shape must be aproved by every body; the men also very rich, Sir Edward Villiers the best dancer and new come out of France and knighted to suceed the knights Marshall son of Mr. Viliers and Lady Frances att St. James's."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676,] November 23.—"For niewse, the King sup't two nights agoe with Mr. Griffin, Lord Mountagu, Mr. Bernard Howard and all the jockeys being invited to meet his Majestie; and there they have made four matches to be run at Newmarket. The French King hath sett forth a proclamation that all English Scotch and Irish ships should passe free without interuption upon payne of death, and hath punished some of the former offenders at Paris with death already. Lord Mohun being Lord Cavendish his second in a duell last wecke was run into the guts was four days in danger of lyfe, but now is upon recovery. The quarell was Lord Cavendish at the doore of the ball night at Whitehall stood before some woemen, one Mr. Powre of Ireland one of our soldiers in France said if it had bin Mis Henage his Lordship would have stood more civilly and given them place to see; some call'd him a rascall, but there was no more words in that place, but the next day Powre challenged him and had another Irish man for his second.

"Lord Yarmouth hath lost a prety younger daughter of the small-pox, and Lord Chandos his daughter that maried Mr. Loftus is sicke, and they much feare the small-pox. Mis Jennings and her daughter, maid of honour to the Dutchesse, have had so great a falling out that they fought; the young one complained to the D[uchess] that if her mother was not put out of St. James's, where she had lodgings to sanctuary her from debt, she would run away, so Sir Alleyn Apsley was sent to bid the mother remoove, who answered with all her heart she should never dispute the Duke and Dutchesse's comands, but with the grace of God she would take her daughter away with her, for two of the maids had had great bellies att Court, and she would not leave her child there to have the third; so, rather than part with her, the mother must stay and all breaches are made up againe.

"Lord Burlinghton hath got the land by verdict of the jury the other day in right of his wiffe against Lord Northampton, which was the defendant for his daughter Lady Alathea and Sir William Turner, and Sir William Turner [got] sentence against Mr. Pusey who tooke up the cudgells against him since Cosen Brooks to have broke his wiffe's will that makes Turner executor, and Pusey was her next kinsman."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir.

[1676,] December 7.—On business. "The old Lady Manchester is dead, Lord Mohun relcapsed and much feared. Bacon hath hang'd drawn and quartered Sir Bartlet, they say, in Virginia. The D[uchess] of Portsmouth made a ball last night. My humble service to your Lady and the rest of the ladies att Belvoir I beseech your Lordship: God bless your two deare sweet babies and keep them from the sharp colds of this severe weather which hath laid [me] up in the house this ten days."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

1676, December 12.—"The extremity of this weather which is a great snow with us makes the post so late that your yesterday's letter I receeived not till this morning, and am very glad I receeived itt att all for find I lost one last weeke and you severall of myne. I am extreamly glad that you hold so well att Belvoire. I cannot get rid of my horrible eold heere though to be quit of itt I confine my selfe to the house. . . . . I humbly thanke your Lordship for the pye, att the eating of which [I] intend Lady Stanhope shall be, that we might drinke your good health. There is still great uncertainty in all oppinions of the Houses sitting, as I heare shall inform your Lordship. I wonder my father would not ease himselfe from his Haddon inquietudes by staying at Belvoire, espeieially having those sweet jewells of my godson and pretty neeee to entertaine him, whom God Almighty blesse. Here is no niewse but balls and plays and the King having a sledge after the Museovit fashion that with a fine aeeoustered horse pulls him round his fine canalls of St. James's Parke. Lord Sussex is well againe and continues peremptory to take his wiffe out of towne, and she is to conclude dancing with the ball to night att the Dutchesse's and goes out of towne they say to-morrow or next day.

"The Prince of Orange they now say shall come this winter in order to concluding a match with him and Lady Mary by the King's great inclination to itt, though the Duke likes it not."

The Same to the Same.

[1676,] December 19.—"I was very glad to heare yesterday of your good health by Mr. Younman tho surprised att his name least some worse occassion had brought him. He stayed so little I had not time to pray him to give your Lordship thanks for the finest haver deere and pye that ever I saw in my lyfe, not only in my oppinion but manny peoples that I feasted with them, and Lady Stanhope pertieularly who eat of the pye and to whom I sent the haneh of the haver. Neighter could I aske him halfe questions inough of the sweet babies but find misse is his favorite as my godson is myne, but hope both are so much to your Lordship as to kisse them a hundred times from me."

"Lady Shrewsbury by the King's comand was receeived at the Q[ueen's] Court the other day and att the Dutchesse's yesterday. Lady Chesterfeild is dead, Lord Brooks his mother Lady Elizabeth Cary. Lord Huntinghton hath a daughter borne; and the niewse runs as if the Dolphin should marry the Elleetor of Bavaria's daughter. Thus passes the world, and whilst I am runing my almost ended course in itt, God make me feare him, and serve your Lordship which two will make the happynesse heere and heerafter."

John Graye to Lord Roos at Belvoir.

1676, December 20 and 22. Brodgate.—Asking for his support in the election for the borough of Leicester. *Two letters.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676,] December 25.—Christmas good wishes and presents. "I shall send your Lordship the peck of chesnuts. and 5 lb. of vermicelli by the Munday earrier, and hope you will find them all good, 3 lb. of the vermieelli being the same, but made up in new shapes, which Signore Brunetti sends me word the King had 500 lb. of last weeke. Heere is little niewse but of the Parliaments certayne meeting att theire sett

time, but some says will be dissolved of course by reason of three sessions past without any bill passing and not meeting of fifteen months. Others say there is no such old statute, so there is a dispute whether they meet to sit or be dissolved. Lady Sussex is not yet gone, but my Lord is better and holds his resolution of goeing as soone as the weather breaks up to make good travailing. She and Madame Mazarin have privately learnt to fence, and went downe into St. James Parke the other day with drawne swords under theire night gownes, which they drew out and made severall fine passes with, to the admiration of severall men that was lookers on in the Parke. Here is discourse as if Sir Edward Turner's eldest son att Cambridge was drownded by the breaking of ice upon a pond where he was sliding.

"The Freneh make great progresse in Sicilly and have taken Catania, the governor overunning the place, and 'tis said he will overun the whole island very speedily. Lord Chesterfield's lady is dead in her child-bed month. Lady Scudamoore is safe delivered of a third girle. Lady Shrewsbury hath bin by the King's absolute command reeeived by the Queene, who did beg itt of her to gratifie as he said the long reitterated request of her son and father. The Duchesse afterwards reeeived her and with much more kindnesse. The Dutchesse is much delighted with making and throwing of snow balls and pelted the D[uke] soundly with one the other day and ran away quick into her closet and he after her, but she durst not open the doore. She hath also great pleasure in one of those sledges which they eall *Trainias*, and is pulled up and downe the ponds in them every day, as also the King, which are counted dangerous things, and none can drive the horse whieh draws them about but the D[uke] of Monmouth, Mr. Griffin, and Mr. Godolphin, and a fourth whose name I have forgot.

"The talke is now againe that the Prinee of Orange comes not because the State lykes not his marrying Lady Mary. Mis Sarah Jennings hath got the better of her mother who is comanded to leave the Court and her daughter in itt, notwithstanding the mother's petition that she might have her girle with her, the girle saying she is a mad woman. The season continues so scvecre I cannot get away my ill eold nor goe out of the house. Heare is lyke to be a fieree suite betweene Lady Harvey and Lord Stamford about the estate, but his friends say they have found an old intayle that will secure the Grays estate. The Duke of Somerset they now report shall marry Lady Betty Piercie."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676,] Deeember 30.—Good wishes for the New Year. "My Lord Mohun is now dispaired of for his recovery and 'tis judged he will not hold out manny days. Lord Anglesey lies in bed with the worst fit of the gout that he ever had. 'Tis said Lord Cavendish will be rigourously dealt with if Lord Mohun dies, all being prineipalls in that case, tho of the same side and his fathers estate by a vast sum must be interested to buy of his pardon, yet I doe not heare he feares itt. Lady Chesterfeild is yet alive notwithstanding the report of her death, but in a very high delirium and lyfe and sence are both in suspense as I am informed. The Bishop of Canterbury grows ever day more weake, and Sir Lyonell Jenninks esteemed to be his successor. The Dutchesse had a ball on Tuesday—is to have another on New Years day.

"The bloody batle I supose you have heard between the Swede and Dane, 5000 of each side killed on the place; but the last judged victorious by taking 30 standards and killing five generalls of the Swed's;

but the Danish Chiefe Generall is sinee dead of a gangreened wound in his arme. Lady Latimer was delivered with mueh hardship on Wednesday, the child dead and her self very ill. The King of Spayne is making a great navy, wherwith he intends to recover Sieily without any allies help; and the King of France is preparing a greater army then ever against the snmmer's eampagne.

"Lord Shaftesbury still maintaines in discourse with Lord Anglesey that the Parliament is disolved of itt selfe, notwithstanding the King's Proclamation that they should meet the 15th of Febrnary. I hope it will bring your Lordship to this place, where I shall be most happy to see yon."

[Lord Roos to ———.]

1676[-7], Jannary 5. Belvoir.—"My uncle Mr. John Grey standing for Burgess for Leieester, who is a very loyall subjeet to His Majesty, I desire you all and every of you who have any commission from my father in the Militia or have any other dependance npon him and mee in the said Militia or otherwaies, that you give yonr votes for Mr. Grey att the election. And in the meane time to use yonr best endeavours to procnre others to doe the like. The performanee hereof will eonfirm my father and myselfe that yon have a kindness for us." *Draft.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676–7, Jannary.]—I will do my best to get you some melon seeds. The Italian agent tells me the ship with the orange lemon pomegranate and jessamin trees out of his country has put into Cadiz from the sevcre weather. Let me have yonr orders that I may bespeak what yon want as soon as they arrive. "I humbly thank yonr Lordship for my great store of the best brawne and fattest rabits that I ever saw in my lyfe. Lord Cardigan and other earders said they never eat so good brawne, and Lord Privie Seale who is sieke, had a minde to eat a Belvoire rabit, and sends me word it hath done him mueh good and was an excellent one. Lord Mohun is not yet dead but dispaired of, and my Lord Anglesey told me the other day who lies sieke in his bed that Lord Shaftesbery had got Lord Mohun to desire his wiffe to goe ont of the chamber a little and leave them whilst they did some things for her good, but her father judges the contrary, for 'tis some new settlements which he was never acquainted with, and after Lord Mohun had sealed carried by Lord Shaftesbnry to Lord Hollis, so there is great anger and trouble amongst them.

"Lady Durasse died on Sunday of bleeding, had not bin more than three days ill and tis judged it would have turned to the small pox, tis said her husband was the best and is the sadest in the world, and will now loose the 3,000*l.* per annum of Lord Faversham's his daughter not out living the father, but the other daughter is now a vast fortune. Lady Barlow a neice of Lord Anglesey's is dead. A quarell beyond sea betweene the Duke of Somerset and Lord Plymouth, the last wholly in fault, and the other passive and civill, and the King very angry att Lord Plymouth, and says he shall make him know he hath no rank but what he has given him, and they say he is to marry Mr. Cheeven's (Chiffinch's) danghter when the King will have him eome home.

"I send your Lordship six pomegranates as you commanded, whieh are good and not deare in my opinion 12*d.* the peice, and am glad the other things was liked."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676–7, January.]—I shall inquire about a red tuberose. "The scarlet Gernsey flower is in great fame, but they will not prosper scarce one in twenty of them nor never bearc more but one yeare nor none but those that imediately come from that place, so that they never are multiplied but perish and are not to be increased, so tis hopelesse to pretend to bring of them first hither and then on to you to perhaps not flourish and certainly dye every yeare. My humble service to my lady and all the rest of the ladies with you; and God Almighty blesse the deare sweet babies for ever. Heere is no niewsc but an ill change againe in Lord Mohun who now they say will scarce outlive forty-eight howers. Heere is also great censuring of Lord Devonshires sending a 100*l.* to Lord Cavendish, and his sending itt to Lord Mohun where it was rejected with much indignation. Lord Purbecke makes what hast he can to consume his ladie's fortune by gameing and all other extravagant expences. Lord Marshall hath made some answer to his brother's claymes, but I doe not yet know the perticulars."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676–7, January 19.]—Concerning trees, "gernsey lilly or Indian narcisasse," melon seeds, &c. "Lord Mohun is now in a way of recovery, and Lord Anglesey is out of bed from his gout. Theire is two niewe plays which are much comended—the siege of Jerusalem by the Emperour Vespasien, and his son Titus's love with Berenice; the epilogue is much praysed that tells tis not like to please this age to bring them a story of Jerusalem who would more delight in one of Sodome and a vertuous woman which in this age they promise shan't be seene but on the stage. Lord Purbecke hath hired, after the example of the Duke of Monmouth, Sir John Benett's house in St. James's feilds for to make a ball to the Mascaraders in next weeke, att which was none but the debauch men and lewd woemen, no civill being theire but Lady Buckingham and Mis Midleton, who are inseparable compagnons and, they say, was there in maskues.

"I beg to know if your Lordship intends to honour my poore house with being heere in the sessions which draws neere, that I might get you some drinke laid in. Sister Salisbery and her Lord are expected this weeke. Lady Sussex continues very ill, and phisitians are gone downe to her. Mr. Howard's great affaire and his brother Lord Marshall's was yesterday heard att the Counsell table but not ended, and so is to be heard againe. . . . The Venctian Embassador made a ball to Lord Ossery and his family, and Lord Arlington and his, and some other select company last weeke, with fine mute dancing and sherbets and collation after the Italien way."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676–7, January] 28.—I beg your pardon for sending you one pear. One of Mr. Smith's merchants sent it me for the fairest he ever saw in France. By the next carrier I shall send you six orange trees and four lemon, and some choice melon-seeds.

"Lady Powis is of the Queene's bed-chamber. Lord Widrington maries a Lord Fairfax's daughter with 10,000*l.* Sister Salisbery presents you with her service. Lady Sussex is mightily pleased with fox-hunting and hare-hunting, but kisses Madam Mazarine's picture with much affection still. Lord Burghley's chalange sent by Sir Scroope Howe makes a great deal of noyse."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676–7,] January [30].—Concerning the orange and lemon trees, and family affairs. "I have laid you in some beare, and have a dosen of Margett ale to present you. The House sits yet. Lord Shaftesbery tho ill of the gout declares them dissolved. Lord Buckingham is ill also, yet betweene them Lady Anglesey says 100*l.* is given for a dinner to Jinks and others to feast the first day Lord Mohun is able to go to the House. Mr. Mountagu hath sent the Queene a rare muffe, but judged to be some dainty squirell skin, in itt a letter with the great niewse of his wive's being with child.

"The Dutchesse had a ball last weeke, Lady Isabella being recovered, and M^is^ Sidley and Sir Carr Scroope too loud quarells twice in the Q[ueen's] drawing roome, upon some lampoone made of her that she judged him the author, which says she is as mad as her mother and as vicious as her father, and others of him being lap't in sear-cloth, M^is^ Phraser being with child, but her father able to cure both, which he guesses she repay'd him with."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676–7, February 7.]—Concerning the trees and some small commissions. "The King went to Windsor to-day to see his building. Abbot Mountagu is dead. Lord Mountagu's second son marying Lady Anne Walsingham's daughter, and Lady Francis Villers eldest daughter marrying one of the Life Guard is old niewse. Heere was a Parliament [man] arrested the other [day] by some Jinkes his party who with the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Shaftesbery, and others, affirme the Parliament to be dissolved but they say the King [says] they shall soone know the contrary and the man who made the bold arrest shall feele it in his punishment. All from Court say the House will infailibly sit, but none dares warrant how long.

"I missed my nephew Anthony the other day who Lady Shaftesbery sent to see me, and I am now going to returne his visit. My Lord is still ill of the gout, and the Duke of Buckingham hath had a generous fitt of itt."

Edward Smith to Lord Roos.

1676[–7], February 8.—"My honored Lady [Chaworth] being indisposed with a cold is pleased to command me to present her humble services to your Lordship with the relation of the great news which happened here on Wednesday night last, when some mischievous persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellour crept through a window of his house in Queen Street and stole the Mace and the two purses, but by good chance could not find the Seal. There was upon the table a great silver standish, and a thousand guineyes in a cabinet, as they report, but nothing of them touched, the design being upon another score than bare robbery. There is nothing yet heard of them, nor doe men guesse who were the agents in this matter, but it lookes like an action of some of Blood's schollars. I pray God wee doe not hear of worse attempts, if men be thus suffered in their insolence.

"We have yet a more tragical accident than this: His Majesty, whom God preserve, went on Munday last to Windsor to see his workemen, and with a design to stay all the weeke there, but on Wednesday night some of his courtiers fell to their cups and drunke away all reason, at last they began to despise art to, and brake into

Prince Rupert's Lab[or]atory and dashed his stills and other chymicall instruments in pieces. His Majesty went to bed about 12 aclock, but about 2 or 3 aclock one of Henry Killigrew's men was stabbed in the company in the next chamber to the King. They say he murdered himselfe amongst them because of some distast betwixt his master and him: how it was God knowes: but the Duke ran speedily to His Majesty's bed and drew the curtaine, and said 'Sir, will you lye in bed till you have your throat cut?' where upon His Majesty got up at 3 aclock in the night and came immediately away to Whitehall.

"My Lady hopes to be happy in your Lordship's company here within a short time." *Postscript.*—Concerning some "St. Nicholas melon seeds," to be sent by next carrier.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676–7,] February 17.—"I would have sent you this intelligence the first day of the House of Parliaments sitting but that the debates of the Upper made them sit so late that before I came from Lord Anglesey's where I waited his returne to heare the transactions it was to late to catch the post. The King came in his robes, and all the Lords, and the Dutchesse and infinite of ladies, and all sort of people, made an excellent speech. The Chancellor another; and soone after that your cosen Buckingham, who was in great bravery in liveries of blue but all diversified &c., rise up and spoke to this purpose that he wondered what they did there, &c. the House upon such and such accounts being dissolved. He was seconded by Lord Shaftesbery who spoke larglier that the long prorogation did make that dissolution by law. Lord Salisbery and Lord Wharton also spoke to the same opinion, the Chancellor more than an hower together against itt shewing contrary laws and statutes and presidents, the Treasurer also maintained the same and Lord Anglesey. Some high and bitter clashings was after betweene the Duke of B[uckingham] and Lord Treasurer. Lord Stamford and Delemeere was of the Duke of B[uckingham's] judgment none else in the House, so the other side caried it that it was a true Sessions of Parliament. After that Lord Freckville and Lord Arundell of Trerice moved that the four first lords who had spoke against it might be called to the bar. Lord Privie Seale spoke an houre to stop that severity, and shewed thatt would be taking away freedome of Parliament to punish them for words theire in an opinion they had tooke up from a mistake and the Chancelor had spoke so much to convince them of and evidence how much they were mistaken in itt, and so it [was] orderered to a further debate next day, and then by 3 or 4 of the clock in the House the Chancellor called Lord Salisbery to his place and told him twas the sense of the House that he had much derogated from the K[ing's] power and dishonoured them in not esteeme this a true Sessions according to the law, yet they would remit the fault if he would goe to the bar and aske pardon of his Master and that House on his knees, but he did peremptorily refuse itt, yet they have him a long time to contest it whilst Lord Anglesey and severall friends beckned him and persuaded his submission, but Lord Shaftesbery followed him out and diswaded it and so he came in againe and refused itt, so he was comanded to withdraw and after sent for into the bar and placed on his knees and was sentenced to the Towre, he desired to have his owne cooke which was laught at but allowed and his whole family also if he pleased.

"Lord Wharton was offered in the same way, and likewise refused, and said he had altered his opinion so they urged he might then eassilier beg

the K[ing's] and Houses pardon, but he replied he did it by the alteration of mind, so they urged againe if then he might facilier do itt the second time in the way the House had ordered itt, but he continued obstinate so was he to withdraw after comanded to the bar in the same manner and was sentenced to the Tower. Lord Buckingham was wiser and seeing this storme tooke occasion to goe out, was noe more seene and sent after but could not bee heard of. Then Lord Sha[ftesbury] was used more rigourously for he was first ealled to the bar, not his seat in the House, and then the Chancellor said the same of his fault yet might be remitted if he would there on his knees aske the K[ing's] and Houses pardon, so he made a long and humble speech to both King and House but that [h]is opinion was true right and according to the law that Parliament was dissolved so he could not alter nor retract itt, so he did receive the same sentence and beg'd also to have his cooke which was allowed, but much laugh't att as a new thinge never done before, and that he had inspired itt to Lord Salis[bery], and so they two and Lord Wharton went last night to the Tower.

"Lord Anglesey is much troubled att it and says this violence will make things worse to the King, but he was so ill and tyred by Thursday's attendance that he could not be there to moderate on Friday. The first day at your House, Mr. Marott began a speech of the P[arliament] being disolved by the long Prorogation, and he knew not therefore why they met there. Lord Cavendish seconded it to the same purpose, but they did mightily outvote them that they was a right P[arliament] by law, and so went on to private affaires and rise by 4 of the clocke, and yesterday had one Holts and other private buisnesse and rise again by 4 a clocke. Poore sister Sal[isbury] went last night with her Lord and is gone againe early this morning. What is done today if considerable your Lordship shall have in another to-night, if I heare it early enough to write itt, else by Tuesday post."

Postscript.—"Mr. Piercy renews by pettion his buisnesse again to the Earldome of Northumberland to both Houses. The Duke of B[uckingham] is gone to the Tower just now, and said his ague made him retreat yesterday."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676–7,] February 20.—"I have but little niewse to add to what I writ in my last, but that the four Lords are ordered not to see or send to another in the Tower, or any other to visit them without the King's leave except theire wives and children, yet my aunt Mo[ntagu] and I meane to offer my sister a visit att the Tower to-day, tho her Lord never gave me one since his last coming to towne. The four Lords met on Sunday att divine service and made use of that time to talke all service whille, but care will be taken to prevent that heereafter. Tis said they will petition for to be released, and shall have itt upon confessing and relinquishing their error. Just now my sister sent to me of her continuing there, and I have sent her word I will come see her this afternoone. She takes on furiously and terifies her selfe he will be put to death, but I thinke it impossible, he not being criminall tho mislead, yet heare the King is very angry att him, saying he that first would insinuate the King designed poysoning him by demanding his owne cooke he hath reason to suspect intending poysoning his royall person. The Lords have Mr. Cary in examination who hath bin fourteen days or more in the Tower for printing a booke that the Par[liament] was disolved, with severall rebellious principalls in itt, tis said he will make discoveries of these four Lords The Commons are

about new Comitees, and did yesterday read and comit Mr. Bernard Howard's petition for the Duke of Norfolk's bringing over into England, and are busie about Sir Holts. I am glad to find in Mr. Fletcher's letter yesterday that your Lordship mends; and some hopes of the honour of seeing you heere."

EDWARD SMITH to LORD ROOS, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676-7,] February 22.—Exeusing Lady [Chaworth] from writing, and sending affectionate messages from her. "Yesterday the House of Commons passed a vote for 6 hundred thousand pounds to be given to His Majesty and noe more for the building of ships, and this day the Lords voted that noe more should be given. Tomorrow, it is reported, they will insist upon the grievanees of the nation, and Lord Cavendish hath 30 Articles to bring in against the Treasurer [Danby]; and tis said hee will be seconded. The Duke of Buckingham, Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Sal[isbury], and Lord Wharton, are still in the Tower close prisoners, and none can be admitted to visit them without leave from the King and the House. I heard tonight that a commission is appointed to examine Lord Shaftsb[ury's] demeanours. Lord Liehfield and his Lady were yesterday married againe. The King of France is marched out of Paris with 50,000 foot, 2,500 horse. Monsieur Bussy hath burn't 200 villages in Elsatia, and had proeeeded further but that the Lunenburge troops gave him some resistance."

LADY CHAWORTH to her brother, LORD ROOS, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676–7, February] 27.—"There is little more niewse to be related to you, for Satterday being a holly day the Houses did not sit, and yesterday both Houses were only busie about religion, and a bill was brought in that the Roman Catholieke children might be cristned by our Ministers, and the Commons were also buisie about recalling all the Kings subjeets that were abroad in armes, against whieh Lord Bryan spoke earnestly aleadging his countrymen the Irish had all their estates taken from them, and if recalled must beg or steale and so consequently hang, and so desired they might be suffered to remayne abroad where they got a livelyhood."

"The King of Franee is now besieging Valeneine the towne neare St. Omars. The last ball was yesternight at the Dutchesse's lodging. Lady Anne, the Duke's second daughter, is ill of her eies againe, and Lady Isabella no healthy child. Mr. Griffins' only child, a son, is ill of a feavor. . . . . The Lords eontinue in the Tower, and every one thinks them very obstinate that they will not petition and eonfesse their error. Heere is manny designing to get Freneh wine transporting prohibited. Heere are better they say this yeare com then hath bin drunken a great while. They now say Lord Feversham's daughter shall be got for Lord Plimouth."

K[ATHERINE] LADY ROOS to her husband, LORD ROOS.

1676[–7,] March 3. Exton.—The company here yesterday were Lady Barker's family, and the three Wingfields, my sister Noels and cousins, and the High Sheriff and Mr. Tryion, who allowed us great diversion all day but espeeially in dancing. "The burges gives you his servis and is this day gone for London, and yesterday was here and many of his vouters, whieh eame to give in their acompts, and upon the exsamenation of them find that the Election day cost near 800 whieh, tho a great sume, yet being wee earied it is not so much as the least repined at."

Postscript.—"Lady Dorill that was, and now Lady Morgen, is run away from her husband, so that I wonder what Mrs. Mary Villers will do now, for she intended to be with her in toune."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1676–7,] March 10.—"Tho there is little more niewse since my Thursday letter to your Lordship to account, yet least you might expect one I writ tell your Lordship that about Religion, greevanees and settling the Excise for either the King's lyfe or some more years, the Commons are employed till 8 or 9 of the clocke every night. The Lords are about that test for the King to priviledge him to make Bishops which I writ before, but there is great opposition. They are are also very severe against Lord Purbeck and would not receive his petition which was subscribed with that name, and they are upon making a severe law that none who are not admitted Peers by sitting in the Parliaments of the three nations according as theire honours are, shall not place coronets on theire coaches and be called Lords. Lord Purbecke and Lord Banbury are most designed att, if not solely. The Irish levy which was granted long since upon the estates of Infants in the rebellion who were restored as Inocents to them, was caried yesterday in the Counsell to be raised upon them imediately. My Lord Chiefe Barron goes the circuit on Munday. . . . . Heere is an Archbishop and Bishop of Samos and Paphos of the Greeke Church, and will be allowed a church heere in respect of the Armenian Merchants.

"Lady Eliza Cope is distracted, and, by Sir Francis Vanes's desire who is her brother and severall more of the kindred, one Mr. Guy of the bedchamber hath the custody given by the King; but 'tis thought he will accord eassily with her friends who put him upon itt. Lord Worcester's lady is gone almost into a mopishnesse with malancolly, and her neece Lady Chesterfeilde in a sad condition, and now of late they say her Lord hath kept his chamber nine weeks in much malancolly and regards not his affaires which he used to be very active in." Let me know when you are coming to town. *Seal.*

Viscount Campden to Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

1677, June 21. Kens[ington].—"I hope your Lordship will never repent your journey to London; for I can assure you, you have not only the King's good opinion, but so many good friends, that I am confident you could ask nothing in a reasonable compas, but you may effect it. The King has granted you the Commission for the Lieutenancy, with a great satisfaction to himself, that it is plac'd in so good a hand, and us'd many kind expressions towards you, which I make no question but you will deserve." *Signed.*

William Wollaston to Lord Rosse (Roos).

1677, August 13. Shenton.—Concerning the offer of an appointment as Deputy-Lieutenant. *Seal of arms.*

E. Viscountess Campden to Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

1677, September 21. Exton.—Announcing the death of Harry Noel, and suggesting caution in telling the news to Lady Roos.

The Same to the Same.

1677, September 23. Exton.—Referring to the same subject. *Seal of arms.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1677, November] 22.—Coneerning small commissions. "The Prince of Orange and his wiffe went not till Munday morning, the wind being contrary, and there was a very sad parting betweene the Princesse and her father, but especially the Dutchesse and her who wept both with that exeesse of sorrow that the Prince tho the wind still is so bad that they can tug but eight miles a day will not returne againe, as he says, to make a second scene of griefe . . . . . Mr. Churchille hath given 1,800*l.* for to be Master of the Robes to the Duke, which Mr. Villiers sold him who is gone Master of the Horse to the Princesse of Orange, the Prince refusing to admit his son Sir Edward Villers, as was first designed when I writ you the niewse of itt, and they say the Prince after he had received Churchill's monies told him he must not to doe so in his service, for he turned his servants out when weary of them, and allowed them the same to turne from his service when weary, but he neither sold or would admitt his servants to sell places, upon which 'tis thought he is not very well satisfied with his bargaine. Mis Howard maried to Sir Gabriell Silvius, and Mis Sidley stands to come in her roome maid of honour, to the wonder of every body. Lady Anne is reeovered well, but will be pitted, as 'tis feared, with the small pox."

The Same to the Same.

[1677,] December 4.—"The House met yesterdy and have ordered theire Session to be the 15th of January. The mad Duke of Northumberland, as he calls himselfe, came in to the House of Lords, and told the King he came to desire to bc allowed to sit there as a Plantagenet, so, the King willing to have some sport, the Chaneellor told him he must take heed how he chalenged that for that would make him neerer the crown than the Duke of Yorke who was there present, to which he replied—no, he aymed not att that, for he came in by his relation to King James; but his request to the King was to comand the younger Dutchesse of Riehmond to marry him, att which all laughing the King replied that was not in his power, it must be his owne adresses, whereupon he pointed to Lord Moulgrave and said—'no, that fellow there will hinder me,' which made great entertainmcnt to all the house, and so the mirth ended.

"Lady Portsmouth is so ill, none knows whether she will live or dye, her will is made in which she gives all to her son, and makes Lord Danby executor and overseer."

Concerning a present of venison, and some small commissions, &c.

"Lord Ossery and his cosen Makarthe, his second, fought with Mr. Buckley and Mr. Garat who was his, the other day; Makarthe hurt Mr. Garat in the arme, yet he after it gained his sword, and then went up to help Buckley, and so Lord Ossery was fayne to give up his sword. The old quarell about Mr. B. wiffe is the towne talke. The Archbishop of Dublin is landed, and all thinke he will cary Canterbery, by the Duke of Y[ork's] favour."

The Same to the Same.

[1677, December] 11.—Concerning a present of venison, melon seed, &c. "Heere is no talke but of war, amongst the courtiers, with France, but some Parliament men say tis but noyse to get monnies. The French have taken St. Gillan. The Dutchesse hath had an ague in her lyeing inne but hath soone lost it. My cosen Widrington and Sir John

Godolphin's little daughter are the two new maids of honour, and Mrs Sidley now scorns the place having lost it, which I admire she ever look't so low as to think of itt. Sir William Killcegree's daughter, Lady Clinton, one of the dressers, is dead, and the D[uke] of Norfolke dead or dying, Lord Purbecke clapt into the Tower for carying a chalenge to Whitehall to that Van Bentam, a cheesemonger's son, but chiefe favorite to the Prince of Orange, who with his wiffe are safe in Holland, and he gone to the army but landed in so ill a place that coaches could not come within four miles of it, and so his poore Princesse was fayne to walke that in a frost.

The younger Killeegree is banished the Court againe for goeing att 4 of the clocke the other morning to Nell Gwin and knocking her up, being drunke, and saying he came from the King to acquaint her with the good niewse of the D[uchess] of Portsmouth's recovery, and after that raileed her with his abusive tonge extreamly; and the D[uchess] is perfectly well again, and they say will lead a new lyfe, att least has promised it to her ghostly father."

Henry Savile to Lord Rosse, at Belvoir Castle.

1677, December 11. Whitehall.—Concerning fruit trees. A parcel of vines, &c. to be sent next week. "I suppose you are soe full of a warr with France in the country that you would bee mighty gladd to have it confirmed from a courtier, but men of our profession are too wary to deliver theire opinions in matters of that weight till they are very certain. Your cosen Montaigue who returned to Paris last Friday has soe much of this businesse in his handes that till letters come from him noebody can guesse how this important affaire is like to goe, however, I am glad of one effect it is likely to have, viz. the bringing your good Lordship to towne against the fifteenth of January, and though I know it will bee soare against your will you must give your friends leave to bee glad to see you, whatever the occasion bee. The Grantham verses you sent me I shewd Sir Robert Carr, and asked him if he made them; hee told mee hee heard of noe verses but some that were made against his party, which are the same I suppose you mention to bee promised your Lordship. I doubt the poetry of either side is not the strength of it. There is noe newes here but of two new Irish Earles, Ranelagh and Longford, who both bore the same names before as Viscounts.

"If my Lord Peterborough had not been prevented, he had fought two duels last week, one with my Lord Deincourt, the other with Sir George Hewitt, to both whom he sent challenges for having broaken the windowes of one Mrs. Johnson a lady of pleasure under his Lordship's protection, but His Majesty being informed of it made all friends.

"The Dutchesse of Cleaveland is comeing out of France to breake the match of her sonn the Duke of Grafton with my Lord Arlington's daughter, if shee can."

G. Lady Chaworth, to her brother [Lord Roos].

[1677,] Deeember 18.—Concerning venison and garden seeds, vines, &c. "The French war is still much feared and talked of, but no absolute certainty of it. The D[uke] of Cambridge died last Wednesday, but found [by] the phistians (physicians) a very sound child, and killed by [the l]a[dy] nurse keepers who laid ceres to a pust under the arme which drive the malignity of it to the heart. The Dutchesse [of

York] is inconsolable, but the Duke [of York] bears it lyke a great man. The Dut[chess] of Portsmouth ill againe, and in some danger it prove a relapse.

"The Irish letters yesterday mention the casting away of the ship Lady Montroth and her son went in, so their losse is feared. Lady Sussex is put by her mother into a religious house in France, and she means certainly to come hither in the spring to either ajust things better between her and her Lord, or get his consent that her daughter may goe into orders. She (the mother, Duchess of Cleveland) also designes to get the King to breake her son the Duke of Grafton's mariage to Lord Arlington's daughter, and then hopes to make a match betweene him and Lady Percy, and her son Northumberland and Mis Anne Mountagu, which double marriage they say Lady Northumberland and her husband aproove."

The Earl of Lindsey to Lord Roos.

1677, December 26. Chelsea.—"Having had very good intelligence since my cumming to towne that Sir Robert Carr and Sir William Ellis have resolved to bring the bussinesse of Grantham into the House of Commons, and there to drive itt to the utmost, complaining of the militia's appearance att the election, I judge your Lordship's presence absolutely necessary in this place ten or twelve days before the meeting of the Parliament in order to consult our affaires and to prepare to fortify. And I make no question butt wee shall bee here as victorious as wee have been in the country by the helpe of your good Lordship's assistance. I have information that Sir Robert Carr is now in the country notably working, butt whilst your Lordship is upon the place I hope you will defeate all his designs." *Seal.*

G. Lady Chaworth, to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1677, December] 27.—Concerning health and Christmas presents. "I have presented your Lordship with the last part of *Hudibras*, to help to heighten your mirth this Christmasse, for I thinke this booke not inferior to his first part, and two of your acquaintances have theire picture drawne in it, the most to the lyfe in the world, the King says." The Duke of Norfolk is dead; the Brandenburgers have taken Stetin. Crequi with a fresh army has gone into Flanders; the Duchess of York is still ill and admitting no visits; the Duchess of Portsmouth, though better, is not expected by the Doctors to live past May. "Heere is talke of her leaving most of her fortune to a girle she now discovers to have had in France before her coming hither, and her son heere to the King to provide for him, but I give no credit to it being Lady Anglesey's story. Lord Pembroke hath hurt Mr. Loftus att a quarell att dice, but a slight wound, manny being present at the taverne where they play'd." I hope you received the vases safe which I sent by Mr. Savile. *Postscript.*—"Here is talke of Mis Sidley's marrying the widdower Sir Hungerford, with 6,000 portion and 4,000 more at her father's death."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1677–8,] January 3.—New Year's good wishes. "The Session which now draws on, as you know, they say will be prorogued for four days before they sit, for some great private State reason. The war with France is now talked of afresh, and that we must make a league offencive and defencive with Holland, and shall send a great army

thither this spring which the Duke of Y[ork] himself will goe generall off. Lady Cleaveland is sudainly coming over, and Lady Portsmouth going to Bourbon as soone as her weaknesse will permitt. Sir Robert Shirley is restored to be Baron Ferars. Lord Shrewsbery is like to marry Mr. Chiffens his daughter, who will be first and last made worth 40,000*l.* to him, and they talke as if the King should throw in a Dukedome. Lord Pembroke on Christmasse day surprised a chaplaine of Lord North's and laid hold of him, and told him he must goe drinke with him, who desired his excuse, and said he was goeing both to preach and give the blessed saerament of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, upon which he offered many outrageous blasphemies against our blessed Lord and the Virgin Mother, and forced the poore minister along with him and his crew, who made him drunke and earied him after upon and downe to make sport, and some talke worse things. for which 'tis said my Lord North will beg the Houses just punishing of the sad blasphemy and impiety.

"The Deane of St. Paul's is to be Bishop of Canterbury, and Stillingfleet hath the Deanery.

"The King of France hath proclaimed that whatever of our men in his army will not come and engage to his warr for another yeare, should presently depart and not receeive this winter's pay, but those that would bind themselves to have all theire arrears, and other incouragements."

Charles Bertie to [Lord Roos].

1677[-8], January 3. Whitehall.—Treasury Chambers. "By my brother Lindsey's order, I have taken forth the enclosed instrument to confirme your Lordship's eleetion to the Recordership of Grantham."

Postscript.—"Mr. Secretary Williamson's fees for this confirmation come to 6*l.* 5*s.*, and Mr. Cook had 2 guinneys for signifying his Majesty's approbation of your Deputy Lieutenants formerly."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1677-8,] January 15.—"Lord Burgley, who is here, and presents his duty to you, says that your stay was very fortunate, to make you escape an ill journey, for he came from Latimers yesterday and returnes again tomorrow, the House being this morning adjourned till Monday eome sevenight, and some question the sitting then. The Speaker did this, and not the House to whom he would not put the question, that they might have adjourned themselves, which makes ill blood, and they say they meane to question him for itt. . . . . Lady Portsmouth is mightly recovered and goes to Bourbon as soone as the weather opens to allow travelling, and Lady Cleavland comes as soone as can travaile, but means to stay but a very little whille, and the other returns as soone as she hath received benefit from the watters. Heere is a great dispute about the groome porter's place, Mr. Chieheley pretending to it by an old promise from the King, and so will give Lord Arlington but 1,500*l.* for itt, Mr. Neale offering 3,000*l.*, but 'tis thought the King's word must stand good. The small-pox and measles is very riffe in towne. They beat for Volunteers yesterday and to-day, but people are not forward in listing themselves."

Henry Savile to Lord Roos.

1677[-8,] January 15. Whitehall.—Concerning fruit trees, &c. "The best newes I can send your Lordship is that by a message this morning to both Houses the Parliament is adjourned till Monday sevenight, and

by that time aeeording to your own ealeulation wee shall have the honour to see you here at your leasure, and I hope you will find the wayes somewhat better then the gentlemen who are allready eome up, who make great eomplaints of the diffieulty of travelling. The reason His Majesty gives for this adjournment is that the agreement and allyance with Spain is not yet arrived though Mr. Godolphin bee gone to Brussells for it, the Duke of Villahermosa being to signe itt, however it gives great jealousy to those who are zealous for warr, but I doe both hope and beleeve there is noe further mystery in it and that a fortnight hence everybody will bee well satisfyed, for I doe assure you, how ineredible soever it may appeare, the Court does shew as mueh aversion now to the Freneh as the eountry has soe long done." *Seal.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1677–8,] February 13.—On business, and promising to send a message to exeuse her brother attending the House.

Tho Same to the Same.

[1677–8,] February 16.—Expressing anxiety for his health. "The House is every day eonsulting how to raise this vast sum of monies must be given for this warr, and tis thought it will amount to halfe the revenue of all land, and 11*s.* in the pound of all banks great and smaller ones, besides taxes laid upon all eommodities and a pole. The now great niewse is Lady Betty Pereies marying Lord Ogle, and some says they were maried privately and that the weding shall be published as soone as the eloathes are made. Lady Althea Compton was also married last Tuesday; she went out with M^is^ Grey as to a play, but went to Sir Edward Hungerford's, where a minister, a ring, and the confidents were wayting for them, and so young Hungerford maried her; after she writ to the Bishop of London to aequaint and exeuse her to her father, upon whieh he sent a thundering eomand for her to come home that night, whieh she did obey, tho her new friends were against it, and she went, but had been bedded with him an hower, and her father keeps her as yet. Lord Shaftesbury petitioned the House this weeke. Lord Halyfax brought it in, and tho he and some more spake mueh to the fitingnesse of his releasment, yet the Duke of Y[orke] and more of the Court opposed it so fiereely that he is yet kept in."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1677–8,] February 21.—Coneerning his health. "The House of Commons have given a million to the King, whether war or peaee, to prepare him for the worst of them, and they have laid upon all the new buildings, out of the City Liberty, since [16]56 a halfe year's rent towards their tax, whether the house has inhabitants or none [inhabit] them, the landlords must pay a half year's rent as eommissioners shall judge the house to be worth, and all that have built or bought of these houses upon new foundations, tho they live in them themselves, shall pay a half year's rent aeeording to the valew of eommissioners; a pole will be another way of raysing itt and whether land or home exeize will be the other ways is not yet determined. Lord Shaftesberie's businesse toueh-ing the *Habeas Corpus* is heard today in the House."

The Same to the Same.

[1677–8,] February 23. — Expressing anxiety regarding his health. "The House of Lords have appointed Lord Shaftesberie's

coming to their barr on Monday morning to receive theire pleasure upon his offence to them in endeavouring a *Habeas Corpus* from the King's Bench which they looke upon as an affront to theire superiour power by that his appealle to an inferiour Court. The House of Commons is still very busie about raising the million for the King, and some mention the laying sums upon all pluralities of qualities, dignities and offices, and theire is very great endeavours made to have all houses built or bought to live in should be exceepted from the half year's rent which is laid upon all houses built upon new foundations since [16]56, but Mr. Birch, the chairman of that Committee, said that exceptions would be to favour the rich and oppresse the poore.

Mr. Godolphin is gone envoyee againe into Holland. Lord Pembroke's mother is dead; and Lady Katherin Brudnehall in great danger of death by the new feavor. Lady Althea [Hungerford] stole from her father's house yesterday againe, and gone to her husband. Lady Cleaveland not yet come, Lady Southampton being yet not able to quit her bed being brought so weake with her feavor. My humble service to your lady and the rest att Belvoire. Mr. Savile presents you his humble service and is very sorry to heare of your sicknesse; and will have no monies for your trees, says he and you will talke of that soone enough when you meet. I shall get you periwigs according to order with what hast I can, the 3 lb. of tobacco went last weeke. God blesse the sweet jewells, and give me the desired newse of your happy recovery which my heart will be in payne for till I heare being with all passion, deare brother, your most humbly affectionate sister and servante, G. C."

The Same to the Same.

[1677–8,] February 26. — Expressing wishes for his recovery. Concerning the periwigs, &c. "Heere is no newse but Lord Shaftesbery being released yesterday out of the Tower notwithstanding a great Court and Bishops' opposition, but he beg'd pardon on his knees att the bar of the House of Lords yesterday and was last night to returne to the Tower, but to-day is admitted to sit in the House; his buisnesse held till 5 o'cloeke att night. The King of France hath laid siege to Gent and another considerable towne (Ipres)."

The Earl of Anglesey to Lord Roos.

1677[–8,] Mareh 9.—In the matter of an arbitration between the Earl of Rutland and Sir Seroope Howe, intimating that the Earl of Anglesey has heard the controversy with the assistance of the Chief Baron, and by the latter's advice requires the proofs on either side concerning the gold plate and other things in dispute to be taken by affidavit.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1677–8, Mareh] 12.—"I cannot be sieke when I am to doe you the least service, and then I heare the good newse of your amendment in your health, in order to which I sent your Lordship a bottle of your valued Cyprus wine, and he that I had it from esteems it as much as you, which is Sir Godard Nelthorpe, who says when the Doctors have given him over for dead, he hath charged his wiffe to give him a glasse of that and leave him to God and Nature. I pray God you may not need it in that kind of a great whille, but pray you wholly preserve it for yourselfe for tis a mighty searcity."

"The Duke of Monmouth returned and says there is no saving of Flanders, and the French use the conquered so well that they att

rather have them masters than we releevers. The King of France is set down before Ipres as reported. Lord Bruce is goeing into France for consumption. Lord Aylesbery['s] next daughter is goeing to be married to a Sir Walter with a son and daughter, but rich, old Mr. Heningham is dead. Lady Scroope goeing into France, Lady Harvey returning."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos.

[1677–8,] March 21.—Concerning periwigs. "Three combs Mr. Fletcher would needs send in the box which cost 6 pence a peice, to which is a little paper tied with a wolfe's tooth for my pritty godson, that Lady Fingall gave me as a thinge of much vertu, to be worne about his neck and to rub his teeth with for easier breeding them, and antidotall against convulsions. . . . . The King signed the Pole Bill yesterday desiring more monies for the necessities of the conjuncture, which should not be neglected by him if they would give him supplys, all but six Lords disliked the Commons adresse to the King, so it was sent them downe againe, and 'tis said the house will be adjourned on Saturday till after the holly days. Ipres, they say to-day, is taken, and the Princesse of Orange gone from the Hague to Antwerp, out of feare of the dead De Wit's faction, which grow very high."

The Earl of Anglesey to Lord Roos.

1677[–8], March 23. London.—In the matter of the arbitration, intimating the substance of proposed award and inviting the amicable concurrence of the Earl of Rutland therein. *Seal.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1678, March] 28.—Concerning his health. "The House of Lords have adjourned to this day sevennight, and that same day Lord Pembrok's buisnesse is to be in Westminster Hall, for which tribunall there is great preparations already, and on the report he was fled they say the King hath promised he shall be forthcoming; and 'tis not the generall opinion that he will dye upon this account, though it was found murder. The House of Commons have adjourned for fourteen days. War and Peace is still uncertainly talked of. The King of France is gone backe to Paris; some of his ships have fought with some Dutch ones, and the latter have had the advantage."

The Earl of Lindsey to Lord Rosse.

1678, March 31.—"Having the opportunity of so safe a hand as Sir Robert Markham's to convoy my thoughts to your Lordship, I cannot omitt the representing to you how absolutely necessary your appearance is heer to countenance his election, which, if nott carried for him is, in my opinion, the greatest wound in the world to your Lordship, myselfe, and my Lord Campden. For the King will then observe that notwithstanding he hath lately conferrd upon your Lordship the Recordership of Grantham and the Lieutenancy of Leicestershire, yet that Sir Robert Carr hath a greater interest, and this I looke upon as nott for your Lordship's service. Besides, my Lord, your appearance here will absolutely make Sir William Hartopp and severall members of Leicestershire, which is your Lieutenancy, and who in your absence will favour the other Party. I hope these reasons will prevaile with your Lordship so that we shall all bee so happy as to see you here."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1678, April] 11.—"I received your letter and am extreamly in hopes you grow better in your health because your writting mentions nothing of it. Yesterday was a solemne fast kept all over the city, and sure our sins that calls vengeance downe upon us justly requires such a sence and humility to avert the judgments due to them if God will be so mercifull to us. Lady Aylesbery hath concluded a match for her daughter Mary to Sir William Walter, a widdower with a son and daughter, but an indifferent good estate; they had bin maried last weeke but that the lady is not very well. Lord Bruce is well recovered. The army is to randevous upon Bansted Downs next weeke, and some say the Duke of Yorke will goe toc them, but the most hold it will be but the Duke of Monmouth. The Dutchesse is breeding. Lady Huntington lies in of a boy att my neighbour Lady Clifton's. 13 regiments more they say must be raised; the three great officers, Chancellor, Treasurer, and Privie Seale, went to borrow monies upon the Pole Bill to the Citty, and so the Lord Mayor hath promised to doe his utmost to gett itt of rich men, and 'tis by way of subscription what each person will lend.

"The quarells of some ladies hath made great talke in the towne and much laughing. Mis Baker first began with a bitter letter to my Lady Anglesey, yet concluded, 'a lover of her soule.' This highly incenced the lady, and Mis Baker not forbearing her house upon itt, she threw some things att [her] to have her goe out of the rome. The other two ladies is Lady Mohun and Mis Browne, the deare friends, but it is too long for any letter: but in short they were att cards att one Mis Roberts's lodgings, and one Mis Love being landlady of the house an exchange woman, Lady Mo[hun's] pages spit in that Mis Love's daughter's face, and so the mother would have turned him out of the house, but he ran up to his lady, and so the exchange woman followed him, and the quarell began betwcen her and the lady with ill words and candlesticks; and so the lady petitioned the House upon breach of privilege, and her father brought itt in, but Mis Browne, Mis Roberts and her husband came in against Lady Mohun, and made her the provoker, so the House of Lords threw itt out, and left them to the law, and she says they have foresworne themselves in favour of the exchange woman, and they say not. And it entertained the King mightily who was att the House, and desired that he might be judge whether the candlesticke had hurt my Lady Mo[hun's] knee. I wish it may be some entertainment to your melancolly spleen, which I suspect the chiefe fomenter of all your diseases."

"The House met to-day and are violent upon chussing a new Speaker, and Sir Sawyer is lyke to be the man." *Signet.*

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

1678, April 16. London.—I am glad to hear you are quite well. "The great niewse yesterday causes your Lordship this importunity before I have received yours in answer to my last, which I shall not have till to-morrow, which was the King coming in his robes to the House, adjourning itt for another fortnight by the mouth of Judge North, who supplies the Lord Chancelor's place during his being sicke, telling them besides his Majesty had not yet made his league offensive and defensive with the Dutch, who were unwilling to breake trading with France, alleadging this reason they had been such suffers by the war that they could not subsist without that trade, so could not tell what should be yet determined on itt. Mis Trevor goeing away nobody knows whether or

with who, but her mother told the Dutchesse it was by Mr. Thin's desire and askt leave for theire marying, which she most willingly gave and sent with the Duke to let Mr. Thin know theire joy of itt, upon whieh he disownes the thinge and denyes ever any thought of marying her or speaking to that purpose to her or her mother, so Mr. Trevor sent him a chalenge on Wednesday and theire was a duell without mischiefe. Lord Cavendish seeond to Mr. Thyn, who denies knowing where she [is], or her being with ehild by him. Yet the King says had she staid much longer she had been delivered att St. James's, yet others say she is not with child."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos.

[1678, April] 23.—"I reeeived the aceount of your being so well as to be gone abroad, whieh I much rejoiee in. . . . . I shall be sure to acquainte Mr. Savile with your desires if the House sits nott at the apointed time, whieh some questions. . . . . If he fayle I shall get Sir Thomas Meers to do you that service, and know he will most readily doe it. Heere is talke as if he should be Speaker, and that Sawyer did deeline itt, and others say Seymour will keep itt, some that it will sit, others that it adjourned, others that it will be prorogued or dissolved. If none of these which I am most inelined to beleeve by Mr. Herbert's letter, I shall hope for the honour of seeing your Lordship in towne.

Lady Hervy is returned out of France, and Lady Cleavland expeeted this weeke. Lord Shrewsbery is returned also out of France, but none thinks he will be got to have Mr. Chiffens his daughter, and they say Lord Bellasis will make his eldest daughter by this wiffe a great fortune to Lord Shrewsbery to the vallew of 30,000*l.*, or better. He hath but one girle more by this wiffe, and the girle is pretty, some 13 or 14 years old. They talke of the French having burnt eight towns in Juliers for not paying theire taxed contributions. Heere is a fable about the towne that the King of France should breake a jeast of the Prinee of Orange and Lady Mary of two beggars being well mett, whieh they say gave great offenee to the D[uke] of Yorke. The Dutehesse is not with ehild, as it was hoped. Mis Sidley is goeing to be one of her maids. . . . . Now the Duteh will make a league with us, and we shall have war, and the D[uke] of York goes with the Army is just told me by a privy counsellor. Lord Rochester hath bin att the gates of death, and so penitent that he is upon an amendment, and says he will be an exsample of penitence to the wholle world, and I hope he will be so."

The Earl of Lindsey to Lord Roos, at Belvoir.

1678, May 1.—The 11th of this month is the fatal day whieh must decide the controversy of Grantham. Your appearanee in the House will be absolutely necessary. For the other side have fortified themselves with considerable assistance, and hope for vietory. "I make no question butt your Lordship too will rally your friends and demonstrate to all the world what a generous friend you are in the carrying of this point, in the whieh your Lordship's honour is so highly ingaged as truly I thinke it were better to hazard even your health than to absent yourself after the ingaging of your friends, and many persons will bee apt to thinke sinee your Lordship appeared first for Turner in itt, that you have taken new resolutions, or else that you are very indifferent how things goe, and so eonclude you are ineonsiderable either as to your friendships or animosities. All which will prudentially bee avoided by

your Lordships comming upp and briske adhering to your owne party, whatever the successe bee."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1678,] May 2.—I am glad to find by your letter you are so well as to resolve upon a journey to London. On family affairs. "We have an ill face of affaires, and no determination of war or peace. The very Privy Counselors different in opinions about [it]. Lord Lyncoln on Tuesday spoke in the House to this purpose, that having such a Prince as the Duke of Yorke at the head of our Armies we need not feare, but we should carry our victories in France as far as in Henry the 5th's time. Sister Salisbery and sister Ansley both quicke with child. Lord Salisbery comes not to this sessions. Lord Shaftesbury recovering."

K. Lady Roos to her husband, Lord Roos.

1678, May 11.—On family affairs.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

[1678, May] 23.—I have been much grieved to part with you. "This day the House sat, and the King spoke a short speech, the Chancelor larger, that he desired to ingage with the confederats in their war, that Spaniard had made no preparation for itt, the Netherlands all in theire power, that they expected assistance from the King—who had left it to Parliament who had quareled and done nothing, which when Flanders and Holland had heard they had sought peace with the King of France, and that it was reported that they had agreed of a cessation of six weeks to treat it in. That the King had a mind, however, to keep up his army and navy till that peace was made, for he would protect Flanders in peace and war, so they must give him monies to maintaine the army and fleet and prayd a continuation of the wine tax. Because it grew out, and the comerce being broke with France for three years they must find him out somethinge else, and to signifie he would passe no accounts but single, so they should bring him no more two or three together. The House of Commons desired it in writting, and then will consider and answer it to-morrow."

Edward Smith to Lord Roos.

[1678,] June 9.—I have my Lady [Chaworth's] command to write to you as she is unwell. "The Parliament is yet sitting, and yesterday desired a conference for they tell His Majesty that they cannot satisfie the country in their giving these sums of money out that it was for the disbanding of the army. There was a muster on Hounslow Heath the last Satturday of about 12,000 men in fine equipage; 5000 are now goeing into Flanders, and the generall discourse is of a war. On Munday last there was another muster in Hide Park. At Hounslow the Duke of Monmouth ordered my Lord of Oxford and his regiment to march first, which Sir Phillip Howard thinkeing belong'd to himself and as the senior officer tooke the first place, whereupon the Duke of Monmouth came to his regiment and bid them noe more observe Sir Phillip's commands, for he would deprive him of his commission. The French Ambassador seeing the Hounslow bravery said they were a fine company of men for picqueering and forrageing, and would not vouch-safe them the name of an army. My Lady Berkeley is brought to bed."

K. Lady Roos to her husband, Lord Roos.

1678, June 17. Exton.—Congratulating him on his success in the matter of the Grantham election.

Sir Robert Markham to Lord Rosse, at Belvoir Castle.

1678, July 9.—Concerning Mr. Hodgkinson, town clerk of Grantham, who "is very penitent and very desirous, if possible, to regain your Lordship's favour."

Henry Savile to Lord Roos.

1678, July 14. Whitehall.—"His Majesty has been pleased to send me in a great haste about a private concerne of his into France, where I goe poste tomorrow morning in company with my Lord Sunderland who goes Embassadour Extraordinary in the place of your cosen Montaigue, who by comeing from thence without order has soe incensed the King that hee has allready turned him out of the Councell, forbidd him the Court, and the report goes that he shall alsoe loose all his employments. This is still a new lesson to shew the slippery pathes of Courts and how happy they are whose humour and fortunes hinder them from being exposed to such accidents. You see, my noble Lord, how great a philosopher I grow, who even in the joy I ought to shew for my owne restoration to His Majesty's favour, cannot but more seriously reflect upon the case of those who loose it, and in the turne of fortune's wheel can never observe the prosperous side upwards, but I must consider how soon it may bee downe again." *Seal.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother [Lord Roos].

[1678,] July 18.—Concerning a broken glass. "War is now confidently talked of, and Lord Privie Seale thinks next post will bring word of an ingagement betweene the armies. The House is adjourned till the first of August, and will be then longer unlesse great nessesity. Various talke still concerning Embasador Mountagu who is yet in towne, and put out of the Counsell, and Lord George Berkley put in. The Dutchesse of Yorke went on Tuesday to Lord Buckingham's neere Windsor, and staid so late, and the servants so drunke that they was overturned, and her nose hurt, Lady Anne's face, and Lady Hariat Hide's. Lady Stanhope and Lady Middleton and I had better lucke, goeing twenty-five milles on Munday, tho stayed very late, but our coachman was sober. My uncle is gone the circuit. Lord John Berkley's fine house is to be bought for Lord Plymouth. Mr. Savile is turned about by the wheele of Fortune into his Majestie's good graces againe, and sent upon some private affaires into France last Munday. The Court goes not to Windsor this summer. The Queen did a great act of charity on Sunday morning, goeing to Somersett House to her devotions. They saw a man drownding, and she made her boat make up to rescue him, which they had the luck to doe, but tooke him in appearence dead into her boat till they got another to remoove him into. After some howers, he came to lyfe, and the next day went to give her Majestie thanks, who was pleased to both see him and give him five ginnies, being some poore tradesman."

The Same to the Same.

[1678, July] 21. "Mr. Hide buyes Mr. Secretary Coventrie's place and pays him 10,000*l.* for it. Mr. Sidney Godolphin buys Mr. Hide's place of the Robes, but I heare not att what rate, and Lady Shrewsbury hath bought Mr. Godolphin's of the Bedchamber, att 4500*l.* for Mr. Bridges. Lord Lee's lady is dead, and the Portingall Embasador is dyeng; Mr. Fletcher hired this man's horse for 12, and pays the monies and Lord Sherrard's tomorrow morning. The miserable glasse is come and visible that nothing but the box's falling could so destroy it."

THOMAS, BISHOP OF LINCOLN to LORD ROOS.

1678, August 23. London.—Intimating an intention not to avail himself of the right, in case of lapse, of presentation to the living of Granby. *Seal.*

G. LADY CHAWORTH to her brother, LORD ROOS, at Belvoir Castle.

[1678,] September 10.—Concerning sundry commissions, &c. "The peace is now concluded, and the King of France hath made a Proclamation of the Dutch's having all free trading without disturbance from his navy or privateers of his subjects. The King is much diverted with fishing att Windsor. The Duke of Yorke comes to towne to the Artillery feast to-day. Our soldiers that were aboard for Flanders and stopt for want of a wind are comanded back, and those raised to have been sent afterwards ordered not to goe forwards. Lord O'Brian buried last night; Lord Howard's corps sent for; Lord Morpeth recovering. Lord Gerard's daughter maried privatly att St. Martins last Wednesday to the young Lord Gerard, whose mother is in very great rage att it, and he instantly choose his father-in-law for his guardian, on which score Lord Dancourt gave her att the church."

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

1678, September 30. Whitehall.—Order for search for arms in the habitations of Papists and reputed Papists, sworn information having been received of a dangerous conspiracy against the King's life. *Fourteen signatures. Seal.*

—— DE LA FONTAINE to LADY ——.

[1678,] October 26. — "Indeed the dreadful alarms here would make all wish themselves out of the noyse; but wee hope the wonderful discoverie, with the care of the Parlyment, will prevent all danger. They have yesterday secured five great Lords, whoe are accused as intended instruments in the desingned perverted Government; Lord Arundel, Powise, Belliasies, Staford, and Peetrs; hee names all there preferments, and discovers many other persons of severall qualities; soe much as one off the players, whose name is Medburne; hee was to have bine a captaine, but Sir William Harthope tells me hee has wright my Lord all perticulars, therefore will be impertinent for mee to repeate them. The horrid murther of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey is not yet discovered, tho they had some hopes of it by a letter to the Secretary, but the person nott yett comed in, which makes some feare his felow companies may have served him with the same sawse; or that tis rather a sham to prevent stricter scberch; thus various opinions goes off transactions here; and indeed soe many reports, that they hourly contradict one the other. . . . Lady Althea Hungerford has quickly leaft her young esquire a widower; and 'tis sayd hee is more concerned for her death than hee seemd to bee for her life, which will make some beleave hee regrets the lose of the estate, for 'tis certaine her daughter never cried, tho 'tis also reported they tooke what care posible, by forceing her to levie a fine, just as shee was dieing; but wether of any advantage the learned must determine." *Seal of arms.*

The DUKE OF MONMOUTH to LORD ROOS.

[1678, or earlier,] December 29. Whitehall.—Returning a horse sent on trial. *Signed. Seal.*

PHI[LIP] LLOYD to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

1678[–9], February 3. Council Chamber.—"I am commanded by the Lords of the Committee appointed by His Majesty to examine all matters relating to the Plot, to desire your Lordship to send them a list of the names of the Deputy Lieutenants within your Lieutenancy." *Signed.*

BELVOIR CASTLE.

1679, October 2.—A List of the Earl of Rutland's household at Belvoir Castle, containing the names and descriptions of 94 persons in all, viz. :—

3 gentlemen, 1 pantler, 2 butlers, 3 chamber grooms, 3 porters, 4 cooks, 2 helpers, 4 gardeners, 1 brewer, 2 —, 1 caterer, 1 slaughterman, 1 gentle horse, 2 coachmen, 2 postilions, 2 groom helpers, 5 of the hunting stable, 2 of the other stable, 2 of the smith's stable, 1 (Mr. North) farrier's and granary man, 1 jockey and granary man, 2 Mr. North's men, 1 coal carrier.

[Wom]en servants: 5 gentlewomen, 20*l.* per annum by my lady's order, 2 nurses, 1 chamber maid, 1 laundry maid, 2 nursemaids, 4 house maids, 1 scullery [maid], 1 puller (?) maid, 1 dairy maid, 2 buck maids, 2 wash maids; in all 22 women.

1 gentleman, 1 page, 2 footmen, 2 chaplains, 3 supernumerary gentlemen, 5 keepers of the hounds, 9 in family, 2 others, apparently guests; in toto, 94.

On the other side of the sheet is a draft (apparently) of a letter.

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PHILIP LLOYD to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

1679[–80], January 13. Council Chamber in Whitehall.—Directing him to send a list of his Deputy Lieutenants. *Signed.*

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1680, April 13. Whitehall.—Forwards, by His Majesty's command, the list of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Leicester for the perusal and consideration of the Earl of Rutland as Lord Lieutenant of that county. *Signed. Seal. Two lists enclosed.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the (EARL OF RUTLAND) LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

1680, April 16.—Requiring him to enquire as to the means of carrying out the directions of the Act (13 Charles II.) for the governing and regulating of Corporations. *Ten signatures.*

The EARL OF DANBY to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1680, August 24.—Requesting her influence in support of a request contained in a letter to the Earl of Rutland.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1680,] September 23. — On business. "Mis Cellier stands this day [in the pillory] in the Piazza. Heere is a discourse as if two Jesuits goeing to prison in Chessshire or Lancashire were rescued and taken quit away out of the officers' hands. P[rince] Robert's (Rupert's) leg grows worse, and 'tis feared it will soone end him. Mr. Vicechamberlaine was with me yesterday, and kisses your hands and begs your commands if any into France sudainly, for he goes hence on Tuesday sevenight. Sir William Clifton['s] match is att a stand, tho Mr. Chiffings is mighty fond of him, on the account of some contract if not mariage with one Mis Rhodes who served his mother, but 'tis suposed she shall quit the pretence for a peice of monies."

The Earl of Sunderland to the Earl of Rutland.

1680, November 19. Whitehall.—Directing him, by the King's command, to send a list of his Deputy Lieutenants. *Signed.*

T. Viscount Beaumont to the Earl of Rutland.

1681, May 27. Whitwick.—Concerning the succession to a lieutenancy.

H. Duke of Newcastle to [the Earl of Rutland].

1681, June 6 and 15. Bolsover.—Concerning the sessions at Derby and Bakewell. *Two letters.*

Thomas White to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1681, June 21. London, from Sir George Jefferys.—"By my last to your Lordship you had an account of the transaction at Windsor on Munday last; This informs you that yesterday the affaire was brought before the Common Councell, that with some difficulty were brought to submitt to the King's conditions. Some debates happened which were not expected and 'tis said the persons making them were corrupted, or at least, withdrawne from their owne principles. But in the conclusion the difference was 104 to 86, besides the Aldermen in the Pole. So that now 'tis concluded the King of England is likewise King of London.

"Yesterday about tenne in the morning a plot was discovered to the people, to kill the King and Duke in their passage from Newmarkett to London at the gate neere Standen: 'tis told in this manner. That 80 men were to stand about the gate with blunderbusses to doe the execution and battle the guards. Upon the notice of this, tenne thousand men were to rise in London in 20 districts 500 men in each. Severall persons are sought for, some found and imprisoned of meane quality, about Wapping. Mr. Goodenough, Mr. West, and Nelthorpe of the Temple are fled, their chambers searched and nothing (that I heare of) found there. But the greatest persons do declare this to be a most dangerous designe, which a little time will tell us more of."

A. Countess of Exeter to the Countess of Rutland.

1681, July 5. Turin.—A complimentary letter.

E. Viscountess Campden to her daughter, the Countess of Rutland.

1681, August 2. Exton.—On family affairs.

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1681, August 4. London.—Referring to the death of her brother James. Coneerning wines, &c. "The Prince of Orange has gone this night for Newhall, and to-morrow imbarks for Holland."

The COUNTESS OF NORTHAMPTON to her sister the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1682,] August 10.—The only news here is of a match concluded for Lady Mary Tudor and Lord Sunderland's son. He is now great at Court again. Lord Halifax is to be a Marquess. I hear my father's title is to be Rochester.

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN to her daughter, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1681, August 25. Exton.—"I am very glad to heare by Mr. Tiler that you hold out well still; and thanke you for the farst newes you sente me of my Lady Skidmother, but all letters with great shame speake of her today for one of the impedents women as ever was knowne or heard of, whieh I shall give you an aeeounte of in this as follows, which newse I had from the watters from Astrope near Banbury. My Lady Skidmore and her lord was at Mr. Conisby's house upon a visette, and Mrs. Conisby perseveinge (pereeiving) sume fowl playe to her selfe, went away to Loudon, but as she was upon the rode, she considred of it, and returned backe agane, but before she got home, her husband and my Lady Scudimore with a servante of his only got upon a sadl horse, she not at all fetted for a jurney, but away they went, the contrey beinge rased upon them by my Lord's order to secuery them; but tell they came to Banbury they ware not founde. Mr. Conisby laye every night with my Lady both upon the rode and at Banbery; . . . but Mr. Conisby this night arrand (errant) had leave to mairch of (off) if hec would, or else my Lord's servants thretened death to him; so hee went to Aderbery, and laye there privatly, but before they parted, they vowed to bee trew to each other, and she never to have more to due with her husband noe more than hee would have to doe with his wife. Her Ladyship was fane to ride a day's jurney without made or any body else but men to mettc the eoache, but after this it is thought her Lord will resevc her very kindly, it is thought this Mr. Conisby has got all my Lord Skidmor's childrer.

"My Lady Monines is ill, so I finde my brother Peregrine and his lady will returne to towne agane and not come hether, they due not like to come norward so late in the yeare. I have still the aecounte my Lady Rogester (Rochester) that is ded aferme this Stevins Coligse (College), the Protestant joyner, was the first that over brought a preste to her. My sister Norrys I heare was troubled with malincoly, so went to drinke Astrope watter, and that they have done her great good. My nephew Willoughby and my nephew Peregrine and Sir Francis Lees, and the danseing master of Stamford, and younge Mr. Skepenrith and all the old gane (gang) of mascarads went yesterday a maskeradinge agane to Sir Harry Hearnes, and they saye to my Lord Shurwoods this Cooke Johnson tell us to-day that came to see his brother that is ill. My brother Charles write me worde to-day that Sir John Stoel's daughter that was moved to your nephew Noel is ofred to my Lord Conoway, and ingaged to be made worth thirty thousand pound, so Bridgett with her ten thousande pound will not be heard of.

"My Lord Danby is to remove to my brother Charles' house in the Tower as for better logings, but I fancy hee will mis his walk upon the batlements. My Lady Denby and her lord with Sir Richard Fanshaw's daughter her companion that used to be with the Duches of Albermall are now at Astrope wathers, and Mrs. Fanshaw tells my brother Peregrine Sir Thomas Fanshaw is ofred more for his daughter than my Lord offers him, which my brother Peregrine cannot belevc. Cooke Johnson saye all the report is that Bridget is to marry Mr. Chuttc, which I am very sorry for, and my Lord; for my Lord beleves his hancaringe aboute her hinders her from all good maches thinkinge of her, it beinge so generall a report."

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1681, September 8. London.—I am glad your hogshead of Bacherach is arrived. Very little pure Rhenish is drunk in England. I will try to help you to another hogshead of Moselle or Pincaw. I have written for a *foudre* of Hochheim. We are taking great care how to satisfy my Lord Exeter about his sister's going away from her husband, my Lord Scudamore. Accepting congratulations upon an office (at the Ordnance) worth about 400*l.* per annum. "'Tis beleeved all things are agreed betwixt my Lady Ogle and Mr. Thynne. Our Lord Conway was marryed about six weeks after his wife's death. Husbands are very bad, and scarce any good ones, which troubles mee extreamly upon Lady Bridgett's account. Ungrateful and vile Age!"

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN to her daughter, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1681, September 28. Exton—On family affairs. Mentions false rumours of Bridget [Noel's] engagement to Mr. Chute.

The EARL OF DANBY to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1681, September 29.—Congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN to her daughter, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1681, September 30.—On family affairs.

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1681, October 11.—Concerning a proposed mediation in a family difference.

H. DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1681, October 10. Nottingham.—Acknowledging a letter.

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS of RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1681, October 26. Uffington.— Concerning the proposed mediation.

WILLIAM LEEKE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1681, October 28. Wimeswould.—Explaining the legal mode of seizing estrays; and dissuading the Earl from an action in case his officers have made a mistake; as they usually do.

Charles Bertie to his niece [the Countess of Rutland].

1681, November 10. London.—Compliments. "I must tell you for news that our great fortune, my Lady Ogle, took an opportunity yesterday as shee was at the Old Exchange to withdraw herself, and immediately my old Lady Northumberland came in search after her, and some say Mr. Thynne. The reason given for this resolution is the uncomfortable prospect shee pretends to have of ever living happy with Tom Thynne, as report tells us, and some add that shee has betaken herself to my Lord Duke of Albemarle's protection. Some say the contract shee lately signed rises in her stomach, and that shee shows all manner of aversion to the match with Thynne. Wee must bee allowed a little more time to learn the reason of this so surprizing an action, but I write the report of the town and leave your Ladyship to descant thereupon. Some say the warrant was signed last night for the tryall of my Lord of Shaftesbury by a Commission of oyer and terminer in London; few days must now inlighten us in this matter. His Majesty has declared to the Dutch Ambassador that he is ready—with the other crowned heads and Princes—to enter into the allyance proposed, and that if the French attack the least place in Flanders hee will employ the whole power of England to defend it, and call a Parliament. This mightily exalts the hearts of the Dutch and us." Concerning proposals of marriage relating to Baptist Noel.

[Chaloner Chute to the Countess of Rutland.]

1681, November 15.—"Since novels are now in fashon, I send you here the comical part of my last as I heard it from a person very well acquainted with the whole. To do it I must first tell you how matters stood with my Lady O[gle] when Mr. T[hynne] first began his addresses to her, and consequently the rivals he had at that time to deale withall. The chiefest of them were the Duke of S[omers]et, the Earle of North[umberlan]d, and the Earl of K[ings]ton. The present fortune which she had was but 4,000*l.* per annum, and that was enough to overcome the Duke's pretentions, for until she came of age she was to have no more, and that was looked upon as too inconsiderable to maintaine them boath as they would be obliged to live. Against the Earl of N[orthumberlan]d she was fully resolved as being a bastard, and her granmother confirmed her in that oppinion by coating severall places of Scripture she found to that purpose, and for the Earl of K[ings]ton her former Lord had one night tould her somewhat of him that made her slight the greatest offers he could make. Mr. T[hynne] was at Richmond when these things were considered, and had there the advantage almost every day of seeing the Lady O[gle] at the Lady K. Br[e]t's and playing at cards, cross purposes, or questions and commands with her. He soon found out that none of the exceptions she had taken to the other three could be justly made to him, but still he feared she had one more considerable against him that he was no Lord, which they say he strangely feared would prouve invincible, but in a very short time he found so good an effect of whispering at cross purposes with her, that he did not altogether dispare of seeing her in a short time look as favourably on him as he had already won the gran[dmoth]er and Mr. Br[e]t to do, upon which he made these propositions to them, that she should have 3,000*l.* a year out of her own estate for pinn money and 2,000*l.* a year jointure out of his—by Act of Parliament he can make but 1,500, but by means of some leases he has made her 500 more out of his father's estate. These propositions were accepted, and a contract

thereupon was made and signed by them boath, that she should marry none but him, and he should marry none but her. My Lady O[gle] now desired that out of deeeney the rest might be differed until her year of widdowhood was out, and Mr. T[hynne] was pursuaded to resolve on leaving her that things might be the more privately carryed on. This made him very mealancolly; she perceived the cause of it and after some discourse of his fear that he was not sure enough of so great a happyness, she plainly tould him she could deny him nothing, and in short bid him send for his own parson. He immediately sent to Long-leet for him. Upon so good an occasion the parson travelled night and day, and in the presenee of Mr. B[re]t, who gave her, the Lady K. B[re]t, and her daughter, the Lady Orory and two or three more, without any swounding as was pretended, they were marryed at Sion. The gran[dmother] was not in the same room with them that she might jesuitically or fanatically deny several things that would be asked her." *Incomplete.*

CHARLES BERTIE to his sister, the VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN, at Exton.

1681, November 15. London.—I am told the young Earl of Rochester is given over by the doctors. My brother Harry is in town "partly to adviee upon his mistris Sir Thomas Chamberlain's daughter's ease. I find hee intends to pursue itt, and I wish him good luck therein. I believe those two daughters will shortly run away as my Lady Ogle has don." My brother Norreys is to be made Earl of Abingdon by the favour of Lord Halifax. Seeurities are scaree, and some let their money go at 4 per eent.

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN to her daughter, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1681, November 16. Exton.—Concerning health and family affairs. "Bab and Jacke went yesterday to waite of my Lord Exeter, whoe was very kind and eivill to them, and there they mete Sir Richard Cust, Mr. Falkner and Mr. Browne of Stockenes, and Mr. Varney, and Mr. Broughton, and Colonel Blange. Falkner and same Browne of Stoekenes out-stayed my sons. My Lord Exeter goes sudenly up to feaeh downe his Lady, for sens my Lord Devensheare goes not up to London my Lady Exeter is impassiont to bee in the contrey, so three weeks henee will bee at Burley. My Lord Exeter intends to live at Wothrop tell Burley be finished . . . My Lady Ogle's great fortune has brought her to a great dele of ill-fortune. Some saye my Lady Trevers will preduse a contract from Thine (Thynne) to her daughter . . . . . Bab will never breacke his harte with beeinge in love. I thinke I sent you worde before that some hopes my brother Hary would get one of the great fortuns, and haires, one of Sir Thomas Cha[m]berline's daughter, hee being ded; but I shall not beleve it tell I see it, thinkinge it very impreabel (improbable)."

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1681, November 18. London.—"The nine days wonder of my Lady Ogle's amazing retreat is now over, and I believe shee has left in her lover no other passion but that of indignation against the sexe." I hear my brother Norreys is to be made Earl of Abingdon, by the singular favour of my Lords Hyde and Halifax. "We are now expecting the issue of the Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* against my Lord Shaftesbury in few days and I fear wee have gott a bear by

the tooth. This being the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's birth, all our streets shine with Popes and bonfires, and our bells are solemnly jangled to express all possible respect to her memory. . . . My girle is just now come in from seeing the Popes and the shew, and her tongue does so run with the story that she puts an end to this present." *Seal.*

K. Countess of Rutland to her uncle [Charles Bertie].

[1681, November.]—"Tis great charity in you, dear uncel, to conferr favors upon them who so litel deserve them as myself dus, tho none can receve them with greater sense of gratitude, or how imposabel it is to have your equall eather in generositty or oblignes to your frindes, and which I must confese has bine in all things so extrem grate to me as that to pretend to express lest part of it would lessen it infennetly, as well as my thankfulness. I am not at all surpricsed to hearc by you Mr. Thinn retains now in him noc other passion than that of indignation for all our sex, since Lady Ogle has withdrawn herself from him, and Mr. Trever is producing her precontract, so disapointed him of enjoying so good a fortune as Lady Ogle's, and so convenient a place as Norr. (Northumberland) House would abine to entertaine his brother members in whenever the Parlcment had meet agane."

Charles Bertie to his sister, Viscountess Campden, at Exton.

1681, November 22. London.—"I have safely received your choice present of four bottles, three of Plague and the other of Surfeit Water, which I shall preserve against the occasion being confident that better are not made with hands, as also your pott of mushrooms." "All people are now in expectation to see the issue of the Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* which is to bee opened on Thursday next, and the places are already bespoke before hand, such itching ears has everybody's curiosity to know the successe of that day.

"Sir John Duncomb is become the Undertaker betwixt the Court and the Country and gives out that wee must bee all friends; hee has his lodgings at Court, where hee is treated very kindly and suppose his good intentions must plead for the constant payment of his pension of 2,000*l.* per annum which I hear is ordered him very punctually.

"Sir Phillip Howard was lately arrested for 3,000*l.*, but the attempt was judged so insolent that the party who sued him was sent for as I hear into custody and ordered by my Lord Ch[amberlain] to discharge the suit.

"My last letters from Bourdeaux acquaint mee that the Algerines had carryed up seven French ships and were upon the point of breaking with that crown. My letters of the 8th instant mention nothing of the arrivall of my Pink thither.

"Yesterday the Grand Czar's Envoye made his entry with a lamentable attendance of lowsy fellows.

"What think you of my Lord Marquis of Worcester's son for my neece Bridgett [Noel]? All things are possible if you can open your purse strings and have no exception to his shape, whose mind richly supplys all those defects."

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1681, November 24. London.—I have little to answer to yours of the 21, but "the account of our Commissioners of *Oyer and Terminer* this

day assembled at the Old Bayley, where the Court being mett, and the jury sworn, the indictment of High Treason was preferred against the Earl of Shaftesbury and the witnesses examined to prove the fact. Those that gave evidence were Booth, Haynes, Turberville, the two Macknamarrs, Smith, Jay and Denny, who endeavoured to prove that my Lord of Shaftesbury should have said that His Majesty was as much a subject as his brother, and that that if hee would not passe the Bill of Exclusion hee would bee forct to do itt. These severall witnesses spent a great deal of the time, and after they had done the jury withdrew and brought in *ignoramus*, upon which the Court adjourned till Wednesday come sennight and discharged this jury, so that tis beleev'd at that time other bills will be preferred either against my Lord Howard of Escrick or others, but there is no great danger of finding them. Upon the bringing in their verdict the people gave such a shout for joy that there was no hearing in half an hour, and the witnesses were so afraid that they desird the protection of the sheriff. Mr. Secretary Jenkins —I hear—was there. Thus you see how this Earl is like to leave us suddainly in the Tower and bee at liberty, with scorn and contempt of his enemies. I wish my poor Lord of Danby as neer out."

[—— De la Fontaine] to the Countess of Rutland.

[1681, November 26.]—"That I did not wright by Thursday's post to your Ladyship was because I never chuse to bee the author of ill newes, and really the shouts of the *ignoramus* ware soe loud hearc that I might probably beleave they would reach Belviore. However, could I have got a perfect relation, time enough, I should have ventured itt with all itts faults; 'tis true I had too just an intelligence from a lady I was engaged with till nine aclocke att night, butt I was apt to hope, 'twas a partiall enformation and soe was guiltie of makeing myselfe an *ignoramus* till the ringing of the bells and lighting of bonfires gave a confirmation. Our end of the towne was a littel more regular, butt 'tis certainely true thatt in many places of the Citie they expressed their joy by such extravagancies, and stopped all pasengers till they made them drinke healths to his Lordship and the worthy jurie men. Those zealots who refused found other entertainment and the witnesses scarse had sufficient guards to there lodgings, tho' many of them such whose evidences formerly have bine unquestionable. However, 'tis yett in dispute wether Monday, tho' the last day of the terme, will release the prisoner.

"If things go well, your Ladyship shall have account by the next post, but att this tyme the W[h]i[gs] triump over the To[ries] and thinke themselfes great conquerors, amongst whom none more briske than a lady whoe tells mee shee has wright to your Ladyship this post and is the same I mentioned in the beginning of my letter. Indeed wee had a warme despute this afternoon when shee came to take leave, beeing for Nonsuch upon Munday and to continue there the winter. Lady Norf[olk] comes not butt has sent for very rich cloathes for the young ladys which are bought by Lady Bur[ghley ?]. The fashionable couler is crimson and all fine sliks run upon itt.

E. Viscountess Campden to her daughter the Countess of Rutland.

1681, November 27. Exton.—On family affairs.

The Same to the Same.

1681, November 28. Exton.—Sir Edward Villers is to marry Mr. Chiffinch's daughter, and all the wedding clothes are bought. All the

report in Northamptonshire is that Lord Banbury is to marry my daughter Bridget. "My Lady Ann Littleton is gone now to housekeepinge herself at Northampton, and Mr. Hall found her and two mads very bissey a potinge up befe. They saye Lord Shosbery (Shaftesbury) will come out as this day, and some saye his bisnes will yet bee dune, and hee claped up agane. All the judges were last Friday to attend His Majesty; and many conclud it wos to have theare opinion in order to some farder resolution of proceeding against my Lord Shosbery, but sume thinkes perhaps they guess in the darke."

M. Countess of Northampton to her sister, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1681,] December 5. Ashby.—Containing family messages. *Seal.*

E. Viscountess Campden to her daughter, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1681, December 8. Exton. — My young Lady Conway is made of the Bedchamber. My Lord Noel they say will bee heare before Christmas. "Madam Mountespun is said to be claped up, and would a bin executed but she is with child they say, if it be trew, for poisoninge Madam Fountanye another of the Kinge of France's mistresses. The mach is quite ofe with Sir Edmond Turner, and I beleves it comes on with Sir Thomas Fanshaw agane, but I heard noe more of it this post, Sir Thomas beinge out of towne. You see what great changes there is places at Corte."

The Same to the Same.

1681, December 12. Exton. — "The duells my brother Charles write you and I worde of last weeke was prevented; they ded not fight as was reported, and my Lord Newburgh has fought with my Lord Coursy, or Kingsale of Ierland, and not Monsr. Frubert as was reported; the seconds to my Lord Coursy whoe sent the challinge, was Sackefeld and my Lord Newburg's second was Sir John Kirke's son, the prinsables ware not hurte, but Sackefeld is saye to be mortaly wonded. There was a disscorse of a Parlement to mete at Oxford, but [to]days newse saye that flats agane . . . . . My Lord Mordant has brought out as well as owned his lady, and sume saye hee is too bee made a Commissioner of the Admiralty. The Queene is saye to bee displeased with her Treasery, my Lord Claringdone, who has as yet past noe acounts to the Quene of her revenue; with which she is much dissatisfied, and the Queene has pubglety touke notes of it to my Lady Clarendon pubgletly at Corte; which put her to the blush. My Lord Noel is made gouverner of Pourthmoth, and is cominge downe from London hether. They write me worde wee may understand his arrante, as you and wee may easly gesse; my younge Lady Conway is much in the Queen's favor. The mach goes on with Mrs. Fanshaw and your brother."

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1681, December 17.—Mentioning the deaths of the Earl of Northampton, Lady Suffolk and her daughter, Lady Betty Felton, and two serjeants at law, Mr. Serjeant Simpson and Hardes of Canterbury. The price of an "action" or share in the East India Company has gone up from the original venture of 100*l.* to 405*l.*, so infinitely have they improved it by their excellent management. I should not advise a purchase at the present price, but if you like to take part with me in a ship we are

about to build and venture 300*l.* or 400*l.* I have no doubt it will turn to good account, since the East India Company will employ her in their service. The Duke of Grafton is now in possession of his new office, and the Duke of Richmond would not be allowed to take his oath for his by reason of his minority. *Seal.*

Lady A[nne] Howe to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1681, December] 18.—I must write you what diversion I can with an account of some things here. "The most pleasent is that of the Russhie Embasadore, who is come to let our King know that his Prince is married to such a Princess, and all the formalities of it, now she has been dead these two years. He has, and his retinue, beards downe to the middle, except his son, who when he was in France was made drunke and his beard cutt off, for which he was drubed, and they fear must die for it when he returnes into his owne countrey. The Embassadore when he is within and noe company with him, sits without a cap or any cloathes but a night gowne, for all those things is taken of his Prince's warderope, and must be put there again when he returns, and if they are any ways spoiled he is to be punished for it. Our King allowes him ten pound a day, which is payed him in new mony, and he likes it soe well that he starves his familie. I have seene but one play since I came, but I must goe to one to see him; sure he cannot live long, for he makes noe thing of a pint of brandie at a draught with a spoonful of white pepper in it.

"Mr. St. Jhons is much in love with Mrs. Griffeld. They say he was in the countrey this summer to waite on her, but Lady Brooks not permitting him to come to the house, her daughter appointed him to meet her at the Church, and making some pretence to goe to the doore and loock'd him in all night: but I hardly believe she did soe, for she is very grave and takes noe notice at all of him. Lord Winchelseye is gone out of towne, and Lord Alisbury and Lord Dalamore with their Ladys come up."

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1681, December 20. London.—Quoting a letter from Hamburg concerning two stags to be caught by the Duke of Celle's (Zell's) order for the Duke of Rutland, and some bloodhounds promised in return. "Your Ladyship will have heard how the Earl of Argile is condemned, but His Majesty I hear has pardoned his life, though not restord' him to those great offices of power that family has long enjoyed in that Kingdom. The city of Luxembourg is so streightened by the French that they have planted gallowes all about the walls of the town, and have hanged the poor people, that would have either come out or gon in, so that it is by this time reduc'd to the last extremity. Mons[r] du Quesne the French Admirall in the Archipelago is said to have stoppd the Grand Signor's galleys and taken out the Christian slaves, and so dismissd them, which wee hope will cause a rupture betwixt those two mighty monarchs. The Duke of Richmond has 5,000*l.* per annum settled out of the Post Office with the Duke's consent."

E. Viscountess Dursley to her sister [the Countess of Rutland].

1681, December 20. Ashby.—Concerning the death of the Earl of Northampton.

E. Viscountess Campden to the Countess of Rutland.

1681. December 22.—On family affairs.

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1681[–2], January 10. London.—Sending thanks for the present of a pie. Concerning a consignment of five tuns of wine, and of a stag. The other stag to follow when caught. Mention of stormy weather. *Seal.*

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN to her daughter, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1681[–2], January 16. Exton.—Family news. "The waters are so out my Lord Noel could not goe to-day, but goes to-morrow if hee can pass the watters to Asby; my cosen Noel and his Lady has lane heare this two or three nights sens you went, and lyes heare to-night."

The SAME to the SAME.

1681[–2], January 24. Exton.—On family affairs.

LADY ANNE HOWE to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

[1681–2,] January 26.—Referring to the death of "your brother's widow," Mrs. Noel. "The King went by water to the new play yeasterday, it being the poet's day, and is eall'd the *Loyallest*. My Lady Elizabeth Dalliville is in towne, but looks very plaine, the whieh I thinke Mrs. Lawsone does tho she is cried up. The Rushia Embassadore is not yet gone. His son and many of his servants are ill of the Freneh desiase, and severall of them are like to die, and one of his interpreters died the last weeke. He is himselfe soe taken with Moll Hinton, that he intends to carry her over with him, but the Morrocko Embassadore is another sort of man, for he has declared if any that belongs to him eomes neer any wemen, they shall imeadiatly be put to death. He has a very ill opinion of the ladys in England, and I think some of them has given him to[o] just a reason for it, the thing they did was soe shamefull that I know not how to write it to your Ladyship. There is a company of men, they say fiftey or more, which are ealled Whipeing Tom, and they deserve that name, for their imployment a nights, is to take what wemen they can light of when it is late, and whipe them soe cruellie that some has died of it, and others are very ill. One night there was one of them that eaute a maid servant, and she being to strong for him called the eonstable, and he was taken and proved to be a haberdasher in Holborn; he was just upon marrying one with 6 hunderd pound, but she will not now have him, and he is prosecuted with that severity that it will ruine him. I wish all the rest of them may be so served."

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN to her daughter, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1681[–2], February 4. Exton.—Concerning family affairs, and the difficulties in the way of her son "Bab" making a settlement to provide for daughters, being only tenant for life of an estate which goes over if he has no son.

The SAME to the SAME.

1681[–2], February 10. Exton.—Family news and domestie affairs. "As to my Lord Noels, hee and his sone staye in town tell March; and then my Lord Noel goes to his new command at Porchmorth, wheare hee staye a fortnight; and then returnes to Tichfield, where his sone and all his daughters come to bee with him agane all sumore; so as his sone sayed heare, I due beleve hee will keepe all this sumore

as good a house as hee ded last; which was much better than ever it was in his lady's time. He has given Mate Halforde a place at Porchmorth all redy—louckinge to the stores of 4 score pounds a yeare; Mate Haford begone at Asby to exsamon Gabrill Hall about his acounts: hee is a strange confedent bisscye fellow as ever was known.

"I heare nothinge as yet more of the Earldom, and fancye as I write you worde before shall not. My Lord continiuse pretty well this very ill wether, and all heare is well. My Lord Lumley has resigned his place becase hee would not bee independante of Ogelthorpe, and the other day my Lord Lumley and Cavendish playinge at cards at the Frenis Ambaseter with the Duchicss of Masarin, my Lady Portsmouth came in and sote downe to playe, when both this Lords turned theare breech upon her, which causeinge much whispering put the Dutchesse—thay saye—in some disorder, who rise and wente away. Some malicious parson are sayed to have printed funerall ticketts, and to have dispersed them in severall letters to the Nobility, desiringe them to send theare coaches and six horrseses; on -- day to St. James's Square to accompany the body of Gorge, Earl of Halifax out of towne. The Duke and Duchess, they saye, will both bee theare against the Kinge gose to Newmarkett; and the Duches is reported to bee with child. My Lord Harbort has been ofred one of Sir Thomas Chamberlin's daughters, but the Marquis his father refused it. Some saye my Lord shall bee Earle after Hide.

"Sir Gorge Dowinge thought himselfe so shoer of Pen for his sone as hee gave my brother Peregrine a visete upon it, but my brother write me worde sense I never acquainted him with the trety, so hee gave him noe incorege in it; and sense by my uncle's letter you will finde his intension of setelments, none nede to give him incoragements where ten thousand redy porcion is. My Lady Laderdall's sone Mr. Talmiges (Tollemache) is like to bee exccuted in France for killinge my Lord Carneckey's sone; she came to the Kinge to desier him to write to save his life, but the Kinge was ingaged againste him, so she has leaft the Corte."

Sir L. Jenkins to the Earl of Rutland.

1681–2, February 14. Whitehall.—Concerning the appointment of Deputy Lieutenants. *Signed. Seal.*

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1681[–2], February 23. London.—Concerning garden-seeds, wine, &c. "Count Coningsmark will be tryed the day before His Majesty goes to Newmarket, which I think is Saturday come fortnight or sennight. I presume my Lord will meet His Majesty there . . My Lady Brudenell's half-sister Mrs. Pelsont, is married to Cary of Devonshire."

E. Viscountess Campden, to her daughter, the Countess of Rutland.

1681[–2], February 27.—Describing a perilous journey where the waters were out. "Albemalle House is sold for thirty-three thousand pounds, and to be put into a greate square, as Soe Hoe (Soho) is; Leaster House, and Nuporte House, and Worchester House are all upon the sale. Count Cunsmurke (Coningsmark) will bee tried to-morrow. My Lord Noel is gone out of towne. They saye my Lord will still bee the first Earle that is made, and that it will bee aboute Easter

tearme; and my brother Charles writs worde, consultinge Mr. Dugdall, the honor of Chichester is not yet disposed of to any, but if my Lord please, hee may have it, which my Lord makes choyce of if it bee not yet disposed of. I heare my brother Norrys is vexed for feare my Lord be made an Earle before him, he beinge promised it longe, but has it not, and may be wee may not of as longe a time, if ever.

I am most nearly consarned for my Lord and Lady Sharwood's unspeakable great loss. My brother Charles wishes Bridgett well marryed, but hee says men looke now to be corted as wemen use to formerly."

Postscript:—"Little crooked Mr. Line is ded, Jacke Line's son, and has leaved his wife eight children."

LADY ANNE HOWE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1681–2 ?] February 28.—Family messages. "Sir Samuel Morland lately married a young creature, daughter to one Frost a lawyer at Westminster, they say she was much a greater beauty than any of his ladyes, but she died of the small-pox, and he was then in Holland three weeks agoe." *Seal.*

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN to her daughter, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1681[–2], March 3. Exton.—It is said the Duke of York is to pass by here to Newmarket. I am glad my sons are absent, that they may not have to attend him at Stamford, the malignant small-pox being rife there now.

The SAME to the SAME.

1681[–2], March 7. Exton.—Mentions a "printed paper of the sale of [Sir Peter] Lilley's" pictures.

LORD NOTTINGHAM, C[hancellor], to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1681[–2], March 8.—Concerning a Bill in Chancery exhibited by Mr. and Lady Ann Vaughan against the Earl of Rutland. *Signed.*

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN to her daughter, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1681[–2], March 10. Exton.—"My uncle Robert has a fine new coatch a makinge for his new Lady, and . . they will bee marryed as sune as Lent is out. She is, I think, Sir Scroope Howse cosen jarman, his aunt's daughter. My Lord thankes you for the acounts aboute Mr. Chute, to give us notess in case he come to Belvoir, but my Lord does not suspect har, and leaves har to har one desirision, and if she should keepe up in har chamber my Lord thinkes it would bee worse; it would look as if one feared har for him—that wee was afrad of her." Bernard Howard has ordered four silver candlesticks to be sent to me, to present his valentine with.

CHARLES BERTIE to his sister, VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN, at Exton.

1681[–2], March 23. London.—I come from the Cockpit where I have left my poor sister Danby very ill. The Lords of the Council will not, nor will his Majesty, give Lord Danby leave to see her, even under guard—a strange severity. My uncle Robert will be married at Easter, all things being concluded, with Sir John Ernle's daughter. *Seal.*

Jo[hn] Noel to his sister, the Countess of Rutland.

1682, March 26.—Concerning the alarming illness of Lady Danby.

M. Countess of Northampton to her sister [the Countess of Rutland].

[1681–2.]—Referring to the death of her husband.

Charles Bertie to his sister, the Viscountess Campden, at Exton.

1682, April 4. London.—I am glad to say my poor sister Danby is better. If my Lord [Campden] can spare you, it would be kind in you to come and see her. Changes at Court are spoken of. "Some say Pemberton will bee Speaker, others North, that Seymour shall be Privy Seal and Conway Deputy of Ireland, and Godolphin Secretary." We shall know the truth when the Court returns on Saturday. Colonel Legge told me that his Majesty designed very speedily to create Lord Norreys and your Lord (Campden) Earls. There is a report that the Bishop of Winchester is dead.

E. Viscountess Campden to her daughter, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1682, April —.]—You must excuse my writing shortly, as my sister [Lady Danby] wishes me to be much with her. She is weak and ill, but makes herself out better than she is, in order to get to the Tower where she longs to go to-morrow. "The Ducke [of York] it is sayd will goe to Scotland again to fetch the Duches, and they thinke they will come up by sea. They descourse my Lord Chumbly is to marry Mrs. Grevill, my Lady Brooke's daughter. . . . . I heare nothing of our Earldome, but if wee have it my brother Norrys will be made fast (first), and some says that the Earldome my Lady Lichfield has to sell for 8,000 must bee the first Earle of all, and she is not to sell it under the degree of a Vicounte, which I believe will longe bee a finding. All wonders my Lord would parte with his money tell the Earldom was past. I heare Bab like his mistress mightly. My Lady Northampton comes not up this fortnight, this is all the newes I can picke up for you this post. They say my Lord Northumberland is to marry my Lady Ogele, and that my Lady Cleeveland comes over this week aboute it, and that Ralph Mountague will bee made a Marquise. They say the Dolphine has given a visete to the Duches of Porchmouth at Parress, and that she comes over agane."

C. Gabriel Cibber to Mr. Herbert, secretary to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1682, April 7.—Concerning the carriage of marble from Lynn Regis for monuments of the Earl's father and mother and "Lord George." "To make cedar seates for groomes and footmen, as well as in the quire, is werry redicall." Offers two large stones for gladiators, larger than life size, which he has begun at Ketton.

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1682, April 8. Saturday night. London.—Your mother is doing me the kindness to stay with me in town. "Your Ladyship has here inclosed the severall prices of those peeces you desired to buy at Mr. Lely's, whereby you will see that they will bee sett up att the outcry at a lower rate than they are prais'd at, so that you must appoint someone

to bid for you as far as his judgment will justify him in itt. Mr. Clarrett the painter, or Mr. Walton promised to find your Ladyship one to serve you in that commission, but your orders must bee timely therein, for my Lord Leicester and others have an eye upon your peeces. The King and Duke are come this afternoon to Town, and the streets are all lightned with bonfires for joy. My sister Danby is very finely well and I hope past all manner of danger, but your mother has not yet seen her. Wee hear the Duke will fetch his Dutchesse from Scotland after a short stay there. The King is for Windsor in Easter weeke." *A short postscript in the handwriting of Viscountess Campden.*

E. Viscountess Campden to her husband, Viscount Campden.

1682, April 18. "From my brother Charles' house."—Expressing fears of a bad and dangerous journey down, owing to the waters and state of the ways. It is so wet and dirty in the streets than one cannot alight without being "over shoes," and it is very sad going into shops. Concerning plate and upholstery. Mentions the high prices of beds with chairs. That which Lady Mary Heningham lately sent to her daughter Huton, of blue mazarine damask, with 150 yards in it, cost over 200*l*. I have scarce time to do anything but go to the Tower. "I was to see my Lady Denby to-day she sendinge to m[e] to ill; her house is most extremly fine in all thing." Sir Thomas Fanshaw expressed great satisfaction in disposing of his daughter to us. I have bespoke you a travelling coach.

"All wos in greate aperhensions of Thursday next, that all would bee together by the corse in the citye, the Duke of Yorke beinge invited to the feast of the atilery, and the same day they desinge to treate in the City the Duke of Monmouth and all his party, but with much a due they have got the Ducke of Monmouth treane and all that ahearse to him, put ofe tell Friday the day after, and 400 geneys is rased to make a feaste for the Ducke of Monmouth and those that adhearse to him. I cannot heare of any mach for Bridget or Pen. My Lord Margas Woster's sone [is] to marrye Sir Johathan (*sic*) Child's daughter, and twenty thousand pound. Few men here do thinke of maringe. Now many are sorrye Bab is ingaged."

E. Viscountess Campden to her daughter, the Countess of Rutland.

1682, April 18. "From my brother Charles' house."—Small pox at Exton. I think my Lord's Earldom will come to nothing. "All saye the Duck gose downe by see in men of ware to Scotland, and that the Duchess Her Royal Hiness comes up by sea the same way; which I am most glad to hear of, that we may be free from troubles, and fearse of her at Exton." "Pore sister Danby" has been suffering from illness since her removal into the Tower. "I am much vexed at Mr. Chute, for, whatever he pretends in the contrey, he declares heare, that ever one salutse me with the newse he is to have Bridget, as my Lord Chefe Baron Mountigue, and my aunt Dover, and all that are so kinde to informe me of the fullest descorses in towne."

E. Viscountess Campden to her husband Viscount Campden at Exton.

1682, April 20. London.—"My Lord Noel is come to towne to wait of the Ducke [of York], and gave me a visite yesterday mor[n]ing.

Hee loukes most extremly well of it. I spoke to him abought the consarne of the Earldom, telinge him the plate lay still at the goldsmith's to be ingraven, and wee defarde ingraven of it tell wee see what crowne should bee sete of it, so I desired him to take care abought it that wee might know our dame(*sic*), and hee prom[is]ed me to move the Kinge abought it ; and this day hee and I dined together at my cosen Fountinge, and I minded him of it aganc, and he promsed me to speak to the Kinge abought it tomorrow. . . . Hee kissed the Duke's hands this mor[n]ing, and had gone along into the Citty with him, but that hee had got a cold. . . . I see the Ducke in his returne out of the Citty, and there was no great joye my cosen Fountinge and I thought expresed, not above half a duzen payed boys crieinge 'God bless him,' runinge after the coach, and you will finde in printe the Kinge forbidars of the feaste tomorrow that the Ducke of Monmouth and all his party should a bine at tomorrow. All those provisons are made and theare mony given; so it is every way a great defeate to that partie, and it is beleved thare would a bine a world crieinge after his coach, I men (mean) the Ducke of Monmothers, if hee had gone to the feast to-morrow."

"I told my Lord Noel that it was confedently afermed by those that pretended to bee by when the King promsed my brother Norrys at Newmarkett, that he should bee the first Earle he made. My Lord Noel could not beleve it, for hee assored me hee had the King's promeses you should be the farst. I told him the titells you had chosen, but still hee wondred you would no take Chichester, but I told him that was in the Ducke of Suhampton." There have been great and constant rains ever since I came up night and day. The ruts and water will make the journey home quite dangerous. "My Lady Katharen Vaine is marryed to one that was her sister Exeter's page when she died, but he was a tall, younge hansome man, thoe still a page." The King goes on Saturday to Windsor; and the Duke of York with him until the ships are fitted for his return to Scotland. My sister Danby is better. "Sir Josias Child has concluded the match with Lord Harborter (Herbert) the Marquis of Woster's sone, and gives 20,000 pounds with her. My Lord Chumbley is to marrye Mrs. Grenfeld."

E. Viscountess Campden to her daughter, the Countess of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.

[1682, April 20.]—I am obliged to Lady Katherine your daughter for writing me so pretty and fine a letter. We met the Duke coming from his City feast, and not above half a dozen boys crying after his coach "God bless him." Every one said it would have been otherwise if the Duke of Monmouth had been there. It is believed, that Count Coningsmark is in town and that Lady Ogle will still have him. Lady Cleaveland is come over. Yesterday I heard the King had not yet given her a visit, and today I hear has visited her five times a day. I hear Lady Katherine Vane has married her sister Exeter's page. Mrs. Grenfeld they say is now to marry Lord Cholmley. There are sad lampoons made of all the ladies, but I cannot get a copy of them. Most in town conclude that Bridget is to marry Chute, which vexes me mightily, and nobody now thinks of her. The fool brags of the correspondence that he keeps with Belvoir. *Seal.*

E. Viscountess Campden to her husband, Viscount Campden.

1682, April [22]. London.—"The Kinge and Ducke [of York] and Queene are all gone out of towne this morninge earle to Windsor."

Lord Noel says that he has spoken to Colonel Legge concerning the expected Earldom. "I cannot see the least prospete of your ever being it, thay haveinge thare one bissness done by your partinge with your 4,000, thinke not now of you. I wish you had tooke my foolishe consell; to a had your bisnes don beefore you parted with the 4,000. . . . My Lord Northampton is come to towne and gave me a viset to night, and goses for Franch next well (week). Hee has touke his leave of his mother, for she comes not up this fortnight yet. I and my uncle Robert and brother Peregrine and my brother Charles all went out of towne into Essex yesterday, farst to my uncle Robert's house, wheare wee had a breakfast of all cold things and good wine, and so from thence to diner to Sir Thomas Fanshaw's; wheare your sone Bab looked varly well, and very fine, and mightly pleased, and she very good and humble as cane bee that I think wee could not a had Bab mached any wheare to a pleased your youmore and mine as she will due, for I due not see the least of pride or gallantre in herr. . . . My Lord Barclay that has the fine houses by Clarentun Howes is ded of the small pox in his shipe beyon sea, and has leafte his brother his place in the garde." My sister Danby is in a hopeful way of recovery. Bab and Jack will return with me, and we shall all come as soon as the weather will permit us to comc with safety.

A. Countess of Exeter to the Countess of Rutland.

1682, April 24. Hardwick.—A complimentary letter.

E. Viscountess Campden to her daughter, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1682, April 25. Nueporte Street.—I am anxious about your health. "I had not time last post to write to Lady Kathren, and you, both, so that I would not neglect ansering all har letter. I write a letter to har instead of you, hopeing you will one it as write to you, of all the newse I heard. But some I must contradicket as to my Lord Suffolke's mach, for hee is not to marrye my Lady Margreate Russell, but my Lady Anne Mountigue, and my Lord Harborte sudent (suddenly) to bee marryed to Sir Jossias Chile's daughter, and 20 thousand pounds." If this very wet weather continues, it will be impossible to return until the weather and ways are better.

E. Viscountess Campden to her husband, Viscount Campden, at Exton.

[1682, April 27.]—Mentioning the small-pox. "The floods came down so fast at Fleet Bridge from Hockly of the Hole as whole drufes of hogs was drowned, and houses drowne that peopell was fane to get into the oper garrats, and pore children drowned as they lay in theire cradels, and so touke up in theare cradels at Fleet Bridge."

E. Viscountess Campden to her daughter, the Countess of Rutland.

[1682, April 27.] Family movements.—"Never was such floods known as has bine here; howses drowned, and pore children drowne in theare cradels swimen up Fleet Bridge and there taken up, and tables and hogeds full of beare and all all washed away, and peopele geting up to theare uper lofts, and hole heards of hogs drowned; and so Roger Prate comcing frome Norfolke narely escapd drowndinge and loghers in Fleet Dich drowned, that never such a flood was knowne;

that it is impossable all sayes for me to returne till the watters falls. . . . . My Lord Northampton is gone for France this day, and Sir William Portman was maryed last Thursday to Sir John Holman's daughter, and my Lord Suffolke is to bee marryed this next weck to my Lady Anne Mountigue. My nese Choworth I mete at my Lady Terewit's to-day and she told me she heard Mr. John Turnery had brooke his nccke neare Grantham, but I duc not beleve it becase my brother Peregrine sec Sir Edmond and his daughter in a coach to day. My cosen Fountinge told me that Lady Katharen has write to har a Sett[urday] to by her a new cote; I finde you will bringe her up a scribe as you was."

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1682, April 29. Newport Street.—Complimenting his grand niece Lady Katherine on her pretty letter to her grandmother. "You must have heard that two ladyes have lately taken the liberty to dispose of themselves grcatly to their advantage, I mean my Lady Catherine Fane to a page of my Lady Exeter, and one of Sir John Churchill's daughters to a scrvant belonging to the Ambassador of Savoye, who are—with my Lady Ogle—the present subjects of the town's discourse and the objccts of its displeasure.

"Two days since arrived the ship *London* from the East Indies having on board another strange embassy from the King of Bantam. There are two with the character of Ambassadors, by name Keay Nebbe We-pria and Keay Nebbe Gia Sedanna, with eight more of that King's servants along with them besides twenty more of their attendants. They bring His Majesty a present of diamonds from that King and have been coming ever since October last. It is believed wee of the East India Company must defray their charges during their stay here, so that this embassy will bee as great a spectacle to our people and (as) that of the Marocco Ambassador has been.

"Your Ladyship hears that my Lady Anne Montagu is to marry my Lord Suffolk with 6,000*l.* portion . . . I do not hear that Mr. Clarett could do anything at the outcry with your commission, so that I presume those peeces are sold and disposed of. If my painter comc out of the country I will endcavour to get your Ladyship an originall of my Lord of Danby, of whom I presumc you will hear this terme. My sister is againe so well that she designs shortly for Wimblcdon. Wee have all been frighted with a report of my brother Norrees's death." Concerning wines, &c.

Postscript.—"I had almost forgott to that lyst of new married ladys to adde my Lady Newburgh, who has disposed of herself at length to her own steward as I am informed. My Lord Arundell has fought with the scneschall to give him that satisfaction which his father, the Duke of Norfolk, could not by reason of his confinement."

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

[1682, April.] — "I had a letter from London today which says the Duke of Norfolk is still in custody and the Prince Deligne's brother who came over hither to fight him upon the old quarrell in Flanders. But that which will most raise your wonder is the second appearance of Count Connigsmark, who is said to bce coming over in great splendour and that his equippage is alrcady at Calais. Dear sister let me desire you by nee means in the world to send your cotch (coach), for I cannot leve my Lord he being mighty well plesed to have me hold

his cards at pecet (piquet). We had a pretty deal of compeny with us a Friday last and I bleve shall have the sam next. I am glad you was not mutch frighted with the waters. I must beg you well not be angry with Cheser, for my Lord wold not let him goe as well as myself; he told me you have mad[e] too fine mantos wan you bought of — Goden which was a ingen (Indian) silk with gold flowers, I bleve there is new fashen poynts now com up, for my lady rights my sister word she cannot by her a poynt under 50*s.* (?) and that M^is^ Fownten did aprove of the pathern of poynt. Shuer it is very fine or els poynts is gronc very deare. My father's Earldom I fear is not so neer as is bleevd and reported."

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1682, April or May.]—Concerning preparation of clothes for the wedding.

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1682, May 1.—Being in town when a parcel of orange trees came over, and thinking many of yours were dead, I have taken upon myself to present you with a dozen orange trees and two dwarf orange trees for your chamber, which will bloom thickly with flowers, but never bear fruit. They are much esteemed for chambers in town. It is May-day and still rains fast without hopes of fair weather, and all say we cannot without hazarding our lives return yet.

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN, to her granddaughter, LADY KATHERINE MANNERS, at Belvoir Castle.

[1682, May 2.]—"Pray aquante your mother that my Lord of Manchester is now all together marringe his three daughters, and then goeinge himself into France to Monpeale (Montpellier). My Lady Anne is to bee marryed to my Lord Suffocke, the seconde to my Lady Kathren Break's husband, Mr. Breake that made the mach for my Lord Ogel whoe formerly wos but a higewayman, and the youngest marrys old Colonel Bright, whose sone marred my old Lord Manchester's daughter, aunte to this Lady but died without children and my Lord Manchester takes up 500 pound upon his estate for porsions for this two daught[e]rs but my Lady Anne is to have 5,000 pounds. . . . The Ducke of Yorke goes for Scotland by sea tomorrow to feach the Duches, coms up the river from Winsore but not into London. I have sent your mother inclosed in this the careter (character) of the *Discarded Courther*, which is meant by my Lord Shosby (Shaftesbury)." It rained last night as hard as ever. Some of our friends in a coach were nearly drowned by the water being out close to Exton. (*About half of the first leaf has been cut out of this letter. What is left commences by some words apparently referring to the parcel of plants mentioned in the letter of May* 1.)

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1682, May. Exton.]—Referring to the report of Lord O'Brien being drowned.

E. VISCOUNTESS CAMDPEN to her daughter, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1682, May 13. London.—"We are all heare in disorder upon the sad newse of so many looseing theare lives in the Ducke [of York's] returne

to Seotland, and amongst them, my Lord O'Brion ; his Lady was sent out of towne to Wimbelton today there to resevc the dismall newse, and keepe from her while heare. I heare my sister Danby is just now eome from Wimbelton, and in mighty trouble for the loss of my Lord O'Brion. Pore Lady, it is very unfortunate for her, for I feare she has noe joynture, and if her husband had outlived his father, she would a bine mistress of a vaste estate, and I beleve my Lord Danby payed the late Lord O'Brion's father 3,000 of the porsion. It is now fine wether and I hope to sett out next Thursday. The Duke and Duehes is expeeted hear next Thursday if the wind site fare ; I am glad she has that eurege to venter by sea after this sadc fate of so many beinge lost ; but I am glad that wee shall be free from the fearse of her."

Lady Anne Howe to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1682,] May 18.—You will have so good an account from Lady Campden of all the news here that it will be impertinent in me to send you any, save private news. My sister Diana Howe is married to Mr. Mollineux, but it is not yet owned. They say Lord Winchester is to come over very soon, and that his daughter is going down to Basing, and leaving their aunt who is taking house in the Haymarket. Lady Bruce is not yet brought to bed, and Lady Christian Rowles lies in of a boy. My two sisters here are very well, but my sister Salisbury is out of order again, frightened by some of her children being ill. Lady Warwiek is gone with two of her daughters into Franee, and returns in a month.

Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

[1682, May. London.]—"My Lord contenus prety well, but ofen wishes for my Lady, and says if he wons gets her agane he will never part with her any moer. I bleve we shall have a great weden at Cotchmore (Cottesmore) for Sir Tomes Fansher is laying in a grat dell of wine and bruing a bundane of strong drink."

Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

[1682, May. Exton.]—Concerning various visits and preparations for the wedding of Baptist Noel with Miss Fanshawe. My sister Pen's gown is not sent, nor mine, so we shall not have them till the week after the wedding.

Ch[aloner] Chute to Mr. Herbert, at Belvoir Castle.

[1682,] May 19.—Concerning the choice of a coat and waistcoat [for the Earl of Rutland] for the wedding.

Thomas Staveley to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1682, May 22.—Concerning the Newark Gate-house, now used for the magazine. "I have found the originall sessions order, when, and for what purpose, it was purchased in Oliver's, or the Rump's time, and I find it expressly in that order, that it was to bee for a magazine, and for that purpose it was purchased in the names of severall of the Justiees of the Peaee of those times, their names being used as trustees, and Mr. Poehin is the survivor of those Trustees, and hee hath the purehase writings in his keeping whieh I have latcly seen." Suggesting that Mr. Poehin should convey to a number of the present Justices of the Peaee for the same purpose.

The Countess of Northampton to her sister, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1682,] May 24. London.—"Yesterday the Counsell ordered that no person that had any employment ore any dependance on the Court should assosiate or any way keepe companey with the Duke of Monmouth. His Duehes is daly expected. The wind is still contrary, which delayes the Duke and Duehes of Yorke ariveing. I sopose you heare the match is eoncluded between Lord Suffolk and Lady Ann Mountigue; the same is reported for the Duke of Surmorsett and Lady Ogle." *Seal.*

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1682, May 27. London.—"My Lord of Danby was this morning brought up by his *habeas corpus* to the King's Bench, attended be my Lord Chesterfield, Lord Bath, Lord Ailesbury, Lord Arundel of Trerice, and other Lords, where his Lordship most elaborately and aeutely opening his case and pressing the Court to baile him in order to his tryall before the Lords, desired the judgment of the four judges upon his ease. Pemberton gave his opinion that hee was not relievable before them. Sir Thomas Jones, Dolben, and Raymond desired time to eonsider, not being able on the suddain to give their judgments upon so weighty a case, so that his Lordship was remanded back with this promise that they would speedily take it into consideration, and lett his Lordship know the result of their deliberations. His Lordship was neer two hours arguing the case, for his councill said little for him and were unwillingly heard by the judges."

Concerning stags and hinds ordered by the Duke of Zelle to be sent to the Earl of Rutland, and bloodhounds to be sent to him in return. "The King is gon down this day by water to meet the Duke and Dutchesse who are both arrived and lye this night at St. James' and tomorrow are for Windsor. The Duke of Somersett is not yet married to Lady Ogle." Your new sister-in-law has bespoke all her wedding favours and rieh night elothes, and everything is prepared on her side. *Seal.*

H. E. Claret to Roger Herbert, at Belvoir Castle.

1682, May 29. London.—I have sent seven frames. I have done the Earl of Northampton's picture down to the knees. My Lady commanded me to do a picture of Lord Danby.

The Corporation of Leicester to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

1682, May 30. Leicester.—Concerning a memorial from the Borough to be presented to His Majesty. *Six signatures.*

Peregrine Bertie to his sister, Viscountess Campden, at Exton.

1682, June 1.—My wife has bought you a Japan table and stand, and glass for 16*l.* 12*s.* "My Lady Ogle is married to the Duke of Sommerset, and my Lord Gray and Lord Albemarle did fight a duell, Sir Walter Clargis being his Grace's second, and Captain Godfry my Lord Gray's second."

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Exton.

1682, June 6, Tuesday. London.—Referring to the approaching marriage of (Baptist Noel). I am glad Lord Rutland is mindful of the bloodhounds for the Duke of Zelle; he cannot oblige his Highness better than by such a present. "My Lord Chamberlain has promised mee to gratify my Lord in the businesse of Grantham as soon as Sir R[obert] C[arr] dyes. I have this day acquainted my Lord Danby how desirous your Ladyship is for his picture to grace your gallery."

M. Countess of Northampton to her sister, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1682,] June 10.—This will come to congratulate the nuptials of my brother Baptist Noel. "My sister Dursely is now heare, who I hope will continew with me in the absence of her lord who begines his journey into France the next week. I sopose you have had an account of the quarelles and duells has been lately fought. The only discourse now is of a match concluded betweene Lord Vaghan and Lady Ann Savell; they will be sudingly marryed and consiquently he is to become Torroy, the other party I believe is very angry at this match. The Duches of Yorke has been ill since she went to Winsor, not without feares of her miscaring. Lady Ann Montigue is not yett married, but will be very sudingly. Lord Sufolke has mayed her very noble present of jeulles, gould and silver plate. The Duches of Portsmouth they say is sent for, and will be heare this month. Cleaveland has not yett seene the King, tho he is so kind to her daughter Lady Sussex as to bye Lord Falkenbridge's house for her." *Seal of arms.*

Sir L. Jenkins to the Earl of Rutland.

1682, June 17. Windsor.—Concerning certain nominations for the Commission of the Peace for the County of Leicester. *Signed.*

Charles Bertie to his sister, Viscountess Campden, at Exton.

1682, July 13. London.—"What wee discoursed on some moneths agoe is now unfortunately and unseasonably enough come to passe, and adds new sorrows to my Lord of Danby's afflictions, I mean the marriage of my Lord Dunblaine to Mrs. Hide, which cutts him more then the misfortune of his own confinement. Yesterday my Lord Dunblaine lead her into the Court where shee declared that noble Lord her husband, alledging shee never had any other and said shee was marryed to him at Marrybone—I think—the 25th of April last, and gives out that shee is with child by him. Upon this new discovery the Court adjourned till to-morrow, tho 'tis the opinion that had they not soe unseasonably appeard, the Court would certainly have given judgment against Emerton, but what will now become of the cause wee know not, and some are of opinion that the Court cannot procced without a new Commission. In the meantime they have directed a sequestration of the young lady into Dr. Dove's hands, but shee withdrew herself and lyes concealed till to-morrow when the Court is to sitt againe, if the election of the new Sheriffs prevent not their meeting. You may easily imagine what a distraction this is to my poor sister, and how unhappily this revives the malice of the world against my Lord of Danby which was soe well allayed, and yet his Lordship makes the severest imprecations imaginable upon himself, if ever hee knew either directly or indirectly the least syllable thereof."

"Sir Jonas Moor, our surveyor of the ordnance, broke his neck yesterday by a fall from his horse neer Mile End; God preserve us from all such sad accidents. The King came this day to Town, and returns agane —as they say—on Saturday for Windsor, his Majesty's presence being thought here necessary upon the election of the new Sheriffs."

"Some are yet of opinion that my Lord Dunblaine did prudently to own his marriage before the sentence, least it should had gone for Emerton, he had been in the eye of the law an adulterer."

CH[ALONER] CHUTE to MR. HERBERT, at Belvoir Castle.

1682, July 13.—Concerning an interview with Sir Samuel Morland, who was of opinion that "the river water might very well be brought to the Castle by such an engine as he made at Windsor, but Belvoir Castle being—by the account you gave me of it—higher than Windsor Castle, he would not venture to compute the expense without seeing it." He designs to go back into France about the middle of August. *Postscript.*—"The Lady Dunblaine was sent for yesterday into Court and was committed to the care of a third person till the business is descided."

CHARLES BERTIE to his sister, VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN, at Exton.

1682, July 20. London.—"I presume you know that the Delegates rise without making any definitive sentence in the case of Mrs. Hide, who remains under sequestration till there bee a judgment given one way or the other. I conceive shee can have no power over her estate when shee shall bee 21 years old for shee is certainly married to one of the two, and so no act shee can doe alone is binding, nay if both of the marriages should bee allowed shee would come within the danger of the statute for having two husbands, and may forfeit her estate to the King, so that I conceive her case according to my apprehension full of troublesome circumstances, and how the scales will turn I know not. . . . The marriage of my young Lord Ossory with my Lord Hyde's daughter is concluded, and will bee consummated very speedily." *Seal.*

M. COUNTESS OF NORTHAMPTON to her sister [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Exton].

[1682,] August 24.—Concerning the health of her father [Viscount Campden.] "At our coming to towne, my sister Dursely mett with the ill newes of her fine sister the Lady Harriett Barkely being gon from her father's house at Durdenes, on Sunday last, and has never bin heard on since. Severall conjuctuers are made, sume believes she has drowned her selfe, others thinks she is maryed to on Mr. Foster, but gon she is for sartine, and has left a very distracted house, her pouer mother so afflicted, that my sister believes it will kill her, Lord Barkeley much troubled, but bayers it much better than his lady. The Duchess of Modina was present at Lady Charlotte's cristening, so was also the Duke of Yorke. The young Duches of Sumerset is dangerously ill of the small pox, her mother never stires from her, tho she never had them her selfe, they seased on her as soone as she went into the countrey; thus you may observe the countrey ayer will not secure from that distemper, and I hope will make you less apprehentious of coming to towne."

M. Countess of Northampton to her sister, the Countess of Rutland, at Exton.

[1682,] August 25.—Concerning her father's health. "The Duches of Latherdall (Lauderdale) is in great affliction, I believe, for the lose of her Lord, who dyed at Tunbridge on Friday last. 'Tis discoursed that the Marquise of Hallifax is to be Presidence of the Counsell. Mr. Semer is sertingly to be made an Earle, and to have the Prevy Sealle. There is no newes yett of Lady Haritt Barkely. The Duches of Sumersitt is like to recover the small pox." *Seal.*

The Same to the Same at Exton.

[1682,] August 30.—Concerning the health of her father, and cots for Lady Rutland's children. *Seal.*

E. Viscountess Dursley to her sister, the Countess of Rutland, at Exton.

[1682,] August 31. London.—Mentioning the recovery of her father Lord Campden, and the trouble in the Berkeley family for the loss of Lady Harriet, who is not yet heard of. "Ould Duk Lotherdel (Lauderdale) is dead."

J[uliana] Brabazon to her aunt [the Countess of Rutland].

1682, August. London.—On family affairs. "Yesterday, Sir Lyonel Jenkins fetch'd away the seale from Lord Anglesey. Some say it will bee given to Seymor, or Hide, or the new Marquess Hallifax, and that this day his daughter Lady Anne Savile wil be married to Lord Vaughan. The Dutches of Yorke kept her bed the day after seing *Anna Bulloigne* acted. This night the French Ambassador shews his joy for the Daulphin's son in fireworks especially raised."

Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

[1682, August or September.]—Concerning grey night clothes which cost 5*l.* 5*s.* Lady Harriet Berkeley is said to have gone away with only a night gown and slippers.

Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

[1682, August or September.]—Referring to the death of Lady Salisbury, and the health of their father Lord Campden, and discussing some details of dress.

The Countess of Northampton to her sister, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1682,] September 3.—Concerning the children's cots, and some details of dress. Apprehensions concerning the health of their father, Viscount Campden. *Seal.*

S[usanna] Noel to her sister[-in-law], the Countess of Rutland.

1682, September 4.—Concerning the health of Lord Campden. Hopes to meet her at Waltham fair on Friday. "We had my cousin Fountain and Lady Mears last Friday, here, and Mr. Coney and his wife, and Mr. Varny. We went to *Ohare* after dinner, which in my opinion is the silyst game as is. . . . Our entertainment at Mr. May's

was a very great dinner. The children were christened before dinner, though the girl had been privately christened before, for fear of dying."

The Same to the Same.

1682, September 11.—Concerning the health of Lord Campden.

E. Viscountess Dursley to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

[1682,] September 22.—Concerning the health of Lord Campden. "I cannot yet give you any account of the lost lady. The Berkeley family knows so little what is become of her that they proffer 200*l.* to whomsoever can discover where she is. . . . I do sopose you know that Mr. Rich is chosen Shierife for London. The Dutches of Grafton is with child, and the Dutches of Summourset—as to her health—is recovered the small pox, but her beauty is gon, for she is like to be extremely marked."

M. Countess of Northampton to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

[1682,] October 24.—Concerning the health of their father. "The newes of Lady H. Berkely and Lord Gray is so astonishing that I am still in a maze that theare should be so much wickednes raining in the world. 'Tis serting he has delewded her and intised her from her father, but wheare she is is not yet knowen. But yesterday, an indightment was brought in against him in Westmester Hall, and 'tis hoped he must soon produce her, or his Lordship must remaine a prisoner till she is brought forth; not that he is now a prisoner, for the formes in Law must have its course, but before the end of the Terme he will be in hold. Poure Lady Gray is the most afflicted woman on shall see. I wish her greefe doth not destroy her health. I sopose you heare Lord Kings[t]on is maryed to M^rs^ Grevell, and that your unkell Mr. Bartie is to have M^rs^ Benett, which has not only a large fortune, but has the repute of an excelent good woman." My sister Dursely is now here, but returns to Nonsuch this week. *Seal of arms.*

Ch[aloner] Chute to Mr. Herbert, at Belvoir Castle.

1682, November 25.—I had a present this afternoon of a brace of curious outlandish partridges which I shall send to Belvoir if Lord Rutland will accept them. If so, pray desire the carrier to have a particular care of them. I only accepted them because I thought they would agree with his curious pheasants.

The Earl of Arlington to [the Earl of Rutland].

1682, December 15. Whitehall.—Concerning the Stewardship of Grantham.

Sir L. Jenkins to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1683, May 4. Windsor.—Yesterday the Danish Envoy had an audience of the King, in which he made a proposal for marriage between the Princess Anne and Prince George, brother to his master (the King of Denmark). The proposal had received the approval of the Duke of York and of His Majesty. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Treasury to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

1683, June 6. Whitehall, Treasury Chambers. — Concerning an account of the tax for the Militia. *Five signatures. Enclosure and envelope.*

Sir L. Jenkins to the Earl of Rutland.

1683, June 23. Whitehall.—"There having been discovered a horrid dessein against His Majesty's and his Royal Highnesses life, which should have been executed in His Majestie's return from New Markett in March last, but that by a good Providence, the accident of the fire there hastened his coming for London sooner than the time appointed, which dessein hath been still carried on, and there appearing great grounds to believe that in case this horrid treason had taken effect, it was to have been seconded by an Insurrection of the ill-effected in severall parts of the Kingdom, I am commanded to give you notice of itt, that you may at this time watch the motions of that partie. And to that end you are desired to take special care that the officers of the Militia be in readinesse, if there be occasion, and that such persons as you shall justly suspect in this conjuncture may be disarmed as the law directs." *Signed. Seal of arms.*

[The Earl of Rutland] to Lord Sherrard, &c.

1683, June 26. Belvoir—Request, pursuant to letter from Secretary Jenkins, for the Militia to be in readiness in case of being called out. *Draft.*

The Duke of Buckingham to the Earl of Rutland.

1683, July 3.—Relating to the appointment of counsel for the adjustment of a matter in difference concerning tithes at Helmsley.

Sir L. Jenkins to [the Earl of Rutland].[1]

1683, July 10. Whitehall.—Appearances have become evidences. A general insurrection was intended not only in England but also in Scotland. The King would have you take notice of this as from himself. All dangerous persons are to be disarmed, but he "would have a decency and discretion observed, not to seize fowling pieces or wearing swords, or any other thing that is trifling." An inventory of all arms seized is to be sent to one of his principal Secretaries of State. *Signed.*

The Deputy Lieutenants of Leicestershire to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1683, July 13.—Concerning the accounts of Militia Tax. *Five signatures.*

[The Earl of Rutland] to Mr. Secretary [Sir Leoline] Jenkins.

1683, July 16.—In obedience to the command contained in your letter I sent Lord Beaumont and Lord Sherrard, two of my Deputy Lieutenants, on Friday last to search the Earl of Stamford's house for arms, and enclose an exact account of them, and of other arms which I had previously ordered the Deputy Lieutenants and officers in the

militia to take away, since your letter of 23rd June. "But it is the opinion of all the Deputy Lieutenants and officers that the ill affected party had private notice of it someway or other from London before my letter came, because severall in the county that were known to be very well provided of armes before, upon the searching of them had very few found in their houses. Wee have searched all the suspicious persons throughout this county, and I have the officers and soldiers in such order that if I receive such commands from His Majesty I can have them ready at an hour's warning." *Draft.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1683, July] 21. "In the morning Walcop, Rouse, and Hope was executed; the six coyners and fellows reprieved to be transported att the request of Prince George as common report talked it; and Lord Russell's seafold making and hanging with blacke in Lyncoln's Inne Feelds, where he is to be beheaded this day. 'Tis said his Majestie will graciously restore the honour to his little son.

Prince George came on Thursday about three in the afternoone to Whitehall, and Sir William Langhorne who attended there—and presents his humblest services to your Lordshipp—says he is a handsome fresh coloured young prince, about his stature, and somethinge fatter. Report also said yesterday before I removed that he was maried to Lady Anne that evening. He weares the Order of the Elephant under his arme. 'Twas also said the King would goe this day to Windsor, but not the Queen, since he stays but a day or two. Lady Exeter went on Thursday downe sudainly to Burley, for she had bin two days before with me, and thought not of itt, excussing myselfe for not being able to wait of her and mother before my goeing away. They sent me word of itt, but not of no ill account of her lord's health, as I feared, which made me send againe, but to see him and the building.

"I did heare the sad niewse of good Lady Campden and her leaving her two unmaried daughters 4,000*l.* apiece, but not what she hath left your Lady, who I beseech you to assure my troubled resentiment of her losse. Lady Aylesbury is returned and Lord. I was fayn to excusse my incapacity of my welcoming them and they to me that there coaches were not yet come. Lord Delamere and Lady, came on Wednesday to towne upon theire son's being put into the Tower. Your friend Mr. Griffin son has the honour to be the first volunteer in his Majestie's troop, as his good mother tells me. 'Tis thought Lord Salisbery and manny of the young Lords will beg the same grace. Lord Inchiquin and Lady hath bin with me, sister Ansley, and severall friends with high civill obliginesse about their son's having Lady Mary Ceeill, being the fittest age for him. Lord Inchiquin was with Lord S[alisbury] his Lady only with us woemen. They are to young to live together, but she to breed her, and he to travell two or three years. I am extreame glad your Lordshipp, and my Lady approves the picture."

Postscript by E. [*Lady*] *A*[*nnesley*]:—"My Lord, I have nothing to ad to that of my sister's, but that Lord R[ussell] is beheaded, and was first caryed into Lord Marquess Winchester's house, where his head was put on, and from thence in a hearse (his own coach only atending him) to Southampton House. The King, D[uke of York], and Prince of Denmark, dine this day with the Dutches of Porchmouth. They go in Munday to Winsor, where the Prince is to be installed and

then marryed. Lord Salisbery told me he would wait on your Lordshipp at Bellvoir some time this summer. I hope mine to your Lordship a mounth agoe came to your hands." *Seal.*

The Marquess of Powis to the Earl of Rutland.

1683, September 25.—Concerning a trust relating to the estate of Sir John Fortescue deceased. *Seal of arms.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1683,] November 6.—Concerning his health. "The King is very well and plays much at Tenis. Lord Feversham and his Majestie and Lord Churchill with Mr. Godolphin all so excellent players that if one beat the other 'tis alternatively. The Queen also well, and Duke of York hunts the fox, but heare is talke of the Duchess having miscarried, and some says the P[rincess] of Den[mark] hath had the same misfortune since her mariage. The Duchess of Grafton hath brought a son, which Lord Arlington is so joy'd with that some says he will smoother itt with kisses. 'Tis said the French have taken Courtray in Flanders, and judged the citadel hath yeelded to them ere now; and some says another town but 'tis not named yet; and that the Emperour's army hath taken Gran in Hungary." Encloses a copy of Sir Kenelm Digby's recipe for lime water.

The Lords of the Treasury to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire, at Belvoir Castle.

1683, November 26. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.—Concerning the militia tax. *Five signatures.*

Sir C. Waldegrave to the Earl of Rutland.

1683–4, January 3. London.—Concerning the guardianship of the eldest son, a lunatic, of Sir J. Fortescue.

The Marquess of Powis to the Earl of Rutland.

1683[–4], January 31.—Concerning the same.

The Earl of Rutland to the Lords [of the Treasury].

1684, April 2. Belvoir.—Concerning the militia tax. *Draft.*

Ch[aloner] Chute to the Earl of Rutland.

1684, April 29.—Concerning fringes. I have bought the two hogsheads of Cahors and Hermitage wine. Lord Cornbury has given me leave to go with him to Flanders three or four days hence. *Seal of arms.*

The Countess of Bedford to her Daughter.

[Before 1684.] May 10. A letter of piety and advice endorsed "a letter of my grandmother Bedford's to her daughter Digna, found after she was dead in her closet. She died 10 May, 84."

Thomas Jackson to the Earl of Rutland.

1684, May 15. Thursday. Stamford.—Concerning arrangements for a trial.

The Earl of Sunderland to the Earl of Rutland.

1684, May 20.—Concerning the disposal of the arms which had been taken from disaffected persons in the county of Leicester. *Signed. Seal.*

T. Viscount Beaumont to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1684, May 31. Whitwick.—I cannot part with the order I received from you to search Lord Stamford's house, because it is my security. "Though you are pleased to say in yours that a verball order is enough to any in the Militia, I am not of that judgment. If I may have your Lordship's favour I shall be happy, but I find I am ill represented to your Lordship, therefore if you think me not a fitt person to serve the King under your Lordship's command, you may dispose of that employment to those that are more loyall if you can, for I will never part from that which I act by, let what will come on't, but as long as I have breath I will serve the King as well as any shall." *Seal.*

Ro[ger] Herbert to the Earl of Rutland, at Haddon.

1684, June 10. London.—Concerning a law-suit, in which the Earl's counsel are Serjeant Pemberton, Mr. Pollexfen, Mr. Holt, and Serjeant Leeke, and the counsel of the Duke [of Buckingham], Serjeant Maynard, the Solicitor General, Serjeant Jefferson, Sir Thomas Stringer, Mr. Williams, Mr. Powes, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Luke Robinson. Charges of tampering with witnesses. Concerning the purchase of an oval barber's basin for 12*l.* in place of a ring bequeathed by Mr. Garritt. Concerning gold tumblers bought of Mr. Child, and other purchases in London. "It is reported here—and I believe it is true—that Sir Thomas Armstrong is taken in Rotterdam, and that they have him now safe in one of his Majestie's yachts, and are bringing him towards his long home. Anglesey House is in tears for the death and great loss of Lord Altamont's lady who dyed this sennight. Her other sister died before, and my Lord has no child by her, so must lose the estate. She died of the small pox." Mr. Chute's last letter to me gives an exact account of all things concerning Luxemburg. *Seal.*

[Roger Herbert to the Earl of Rutland.]

1684, June 12. London.—I have to give you an account of a great victory at the King's Bench. The trial about tithes took place yesterday, and hardly anything was spoken of all day long but the justice of the Earl of Rutland's cause against the Duke of Buckingham. The Duke was present at the trial, which was an advantage to us, for he laughed at his own counsel and said they were not well instructed, but his appearance daunted neither our counsel nor witnesses. "I have been just now with Serjeant Leeke to know what I ought to give the jurymen, and he was of opinion a good while that every one of the twelve that served ought to have 12 guinnys a man, because they were of great quality and fortunes in their country, and come on purpose to serve. I, seeming a little unwilling to it—as in truth I was—he ordered me to give them ten guinnys apiece, and for the other nine that were in Towne and returned upon the talis they are to have three guinnys apiece, and a dinner at four this evening. . . . The jury that served were Walter Colvery of Colvealy esquire Robert Savil of Greetland esquire, Matthew Appleyard of Burton Gatholl esquire, Thomas Dodson of Kerby Oberblow esquire, Roger Portington of

Barnby Donok esquire, William Chaloner of Gisborough esquire, Anthony Lowden of Mask esquire, George Toeket of Tocket esquire, John Proud of Hovingham, gentleman, Thomas Dove of Swinlo gentleman, Matthew Harris of New Malton gentleman, Richard Shuttleworth of Cattel esquire. . . . The agents of the other side looked very badly, but some of them not half so bad as they are. I could not forbear saying to them 'Gentlemen, I see no very great cause of bonefires or bells ringing either for my part, though you did the last assizes at Yorke,' but their hearts were so full I could get no answer. . . . Sir Thomas Armstrong was earryed to Newgate in a coach chained last night for certain, for I see the guard that attended him thither."

LORD DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1684, June 16. Office of Ordnance.—Concerning the arms taken from the disaffected. *Signed. Seal.*

JOHN FELTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Haddon.

1684, June 17. Belvoir.—On business. This morning came the seven chests of marble from Newark. It seems there is still wanting as much as will pave the way on either side the first flight of stairs; but that was shipped soon after the other.

CH[ALONER] CHUTE to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1684, July 1. The Camp at Leffenes.—"I have just now had the honour to receive a letter from you, a letter Madam so obliging too, that I can scarce believe myself any longer a kinde of a poor common souldier in a French army when I see it, and in truth I should almost quite forget what it is to be so if I could desert the French service and go and give you my humble thanks for this greate favour at Haddon. We have examples every day of those that desert because they cannot starve, but their excuse is not better then mine would be, nor would not carry me so far as that would do if I were not extreamely well assured that you will receive them thus with the same goodness that your letter shows.

"I was several times about to give you the trouble of a letter from Luxembourg, but to the very last it was such a place as furnished me with nothing to entertain you withall, but things that you can never care to heare. I cannot say the same of this place—tho' we see little here but houses burnt and countryes ruined—for being here I am near severall places where you may possibly have something to command me, and where I may justly hope you will let me have the honor to receive those commands you were pleased to promise me before I left England. I remember my Lady Bridget, my Lady Penn, Mrs. Noel, and Mrs. Crows were pleased to say they would command me something too if I went, and I beg you will give me leave to give my humble service to them and desire they will let me receeive them.

"We still talke of peace with Holland and consequently with the Spaniards in these parts, but we have a greate assurance that it will not be if the Prince of Orange can hinder it. There has been no town besieged since the taking of Luxembourg, altho' we have an army here of five and fifty or threeskore thousand men, an army greate enough to take whatever towns they please. The gratious Prince is our neighbour here at Brussells, and as it is said here the Lady Harriat W[entwor]th with him. We were almost under the walls of the town the other

day but yet we can give no other certaine account of him from hence but only this, that he had an affront putt upon him the other day by the English officers in that service, all of them reffusing to salute him at a revew that there was there. It is said too that he had the same affront putt upon him in Holland. We are told just now that the peace is made for certaine with Holland, and that the Spaniards have six weeks time given them to accept of the proposals made them.

[The Earl of Rutland to Lord Dartmouth.]

1684, August 24. Belvoir.—Concerning the account of Militia Tax. *Copy.*

The Master and Seniors of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1684, September 30. Trinity College, Cambridge.—Returning thanks for a gift towards the Library. *Nine signatures. Seal.*

Edward Bedingfield to the Countess of Rutland.

[1684–5,] January 1.—"Till these two or three dayes last past the whol! entertainment of the towne was the buisenesse of the Old Baily, and in particular of Mr. St. John's and Collonell Webb who have obtained their pardon though not yet drawne, they haveing in the interim a reprieve without day. They have had a hard tugg with His Majesty to get it, the first by the virtue of his estate which bleeds for him though I doe not find 'tis agreed to what summ, for there are that say 20,000 pounds, others but ten, and many says a 1,000 per annum, but all concurrs that it is to be applyed to the fabrick of Chelsey College. Colonel Webb had a powerful sollicitor in his master the Prince of Denmark, who could ask the boldlyer as it being the first request he ere had made unto His Majesty."

Account of an accident to the packet boat from Calais to Dover, partly due to the horses of Lord Erwin.

"They talk at present as if wee should bee forst to a rupture with Holland, for their ministers are very stiff upon their treaty about the affair of Bantham, and besides a fresh disgust ariseth for some of the ill-affected Scotch being assembled in a towne in Holland does formally erect a kind of councell wherin they pretend the Ministry of the affaires of Scotland to debate determine and order all affaires of the Kingdom, and amongst others very insolent results this was one that 'tis necessary lawfull and meritorious to kill all the present principall Ministers nameing them and the Duke expressly Chancellor &c., and putt others of their own in their places. This as soon as known was complained of by our King's minister in thos parts and leave asked to secure their persons but refused; however, they say now that upon complaint by His Majesty to their Ambassador here he has promised in his masters' names to give the King due satisfaction.

"Some dayes past were severall damnable libells thrown at many persons dores, it contains a sheet or two of paper in substance a compendium of Ferguson's letter concerning the Earl of Essex's death, but still more black and bitter than that letter. Great perquisition has been made for the discovery of its author, and just now I hear they are thrac d out and the originall seized on in the cabinet of Collonell Danvers who lives at Newington, but he is not yet seized on, though his house beleagur'd and his bed was found warme, soe as they imagine him in some secret place from which they'l famish him. . . . The Duke

of Northumberland is still talkt of for Mrs. Fox, and severall for the Lady Mary Tudor, as the Lord Erwin, Mr. Radcliff, and Mr. Cranmer. The Lord Lumley with one Mrs. Jones, a fine yong women and heiresse of 1,000 per annum. The Lord Grey of Ruthens is said to be married to Mrs. Lawson at Paris. One of the Haslewoods reserved for the Earle of Northampton. The Lady Mary Spencer to the little Earle of Clancarty; but none of these, for ought I see, will producc the violines, for I never knew so undauncing a winter as this. Play is grown the predominate passion even of the ladys as well as men preferrs it to all divertions. *Comette* now reigns, though *Bassette* still keeps in creditt at her Grace of Portsmouth, the Duke of Norfolk, the Lady Poltney, and Mrs. Morine—Sir Robert Thorold's daughter. Wce are in expectation of an opera composed by Mr. Dryden, and set by Grabuche, and soe well performed at the repetition that has been made before his Majesty at the Duchess of Portsmouth's, pleaseth mightly, but the rates proposed will not take soe well, for they have set the boxes at a guyny a place, and the Pitt at halfe. They advance 4,000*l.* on the opera, and therefore must tax high to reimburse themselves."

The Earl of Bedford to his granddaughter, Miss Kattie Russell, at Southampton House.

1684[–5], January 15. Woburn.—A letter of affectionate compliments.

Lord Middleton to the Earl of Rutland.

1684–5, February 2.—Acquainting him with the illness of the King, and suggesting precautionary orders to be sent to Deputy Lieutenants. *Signed. Seal.*

The Same to the Same.

1684–5, February 3. Whitehall.—The King is so much mended, that the physicians have declared to the Privy Council that they thought him in a condition of safety. *Signed.*

Sir Robert Markham to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1684[–5], February 14. The Seven Stars in Fleet Street, over against St. Dunstan's Church. London.—Intimating his intention, if supported by the Earl of Rutland, to stand as a candidate for the election of a burgess at Grantham against Richard Graham, the candidate favoured by the King.

The Earl of Ailesbury to the Earl of Rutland.

1684[–5], February 14. London.—I have acquainted the King with the reasons of your not coming at this time to attend him. He is highly satisfied that you will never neglect anything that conduces to his service. Let me know who you think the most proper persons to serve in Parliament for both the town and county of Leicester, that I may join my interest with yours.

Postscript:—"This night His late Majesty is to be interred at Westminster. All the Lords are warned to be there."

[The Earl of Rutland] to his father [-in-law, the Earl of Ailesbury].

1684–5, February 16. Belvoir.—I do not know who will stand for burgesses [for Leicester]: but Lord Sherrard and Mr. Coke of

Melbourne have written to me that they intend to stand for knights of the shire. *Draft.*

HENRY SAVILE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1684[–5], February 17. Whitehall.—Supporting Sir Robert Markham's candidature for being a burgess for Grantham.

The EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1684–5, Fcbruary 17. Whitehall.—"His Majesty being well satisfyed of your Lordship's zeale for his service, and not doubting but you will use your utmost endeavours and employ all your interest that good members may be chosen for the approaching Parliament, commands me to tell you, that hee would have you take care of the Leicestershire Elections, so as to prevent all intrigues and disorders which ill-affected persons may endeavour to sett on foot: and therefore His Majesty thinks it necessary you should bce present at the County Election, and at as many of the Burrough Elections as you can, and to take all possible care that persons of approved loyalty and affection to the Government bee chosen." *Signed.*

CHARLES GLAPTHORN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

[1684–5,] February 19. London.—"The King, God be praised, is very well and intends to bee crowned some time in April—as is confidently reported—but there is no Knights of the Bath to bee made, nor will His Majesty ride through the Citty. This morning my Lord of Rochester was made Treasurer. I saw him carry the white staff; and my Lord Godollphin is Lord Chamberlin to the Queen."

The EARL OF LINDSEY to [the EARL OF RUTLAND].

1684[–5], February 19. Grimsthorpe.—"Having received his Majestie's positive commands to bee assisting with all the interest I have to the electing of one Mr. Graham burgesse for Grantham, the next ensuing parliament; I thought it my duty to give your Lordshipe an account by this bearer, of the King's resolution, of the which when your Lordshipe is informed, I make no doubt but your Lordshipe will cheerfully and industriously endeavour to serve his Majestie with an interest much greater and more considerable then mine, your Lordshipe being theire Recorder, and a neere neighbour to that corporation.

I never saw the gentleman in my life, but since the King judges him fitt for that service, I accquiesce in his Majestie's commands."

J. DEGGE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1684–5, February 20.—"I was desired by many of the gentlemen that met here on Wednesday last in order to agreeing of parliament men, to give your Lordship an accompt of our proseedings therein, which is thus: wee had a very full aparaunce on soe short a warning, wherein all—save Sir Thomas Greisley, Mr. Henry Gilbert, Mr. Pole, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Morewood, and Mr. Willymot—agreed to give ther votes for Sir Robert Coke and Sir Gilbert Clerke. Mr. Willymot desired Mr. Robert Burdet should be joyned with Sir Gilbert Clerke, but will not be against our choyse I beleeve, and I beleeve Mr. Gilbert will joyne with us, but he has a particuler kindnes for Mr. Grey, as Mr. Pole has for Mr. Sacheverell. The rest refused to declare, who we beleeve to be for Mr. Sacheverell and Mr. Grey. Mr. Sacheverell was there and laught at us and declared he would be att the election, and as I heard sayd he had seene a letter from Mr. Grey that he would stand,

but I doe not find any inclinacion to Mr. Grey in the countrey, but generally they are against the old ones. We have agreed of adresses from the towne and countrey which goe forwardes on Tuesday.

"For the towne we have agreed of Mr. John Coke of Melborne, and Mr. William Ailestry, who we beleeve will carry it without dispute. The phanatics would have set up Mr. Willymot against Mr. Allestry, but when he understood it was not by a generall consent, he declyned it. We had designed to have had Sir Henry Evers who had all the comon councell for him, but wee found he would not take with the comon burgesses, soe we resolved of Mr. Allestry, who we knew would take, though he neether expected the imployment nor willingly accepted it, and such men I like best. My Lord, I will give your Lordship noe further trouble but tell you from the gentlemen they desire your concurrence and that you will be pleased to give order to your officers to bespeake what assistaunce they can for this great concerne." *Seal broken.*

The Earl of Ailesbury to his son[-in-law the Earl of Rutland].

1684[–5], February 22. London. "The King is highly satisfied with your constant indeavours to serve the Crowne. I thinke it will be well if your Lordship did come up for some dayes to attend his Majestie, and congratulate this beginning of his reigne, as most persons of your quality have done. He said he knew when I spoke to him that you have beene imployed about the ceremony of proclaiming him, or about choosing parliament men. Mr. Cooke of Melborne hath desisted standing for knight of Leicestershire, being desired at Darby towne. I heare young Mr. Verney will stand if desired; he is fit in all respects. My Lord Sherard will stand. There is no newes here but what is in the *Gazette*."

[Chaloner Chute to the Earl of Rutland.]

1684[–5], February 24. The Vyne.—I hope we shall see you in London about the time of the Coronation. "We have lost one of the best of Kings." I hear Mr. Noels have been to wait upon the King; and I believe I am the only one within forty miles of London that has not done it yet; but I wished first to clear myself from the old Brussels business, which I expect to do by a letter out of France.

Sir Robert Markham to the Earl of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.

1684[–5], February 26.—Intimating his withdrawal from the candidature at Grantham, and recommending Sir Edward Hussey in his place to the Earl of Rutland's interest.

The Earl of Ailesbury to the Earl of Rutland.

1684[–5], March 3. London. I delivered to His Majesty the letter enclosed in yours. *Postcript, in another hand.* Concerning arrangements for the Coronation. *Seal.*

The Earl of Lindsey to the Earl of Rutland.

1684–5, March 16. His Majesty's commands for my attendance, and the Stamford elections will make my apology for not coming to you. "As to Grantham, I hope your Lordship being Recorder, and Captain Harrington having it in his power to make an addition of freemen, there will bee no difficulty, but only in the choice of such freemen as will be firme to your Lordship's interest, and who really have a depend-

ence upon you. A more acceptable service the Crowne cannott receive than the exclusion of the excluder, nor your Lordship and myself a more honourable revenge."

JAMES II. to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1684–5, March 23. Whitehall.—Commanding his attendance at the approaching coronation on the 23rd of April. *Signed. Seal. Cover signed* "Wm. Bridgeman."

The EARL OF BEDFORD to his granddaughter Miss KATHERINE RUSSELL, at Southampton House.

1685, April 11. Woburn.—"Though the pleasures of London may make you forgett your good friends at Woborne, yet they can never forgett you and your good company, whiche is very much longed for by all your friends here."

The DUKE OF NORFOLK to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1685, April 13.—"His Majestie having appointed your Lordship to carry the scepter, part of the Queen's Regalia in the proceeding at their Majesties' royall Coronation, this is to desire your Lordship to meet in the House of Lords at his Majestie's Pallace at Westminster on Thursday the 23rd of this instant Aprill by eight of the clock in the morning in your robes and with your coronet, to the performance of his Majestie's pleasure." *Signed.*

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1685, May ?]—Referring to a visit to Burghley. I hear Lord Manchester has bought some horses at Northampton, but his coachman has killed them; so that he may be prevented coming into the country so soon as he intended.

S[USANNA] NOEL to her sister[-in-law, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1685, May 23.—Concerning movements of the family.

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, in London].

1685, May 27. Cottsmore.—Referring to some commissions. "I am very sorry for poer mistress Hatton's having the small pox, but I hope she will cape (*sic*) with her life, and then it is no matter if her face is a lettel disfigured, being (*sic*) her father is able to make an adishon to her portion. The great entertainment you made of Lady Kathern's berthday is very mutch discorsed of in the country. We heard all pepell of qualety in town was at Salisbury Hous exsept the King and Quen, to celebrat Lady Kathern's berthday. I rejoyce exedenly to hear that Lord Manchester has oferd himself to my sister Pen; if she refuses so faer an ofer I bleve she will be condemed by all, for report gives Lord Manchester the greatest caractuer I ever heard, and all that knows him says it is unposeble for report to doe him justes."

JAMES WILKINSON to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1685, June 25. London.—"In obedience to your Honour's former commands, I presume to give your Ladyship an account of my master's welfare; who continues in the same health as your Honour left him. As for news, we can heare very little, only its certainly reported that Rumbold is taken and also one Mr. Ayliff a gentleman, a rebbell who

formerly did live in the Temple, who after his being taken and confined did with a sword or knife rip up his bowells of which he suddainly dyed. As we are informed, there hath bin a great contest between the King's partie and the rebbells but as yet there is no certaine account of the perticular of the engagement. Some say the Duke of Beauford engaged but of that no certainty." Last night there was a fire near Leicester Fields which quickly burnt down four houses. There has been almost continual rain since you left London.

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1685, June 27. London.—"Our last intelligence from the West this morning, gives us an account that Oglethorpe with his troop of Guards had engaged about one hundred of the enemy, whereof hee had killed neer 80 with the losse only of one man, and my Lord Newburgh shott into the belly. Afterwards my Lord Churchill fell on the enemies reer and killed neer 200 and took as many prisoners. This action happened neer Gainsome—Sir Thomas Bridges's house—within five miles of Bristoll. and wee are every moment expecting a further account and an intire defeat of Monmouth and the rebells, who would fain fight their way to Glocester—if possible—but wee have reason to believe they will cutt them off in the march, and put an end to this shamefull insurrection. My Lord Carnarvon made a great treat this day, and on Tuesday next my brother Peregrine invites the family in Town. My Lord Dumblain is with my Lord Feversham. All His Majesty's forces are now hemming in Monmouth and hee must of necessity fight his way through or perish. . . . We hear Lord Byron is or will shortly marry my Lady Stiddolf the widdow Tryon's mother. . . . Our ears are full of drums and trumpetts. My Lord Dover has a regiment."

The EARL OF AILESBURY to his son[-in-law], the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1685, June 27. London.—I cannot be satisfied without making an inquiry after your safe return to Belvoir. I am very sensible of the trust you have reposed in me by giving me your proxy. *Seal of arms.*

PEREGRINE BERTIE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1685, June 30.]—"Rumbold was to be executed yesterday. The reason why hee has soe short a time allowed him is, they were apprehensive hee would have died of his wounds. Mr. Ailiffe is in a way of recovery. What they will do with him afterwards is very uncertaine.

"My Lord Dumbarton is expected here, and they say hee is to command in chiefe. Three of the Scotch regiments are come to Gravesend. They talke of more that are coming. The King is of opinion that there has been an engagement of all the forces, and expects an express every moment."

JAMES WILKINSON to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1685, "June" (sc. July) 7.—"I am commanded in the first place, by my master, to present his humble servis to your Honour and to my Lord Rutland; And to let your Ladyship understand that his Honour this afternoone did hear a letter read which came from the camp on the King's side which gave account to this effect, that yesterday morning about two of the clock the Duke of Monmouth did surprise the King's

partie about 5 miles from Bridgewater; for the security of the King's partie there was set three watches, 2 men alone a distance off in the first watch, then 20 men and nearer to the army, more. The Duke of Monmouth had designed a surprize, ordering all his forces to march with great sylence ordring what man socver that made a noise should be knocked in the head by the next man, which sylence was performed untill by accident they were discovered by the first watch, who shooting of a gun gave notice to the second and so to the camp who upon the alarm were soone in Batalia. However the Duke of Monmouth came very near them and first fired and killed near two hundred of the King's forces, but my Lord Feversham being accidentally upon the scout that night, who a little before did mis the Rebbells a very little way, yet hearing the guns, accidentally did fall on the arrear of the rebbells' horse, who so soone as they perceived it, thought themselves beset strongly both in the van and the rear, and so drew back, which my Lord Feversham perceived went off, having but a small parcel of horse and made towards the army so went round another way, but when he came to the army he found the enemie retreating so fell in the arrear againe and kild many of the rebbells.

"The Duke of Monmouth commanded the Foot who fought very valliantly, the Duke being at the head of them with a pike. The Lord Gray commanded the horse but did little execution flying away with them. The rebells are certainly dispersed so that there is hopes they will never get head againe. The Duke of Monmouth threatens to save the King a labour and hang the Lord Gray when he can secure him because hee hath proved a coward twice to him. Coll. Oglethorpe brought the news on which the King was pleased to knight him. My Lord Dunblaine hath received a wound this skirmish. Ringing of bells and bonfires are all over London; I fear it will be a fortnight before my master will leave London."

Postscript:—"It is certainly reported the Duke of Monmouth is taken. Mr. Dangerfield dyed on Sunday morning by a thrust in the eye which a gentleman gave him as he was coming from Tybourn to which place he was whiped; the gentleman was secured and thought will be hanged." *Seal of arms* (*Noel and Bertie with coronet*).

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1685, July 7.—"This morning Colonell Oglethorpe—now Sir Theophilus—arrived early with the following account from the Camp, vizt.—That on Monday the 6th instant, about 2 in the morning, Monmouth drew out his army consisting of about 6,000 foot and 1,500 horse from Bridgwater, to attack the King's forces who lay encamped at Sedgmore Common, about two miles distant from the town. Hee marched with so profound a silence and so strict a discipline—having ordered the next man to stabb that person who should make the least noise—that hee marched up to our own guards before hee was discovered, and brought his canon—they say—within pistol shott of the King's, killing some of our men at first, but our army being in battaylia immediately putt themselves into order and the dispute grew very warme on both sides till my Lord Grey—who commanded the rebells' horse—fled upon the first firing. Monmouth—with the foot—remaining exposed to the fury of the King's horse and canon which so gaulled them that they were no longer able to sustain itt and so run away in disorder to Bridgwater, in which action the enemy is computed to have lost 1,500 men, among the rest that great Incendiary Ferguson was found slain with his musket in his

hand. Wee have taken 24 Colours, 6 of theire guns and one Williams servant to Monmouth who confesses that he heard his master say in the battle that he was lost by the cowardice of my Lord Grey. When Colonel Oglethorpe was coming away my Lord Churchill was going with a body of 500 horse to summon the town to surrender. In this action, Monmouth's cloak and star was taken, and what is become of his own person is not yet known. All agree that hee acted the part of a great Generall and charged a foot in the head of his army. The King's Army consisted of 2,700 old foot, and 800 horse besides the Militia which last had little part in the action. On our side is said to be lost:—2 or 300 without an Officer. My Lord Dumblain is the only person of quality wounded, and that I hope but favourably in the shoulder. Our horse is now eager in the pursuit and His Majesty is every minute expecting a further account. I hope this will prove a totall rout of the enemy, and that wee shall spend the remaining part of the summer in peace and quietnesse.

Postscript:—Excuse my not writing with my own hand, it having been employed in fitting out my poor sister Danby, who is gon down in great disorder to see her son Dumblain, whose fears I hope are greater than the danger. I most humbly thank your Ladyship for the honour of yours of the 4th instant, which I am to acknowledge by this Postscript. Bernard Howard is come up to raise a troop, his Volunteers having left him, and in the mean time this action has happened. Wee shall probably know something more to-morrow my best and most humble service to my good Lord, Lady Katherine, and Lord Roos to Lady Bridgett, Lady Pen, and all at Luffenham." *The postscript and signature only in the handwriting of C. Bertie. Seal of arms.*

Lord Middleton to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester, at Belvoir Castle.

1685, July 7. Whitehall.—Enclosing an account of the recent defeat of the rebels; and requiring the Lord Lieutenant to give strict orders and "take all possible care by placing guards and otherwise for apprehending and securing all persons whatsoever who shall be found travelling up and downe and are not very well knowne; and also for searching all suspicious places and houses for any of the rebells or their abettors," and to employ the utmost diligence to prevent further disorders. *Signed. Seal.*

Newsletter.

1685, July 7. Whitehall.—"This day Colonel Oglethorp arrived here with the news of the entire defeat of the rebells of which he gave the following account. On Sunday morning my Lord Feversham marched from Somerton to Weston within three miles of Bridgwater upon the side of Segmore being a spacious plain, he quartered his horse and dragoons at Weston, and encamped his foot in an advantagious post near that village fronting towards the plain having a ditch before them. In the evening he had notice that the rebells were drawing out of the towne which made him keep his troopes in a readinesse and sent out frequent parties to observe them. The rebells soe ordered their march and with soe great silence that they found a quiet passage into the said moore, and there the next morning formed their foot in battle to the number of betweene five and six thousand men, the late Duke of Monmouth being at the head of them, and marched near to our camp. My Lord Feversham having notice of it he immediately put His Majesty's forces, being

about 1,800 foot and 700 horse grenadiers and dragoones, into a posture to receive them. The rebells begun with a great volley of shot and shoutes which was returned by ours in the same manner. In the meantime the rebells were bringing their horse to second their foot but were hindered by a party of horse comanded by Colonel Oglethorpe who engaged them till my Lord of Oxford's regiment and the detachment of the guards came in to forme the line. The resistance of the rebells' horse which were between a thousand and twelve hundred commanded by the late Lord Gray was very inconsiderable, being never drawn up in a body but giving way before whoever charged them and soone after quitting the field. All this while the foot stood very firm on both sides and exchanged great volleyes, the ditch before mentioned hindring them from closing, but our cannon coming up and our horse breaking in upon them they were at last entirely routed, 22 colours with three pieces of cannon, all they had, were taken. About 400 of the rebells were killed upon the place, and the rest being pursued into ditches and enclosures a great slaughter was made of them, in all about 2,000. It's said that Ferguson is among the slain. One Humes, an officer of the best repute among them, and one Williams one of the late Duke of Monmouth's servants are taken with 200 guineas all the money he had left; his coat which he usually wore is likewise taken and about 150 prisoners, several parties being in pursuit of the rest and the rebells horse who dispersed and fled. The Earl of Feversham, his Majesty's Lieutenant-General, was everywhere present giving the necessary orders My Lord Churchill who comanded next under him gave all possible proof of his courage and conduct. The Duke of Grafton who comanded the foot and all the other officers and souldiers behaved themselves with all imaginable resolution and bravery. Of the King's forces about 200 are killed, among which are none of any note that wee yet know of, and divers wounded ; of this number are Lord Dumblain, Captain Sarsfield, Captain Ferdinando Hastings, Lieutenant Chevalier and others. The Earl of Pembroke who was quartered with two regiments of foot and four troupes of horse of the Militia of Wilts, by reason they had no tents, at Middlesay about a mile from Weston, came very seasonably into the fight with these troopes and behaved himself with great bravery. After the field was cleared of the enemy, the Earl of Feversham sent my Lord Churchill with 500 horse and 500 foot to summon Bridgwater.

We have just now a further account that the King's forces are got into Bridgwater and that the rebells are so totally routed that not 50 of them remain in a body."

JAMES II. to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

1685, July 9.—Referring to the complete dispersion of the rebels under the late Duke of Monmouth who is taken prisoner with the other principal rebels; and desiring the Lord Lieutenant to dismiss the Militia of this County. *Signed. Seal. Counter-signed* "Sunderland."

CH[ALONER] CHUTE to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1685, July 9.—Mentions the capture of the Duke of Monmouth. "It is pitty so brave a man as, they say, he shewed himself in the engagement should deserve the fate that he is to expect very shortly—it is said without the formality of a tryall—and that I wish he had rather been knoked in the head in the engagement. His two children were sent this afternoon to the Tower, and the Dutchesse of M[onmouth] went along with

them, but whither she was sent thither or went upon her own desire is uncertaine. There happned a quarrell this morning at Whitehall in the next room to the King between the Lord Devonshire and Colonel Culpepper, upon which there passed some blows betweeu them. It is said the quarrell was upon Colonel Culpepper's repeating several times near the Lord Devonshire that this was not a time for excluders to come to Whitehall. There has been a duel at the army since the fight, and one Mr. Talbot is killed, but who he is is not yet known."

James Wilkinson to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1685, July 11. London.—"There is little or no news since the taking of the Duke of Monmouth; 'tis said that Munday next is the day apointed for the Duke and Lord Gray to be brought to London. The Dutchess of Monmouth and her children are prisoners in the Tower. A great many of the rebells are taken but as yet there is no particular account who and what they are. My master presents his servis to your Honour, and desires your Ladyship will excuse his not writing, hearing no other news at present than what I have mentioned. Sir Thomas Meers eldest son is dead, breaking his neck by a fall down a pair of staires being in a feavor in France. *Postscript.*—There are six judges ordered to goe the Western Circite to examine the rebbells and to enquire into the constitution of that contry." *Seal of arms.*

Ch[aloner] Chute to [the Countess of Rutland].

1685, July 16.—"Mr. Noel and I were yesterday to see the D[uke] of M[onmouth] beheaded upon Tower Hill, and tho' wee were at a little distance from him we could easily perceive he did not seem to be any way daunted at the greate preparations that were made for his dying. He had the Bishop of Bath and Wells the Bishop of Ely and Dr. Tenotson upon the scaffold with him. He endeavoured very much to clear the Lady H. Weintworth from those scandalouse reflections that have been made upon her, and said he could not but make this declaration at his death that she had always lived very virtuously and very honourably with him, but did not say in express words either that he was or that he was not marryed to her, tho' it is said he intimated very much as if he were marryed to her. As for the innocent blood that has been shed, he said he was sorry for the occasion of sheading it, but as Mr. Noel and I were told he referred himself as to that matter to his paper, but I cannot hear of any paper since that he delivered, but only one wherein he disclaims all kind of right to the Crown in three or four lines under his owne hand."

Charles Bertie to his nicce, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1685, July 16. London.—Concerning his niece Noel's delivery of a son and heir. "Yesterday about eleaven of the clock the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was executed on Tower Hill, having been assisted with Dr. Tenison and severall other divines and Bishops the night before. The Dutchesse his wife had the liberty to see him in the presence of the Earl of Clarendon, whom hee received very coldly, complaining that shee had not don the part of a wife towards him at the late King his father's death, and told her hee thought shee did not shew any great concern for him under his present misfortunes, and indeed seemed little desirous to speak or discourse with her, for his affections were chiefly sett upon my Lady Harriette Wentworth, with whom he confessed hee

had lived these two years as man and wife and thought himself the most happy man in the world, saying that the Dutchesse was imposed upon him when hee was very young, and not by his own choice, and that shee was his wife by law but the other was his wife before God and in his own conscience, commending her vertue publickly on the scaffold and talking many things in her commendation. He also charged his servant to give her his ring and watch as soon as hee could. Yesterday morning before hee died they prevailed with him to speak to the Dutchesse and his children, which hee did more freely then the day before, and charged his son to obey his mother who would carefully bring him up in the Protestant Religion, and thus hee took his leave of them. Sir Stephen Fox standing by told him hee was sorry to see him in this sad condition, to whom hee replyed 'And so am I too, but since it is God Almighty's pleasure I am going to perform his will.' The divines refused to give him the Sacrament because of his converse with my Lady Harriette. Hee openly declared a great assurance hee had of being very happy as soon as this life was ended, and was full of those enthusiasticall conceits. Hee carried himself with great sedatenesse of mind on the scaffold, and told them hee was not afraid of death, and called for the axe and run his thumb over the edge and beleeved it was sharp, praying the executioner not to mangle him as hee did my Lord Russell, but the rogue served him much worse, for striking two blows at him hee layd down the axe and was faine to take it up againe and give him three more before he could sever his head from his body. The King gave his body to bee disposed by the Dutchesse, who, I think, buries itt at Moore Park."

Postscript :—"The Duke of Lunenbourg has writt to know if my Lord of Rutland could pleasure him with a couple or two more of blood hounds, such as his Lordship sent him over two years ago."

[Thomas] Jackson to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1685, July 20. Grantham.—Concerning a suit about tithes. A Commission has been taken out to examine witnesses this vacation against the tenants who have answered, so as to proceed to a hearing against them in the first place. "We should have proceeded further to have examined witnesses *in perpetuam rei memoriam* by which the Serjant intended the settlement of the whole affaire against the Duke [of Buckingham] and his trustees who have the inheritance of the lands in them, but we cannot gett the Duke's answer in respect of Previledge of Parliament, nor yett the Bishop of Rochester for the same reason who is one of his trustees, nor Major Mildmay who is not to be found, nor Sir Robert Clayton whoe wee prosecute in contempt for his not answeringe. Wee find they give us all delay imaginable."

The Earl of Sunderland to the Earl of Rutland.

1685, July.30. Whitehall.—"The King commands me to acquaint your Lordship that he would have you give order for an estimate to be forthwith made of the expense of keeping up the Militia within your Lieutenancy, as long as by law they may be kept together in one year and to transmit the same forthwith to me." *Signed. Cover with seal.*

Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

1685, July 28. Cottsmore.—Social and family news. "Lord Stamford is in the Duke of Molmoth (Monmouth's) lodgens in the Tower. I wish it be not fatall. My Lady is not suferd to com neare him." *Seal of arms.*

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1685, July 30. London.—I enclose a copy of the petition I have preferred to the King in my Lord [Rutland]'s name. "The King was this day at Windsor to order the ground where his guards shall encamp. My Lady Rochester is gon for Tunbridge. My Lord of Ailesbury was to receive the white staff at Windsor from His Majesty's hand. I shall bee very glad if your Lord could procure a couple only of those suit hounds for the Duke of Lunenburg. On Tuesday next the Court removes to Windsor, and thence to Winchester."

E[LIZABETH, VISCOUNTESS] D[URSLEY] to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1685 ?] August 5.—On family affairs. On Tuesday last was issued the commission by the vicar generall. They have already named all their officers and cite the Bishop of London to appear before them on Monday next. It is reported that Lord Salisbury is taken by the Turks, but of these I believe you know the truth better than I. *Seal.*

PEREGRINE BERTIE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1685,] August 29.—"Here is not very much news stirring. The King and Queen were in Town, but are both gone back to-day. The Queen came to go to Bartholomew Fair, the King to see the fine Tent set up in Somerset Garden purposely for His Majesty to see. My Lord Macklesfield is not yet to be found. They say he is accused of having the Duke of Monmouth Declaration by him. Sir John Cockraine and his kindsman were brought up yesterday from Scotland. My Lord High Commissioner is come to Town." I am obliged to break off abruptly for the post. I wish you good luck and sport at Nottingham.

J. HESOP to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1685, September 24.]—Concerning a formal application in relation to the office of Steward of Grantham, necessary in consequence of the death of the late Earl of Arlington.

The BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH, elect, to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1685,] September 29. Eton College.—Concerning the disposal of certain Church patronage. "My Lord Chief Justice (Jeffreys) waited last night on the King, and received the seale and the title of Lord High Chancellor of England."

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1685, September.] Luffenham.—Concerning the Earl of Exeter's refusal to lend a hall to her uncle Charles. The Duke of Albemarle has beaten Brown Betty for the Winchester Plate, but he had two horses, while Mr. Rider had only Brown Betty. *Seal.*

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1685, October 4.—Inviting the party at Belvoir to an entertainment to be given on the 20th, on the occasion of his becoming a magistrate.

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1685, Deeember 5. London. — Referring to a reeent visit at Belvoir. "My Lord Sunderland is lately made President of the Councill and holds his offiee of Seeretary with it, tho' the diseerning men of the Court do not at all look upon this as any preferment but rather a forerunner of his withdrawing from businesse as it proved in the case of my Lord Halifax. What it will bee the event must show, for nothing yet appears to induee any belief of his being lesse in the King's favour than formerly. My Lord Preston is made Master of the Wardrobe, whether with or without my Lord Montagu's consent is not known, who some say is eoming over from Franee. In the meantime Sir William Clifton is gon over for the benefit of that air. Some diseourse there is, as if Tom Meres would bee Speaker next session though I ean hardly beleeve it.

"My brother Diek and I have been to visitt the fine marble statue that I told your Ladyship of when in the eountry, which is newly sent from Italy, and indeed my brother Diek eommended it highly in his judgment and wishd your Lord had been there to see it. The figure and pedestall are all of white marble, and the figure about six foot high, euriously earvd, for whieh they ask at first word 300*l.* and say my Lord Chesterfield designs to buy it.

"My Lord Clarendon's journey for Ireland is put off till Munday sennight. Mr. Burton eame to see mee and told mee your brother John was designd Sheriff of Rutland. I immediately went to my Lord Peterborow and prayd him to exeuse him if hee were in nomination, whieh his Lordship promised mee. Your Ladyship will have heard that my Lord Brandon is reprieved. The Queen, my Lord Treasurer, and Lord Feversham all moved his Majesty therein and tis not to be doubted but this [reprieve] will improve into a pardon. Some Freneh fisher[men wh]o have some years lived at Rye and other Ports [in] England are said to have been taken out of their vessels and earried away by Freneh men of warr. The perseeution of the Protestants in Franee is eruelty beyond what was ever heard and no lesse than 250 thousand are said to have left that kingdome. My Lady Lindsey has for some time been reported to have been reeoneiled to the Roman Chureh, but shee has appeard at our Chappell at Whitehall these two last Sundays and denyes her being yet a Papist. Wee talk here that his Majesty will make us all White boys at the meeting of the Parliament."

M. COUNTESS OF NORTHAMPTON to her sister [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

[1685?] December 10.—I have only lately eome to town. Thank you mueh for your fine present of eheese. Lord Dorset says never was so good made in England before. My daughter [Lady Dorset] is now here. "I was not at the balle at Court last night, but have bin entertained all this day with the great finery there; most of the gownes was gould and silver stufes, there peticots laeet, but no point worne, very rieh ribons of all eoluers."

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1685, Deeember 13. [Luffenham?] "My Lord Exeter eame as far as Hatfield of Wensday last to meet my brother. We goe to Bugdon the furst night, and the next to Stevenig; and the next to

Barnad (Barnet), and so for London, and at night to Ginkens wher I shall not stor tell after Crismas, and then but seldom."

Postscript:—"My sister Pen has wone you a crowen, and I plad at dice and won you half a giney and a crown at cribedge, so if you ples I will play teel all the mony is gon, or more wone, or, if you will not venter any more, I will return the mony."

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1685, December 17. London.—"I am sorry the first return I make to the honour of your Ladyship's commands of the 14th instant from Belvoir must be so unhappy as to informe your Ladyship that my nephew Willoughby, my brother Dick, and brother Harry—the three battering ramms of our family—are all turned out of their employments as Captains, and new Commission drawing for others to command their troops, and I am further told that my nephew Peregrine Bertie—who is cornett to his brother Willoughby—is also dismissed, so that they have cleard the army of our whole family, which proving so unlucky a trade I would not have us bend our heads much to it for the future. There are 16 persons or officers said to bee removed, among which Jack Darcy and Sir Stephen Fox's son are of the number, and the place of the latter conferred upon my Lord Ranelagh. They discourse also of some reforme in the Councill, and that the Parliament will certainly meet at the day appointed, though much doubted by the members. It is reported also that my Lord Manchester resigns his troop, and that the regiments of horse of my Lord Shrewsbury and Lumley will bee disbanded and two new regiments of foot raisd in their stead. I hear just now my nephews are come to Jenkins, but I hope nothing will have the effect to make Belvoir dull, which I shall endeavour to prevent as much as lies in my power. In order thereunto I hope your Ladyship will bee satisfied that your brother John has escaped being Sheriff of Rutland. I shall endeavour to supply my Lord or Peter with some melon seeds as your Ladyship desires, and I have also writt for the value of 12 gilders of the most curious coronation roots from Holland, in hopes your Ladyship may meet with such a one as I have sometimes heard you speak of. The pictures I ventured for please my brother Dick and I so well for the price, that hee advises me to keep them myself, and I have with his advice bought some more of the same sort that came over with them. I am just now returned from accompanying my Lord Leiutenant as far as St. Albans in his journey to Ireland. Wee say my Lord Cornbury is to marry the fine widdow Whitmore."

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1685,] December 19.—"After a very troublsom journey we got safe to Ingkens, and in my openon it is a very prety plas, for I heard so iell a caretur of it, that I am surprised to find it half so good a hous as it is. Here is noe body with my Lady Fancher but my cosen Ann, and Mistres Margit Fancher. My Lady tells us it is very esey to goe up to town and see a play and come down at night. The way is very good between Ingkens and London. My Lord Exeter meet us at Barnad and my Lady sent to desire us to dine with her in town, so that we went from Barnad in Lord Exeter's cotch, and was sett down at Mis Kings . . . . We went in a hakeny cotch to Mr. Cops, and I bought a black manto of a waved silk and lined it with black velvet, and black velvet bodys and petcot to it, and black fringes round the petcot.

I have bought a sett for my hed, and slevs and rufels which cost me five pownd, but it is not of the fine sort that is worn with gouns, for there is noe suts made of the sort for the hed, it being so very deare, I had a shape for a goun brought me by Mis Muels, the prise of it was five pownd, without the slevs and rufels, and tuker, and pass. My sister Pen has bought a black velvet lining for her fine manto, which she makes into a night gown, and she has bought a carlet and silver petcot, which cost 35 shelens a yard, and fringes round it. Sister Noel has bought a night gown and petcot of a very prity silk of black and gould, and carelet; the pris is 22 and 20 shelens a yard, and it is lined with black velvet. I am told that they wayr petcots of the same as they make the linens of. Coelerd (coloured) night gowns is mutch worn, for few waers black. I am wonderd at for bying a black petcot, for they say black mantos is worn, but colerd petcots with the mantos. My Lady Exeter was in a black cloth gown, but it was coot in strips and sett upon black latstreng. I never saw my Lady lukc so well as she dos now; she was to go to play at bassett with the Prences, it being the last night she plad at cards tell after Crismos. The King and Quen goes to San James tell after twell (twelfth) day, and I heare ther is to be noe more balls tell after that time. It is reported Lord Manchester is to be mared very sudenly to Mis Cotteler, and Lord Notengam is to marry Mis Hatton, and Lord Hatton gives her 12 thousand pounds porshang, which in my openon is a great dell for Lord Notengam, being he has a son, and a dafter."

Postscript:—"It was reported in Town that I lost a thousand pownd of the maer's match."

The Marquess of Powis to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1685, December 19.—Concerning the affairs of Sir John Fortescue, a lunatic. *Seal.*

Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

1685, December 21. [Jenkins ?]—"Mis King has cutt all our haers, but she has don it so very iell that I am resolved never to have her cut it more. The greatest neus in towne is of the disbanded officers, I thinke some 15 captains of which number my Lord Willeby and my two unkles makes upp three. Mr. Hamdin's tryall which was to have been a Friday is deferd tell Winsday come seneght, befor which time most suppose he will recive his pardon. My Lord Manchister has resigned his troop. I was told there was a ball at my Lord Dumblain's of Saturday; how true it is I don't know. The Court removed a Saturday to Saint James where they continue till after Christmas. It is sayd the Duke of Abermarl refuses to goe to Jamaica. It is talked that the Duke of Ormond, my Lord Neuport, and my Lord Mainard are to be removed very suddenly. If you have a mind to have a falls jeypan (false japan) table to seet the tee upon, I can buy you a very prety one for twenty shelens."

Postscript:—"I am very sory for the death of poer Mr. Hobs, for he was the sevelest yong man I ever knew. . . . I desire to reseve the sacrement at Barken."

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1685, December 26. London.—"My Lord Bishop of London is putt out of the Councill, and is gon to conclude, or at least to treat the

marriage with my Lady Conway, for his nephew my Lord of Northampton. I am very sorry for the accident that befell my nephew's chaplain. My Lady Lindsey has declared herself a Protestant, and has only been stumbled in the point the Romanists have objected to her about the Visibility of our Church, wherein I hope Dr. Patrick will give her full satisfaction. The Parliament is confidently reported to sitt, and I hope my Lord will come up in person." *Seal.*

PEREGRINE BERTIE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1685,] December 26. [London.]—"My Lord Northampton with his unkle the Bishop of London are gone down to my Lady Conway's. Some say they will be married before my Lord returns. In the mean time, my Lord Bishop is during his absence strucke out of the Councill. Next week—they say—will bee very famous for the greete masquerades that are designed; my Lord Devonshire's will bee the first, the Duke of Somerset intends another, and my Lord Pembroke a third, besides these there will be a ball, if not a masque, at my Lord Sunderland's. The Venetian ambassadors designe to make two every weeke; they will have dancing and playing after the Venetian mode. The other night was a disturbance at the play-house, upon which they broke up acting but to-day they have begun againe."

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1685, December 29? Jenkins.]—"A Tusday my sister Pen, and sister Noel, and my brother Baptis, and I goe to town, with an intent to watt of sister Norhampton, and my brother Gansborow, and wee shall sup at Lady Exeter's, and after super goe to the mueseke meeting in York Bildens, where there will be a great dell of compeny. Lord Northampton is gone down to watt of Lady Conway, and the Bishop of London with him. Lady Dorset is in town, but she goes down before Crismos is don, and Lady Northampton,and sistcr Gansbor with her, and Lord Gansborow goes to Titchfeld. The Duches of Grafton is counted the finest woman in town, and next to her Lady Maery Foster. I hear the Duches of Grafton has lodgens in Whitt hall. M[is] Sidely is not out of favor, for she has great presanc, but in privat by what I hear the King is mutch more ammorous than ever he wos. I hear the Quen luks very iell. M[is] Botts rett to know which way thay lays the petcots, but as yet I canot give you an account, for I am told the las is not yused, and in ded I have [not] seen any petcots but what has been ermen, and mad up just like your one ermen petcot. Three frenges is very mutch yused, but they are not sett upon the petcot strat, but in waves; it does not luke well, and the fringes that is yused in that fashon is the plane twestcd fring not very deep. I hear of som that has nine fringes sett in this fashon. I give you 1,000 thankes for the verses."

Postscript:—"I hope your are as just in burning all my letters as I am in not shoeing your verses."

PEREGRINE BERTIE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1685,] December 31. [London.]—"My cousins and the ladies have becn in towne. I had the good fortune to see them at the musicke meeting for about three minutes. They told mee then they were to goe out of towne that night, but it seems they stayed till today's morning. The last musicke meeting but one, was sung the song of young Dorinda. which I suppose your Ladyship has heard of. The last meeting was

sung this enclosed song, I need not name the author, because I am sure when I say nothing of the author your Ladyship may easily guess who it is.

"Last night was a masque at Mr. Oldfield's in Soho Square, there was a great deale of very good company. To-night is one att my Lord Sunderland's, but the masques will not bee entertained till after supper. My Lord Devonshire's will not bee till some day next week.

"Yesterday was acted *The Committee*. The King and Queen were there and all the whole Court went to see it, but coming a little after it was begun, [I] could not get any roome."

Peregrine Bertie to the Countess of Rutland.

1685–6, January 1.—Family movements. "I suppose your Ladyship has already heard of my Lady Frances Abell's marriage, att which my Lady Banbury and my Lady Catherine are extremely disturbed, but for my Lady Anne Littleton shee was that night att my Lord Berkley's ball and seemed to bee very well pleasd. The report of my Lord Northampton's marriage is now contradicted. Some say my Lord pretends himself sicke a purpose to delay the marriage with a designe to break it quite of; how true this may bee I dare not answer.

"We have various reports of the Parliament's sitting; for my owne part I am very confident they will not meet. 'Twas said last night that Mr. Hamden's warrant was signed for his execution, but it proves a mistake, and hee will most certainly have his pardon. My cousin Dormer made us very merry at Jenkins. Wee set him on to make love to Sir Thomas' sister; 'twas really very entertaining, and would have yielded your Ladyship very good diversion had you been there to see it. Abell promised me last weeke hee would send mee some new songs to send downe to your Ladyship, but hee has not kept his word. I suppose hee will make an apology for it, when next I see him, which I should not allow of, but that his marriage is a very reasonable excuse. My Lord Delamere will bee try'd to-morrow sennight, by twenty-four Lords; I think they are not yet named."

Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1685–6, *c* January 6. Jenkins.]—"Hear is but very lettel news in town or ells I should not fail giving my dear sister the trouble of a letter every post, though I am not so hapy as to reseve one from you in a fortnight. I desire you to present my humble service to your Lord [and] pay his Lordship half a guinny. For last Tuesday, I went to the muesek meeting with Lady Exeter, and it was very late befor it was don, and my brother perswaded us to stay in town all night, and my Lady Exeter engaged us to goe to a play with her the next day, which was a *Commity*. The King and Queen was at it, and the house as full as ever I saw it. All the town will be at the masquerade at Mountague House, and Lord Devensher desins none to be theare but people of qualety. My brother John will be at all the masquerades. I was to watt of sister Northampton, and I found sister Gansborow with her, but they was a goeing out so I did not stay long. Lady Doset was gon to the play. I was with cosen Fountan, and she looks very well. Cosen Peregren goes to travell with Lord Manchester. Lord Banbury's sister, Lady Frances, is mared to Abell the singing master; her brother is extremely consarned at it. As soon as Lord Banbury knew of it, he putt her out of the house. She was mared that night that the company was there, which

was a Tusday night, and on Wensday night my Lady Exeter and my Lord Exeter and my brothers, and sister and Lord Banbry and Lady Frances and Sir Mortan and his lady suped at Mr. Kinge in the great room wher the muesck plays of publeck days, and I could not perceve anything of love betwen them, for she corted my brothers as mutch as ever she yust to doe. I desire you will not take any notes of this tell you hear it in other leters, for it is not known publickly yet. I goe to town of Thursday, and intend to make some visits and at night to see a play, and return to Jenkens at night. . . . Sister Noel has bought a very fine manto of Mr. Sharod; it cost her 3 pound a yard; her petcot is of the same and lined with black saten. Lord Danby's family is not in town. I have gon [halves ?] at basat, but I have had but iell fortune for I have lost at it, but not mutch. It is a very prety game. Sister Pen has sent for a new black and gould manto and petcot aganst Thursday, but it will not be a ritch one. Cosen Peregren is here, and so is cousen Dormer and my brother John. . . . . Miss Hatton was mared last week to Lord Notengem; her porshon was but 1,000*l.* . . . My Lord Delamere is to be tryed of Wednesday senet."

PEREGRINE BERTIE to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1685–6, January 9. [London.]—Concerning the ladies at Jenkins. "My Lady Dorset, and my Lady Northampton, and my Lady Gainsborough with those young ladies, went yesterday to Copthall, where they design to bee very merry. The night before my Lady Dorset was att the play. As I led her to her coache she told me she was to goe out of town the next day. My Lord Devonshire[s] masq which has been soe long talked of is now fixed to a day and will most certainly bee next Tuesday. There will be noe tickets, only one of the company must show his face and answer for the rest; for my owne part, I should not goe to it, were it not for the satisfaction of giving your Ladyship a relation of the glory and splendour of the entertainment which everybody says will be very noble."

Postscript:—The Proclamation is out for proroguing the Parliament until the 10th of May.

The MARQUESS OF POWIS to [the EARL OF RUTLAND].

1685–6, January 16.—Concerning the arrangements for the care of Sir John Fortescue.

E. VISCOUNTESS D[URSLEY] to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1685–6,] January 22.—"A little news will be better entertainment than all the compliments I can make. Mrs. Sidley is made Countess of Dorchester, Sir Hary Walgrave is made a Lord, Lord Dover is Constable of the Tower. Montague House was burnt down last Tuesday night, and the Irish Lord Arron is like to die, and poor Lord Dighby, I am afraid is dead." *Seal of arms.*

PEREGRINE BERTIE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1685–6, January 23.]—"I am very sorry that I cannot oblige your Ladyshipp with a relation of the severall dresses att my Lord Devonshire's ball; the variety was so greate that it prevented my remembring any particular habit. If there should be another masque—as 'tis thought there will att the Duke of Summerset's—I will be sure to give

your Ladyship an account of the fancied habits. I think in my last I sent your Ladyship news of the burning of Montague House; they say the whole loss will fall to my Lord Montague, because fired by his servants; notwithstanding, my Lord Devonshire is obliged in a bond of 30,000*l.* to leave it as good as when hee tooke it.

"To day will be acted *King and noe King*, by the King's command; everybody is sending to keep places; next week begins the French Opera." *Seal.*

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1685[–6], January 26. London.—Referring to the death of "my poor brother Dick, who has left behind him the best character of the world of a stout, just, worthy, English Gentleman." He is to be buried at Edenham in the vault of his family. Melon seeds, orange and lemon trees, slips of "curious coronation flowers" sent from Holland, &c. The Luffenham family are now in Town. Lord Arran—the Duke of Ormond's son—died yesterday. Many are sick of pestilential fevers. We talk of great changes at Court. Lord Cullingford has a regiment in Ireland upon Lord Arran's death. Lord Tyrconnell is to be High Marshall of Ireland.

PEREGRINE BERTIE [to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND at Belvoir].

[1685–6,] January 28.—"The greatest discourse in towne is concerninge the newe Countess who is removed from Court and some say ordered to leave the Kingdome. It seems the Priests have refused the King the Sacrament, and uppon that they say hee is necessitated to leave her, but if I may speake my owne opinion, 'tis that she will continue here and be as great as ever Portsmouth was. I thought I had sent your Ladyship word of the burning of Montague House and of the two new Lords in the same letter. I am sure if it did not miscarry, your Ladyship would have received it before the writing of the last letter I had the honour to receive from your Ladyship.

"Last Tuesday was a masque at the Duke of Northumberland's. [I hear] the company was but very ordinary. The weeke following will be a very noble one att my Lord Sunderland's. Noe body is to be there but those who are invited, and all in masquerade. My Lord Ossory has a windfall of 6,000*l.* a year by my Lord Arran's death. His place of Marshall of Ireland is now given to my Lord Tarconning. My Lord Digby died about a weeke ago att his owne house in the country. Last night was acted, *the Chances* at Whitehall, and to-night should have been a musicke meeting at Yorke Buildings, which I am jest now told is to bee put of till next weeke. The French Opera will begin the weeke after the next. I heare my Lord Montague had ensured 10,000*l.* upon his house, which I am very glad of. Wee have a report in towne that Cardinall Howard is come from Rome and lies in private; how true this is I cannot answer."

PEREGRINE BERTIE to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

[1685–6,] February 2.—"The grate ball or masque att Court is, I believe, put quite of, my Lady Anne Spencer being ill of the small-pox, and my Lady Derby going into the country, and my Lady Brandon desiring to be excused. There was to be in all twelve couple, each woman after a severall country fashion, and the men to have the habits of the same country as their partners, the Duke of Northumberland and my Lady

Grafton, Spaniards; my Lord Manchester and my Lady Derby Grecians; my Lord Dumblain and Mis Fox, Moores; my Lord Litchfield and my Lady Walgrave, Shepherds. I have not yet heard the others habits, but they were all given them by the Queen. I jest now heare of a great misfortune which has happened this morning, and will certainly put of the ball; 'tis that the Duke of Grafton and Jacke Talbot have fought this morning in Chelsey Fields about some words that passed last night. Poore Mr. Talbot was runne through the heart and felle dead upon the place, the Duke saved by a little buckle belonging to his belt, or some little picture that hee wore about him. It seems they both thrust att the same time, Mr. Talbot's sword hitting on the buckle missed going through the Duke's body and ripped upp all his side. Duncombe was second to my Lord Grafton and Fitspatrick to Mr. Talbot. I hear Duncombe is wounded, but however, they say they are all fled. I have not been out to enquire myselfe, but write this from a gentleman that is now with me. Perhaps it may be false in some of the circumstances, but I am sure it is tuo true in the maine."

PEREGRINE BERTIE to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

[1685–6,] February 6.—"The new Countess has got leave to stay in England for two months, and some say for ten. Father Gifford pressed the King extreamly to remove her, and was seconded by four greate Lords, Sunderland, Tarconning, Arundell of Warder, and Dover, who all told him the advantage it gave to the enemy to retain a Protestant mistress, and desired him to set a mark on those men who incouraged her and persuaded him to keep her. The King's answer was that Father Gifford had spoke to him about the Countess of Do[r]chester, and that hee tooke it very kindly from him being a very religious man, and one who by his function was obliged to take notice of it, but for their parts he said this was the first time he tooke them for Divines, and that he was sure they spoke not out of religion, but some private piques, and bid them for the future not concerne themselves with things that did noe way relate to them.

"Last night it was very confidently reported that the Queen and my Lady Peterbourugh were fallen out, and that the Queen had given her a box of the eare. I darc not affirm this for truth, but that there is a difference is most certain; how it will be reconciled I cant tell.

"The greate ball att Court goes on still and others are sent to to dance in their places who desired to bee excused, and those who are prevented by the unfortunatc quarrell between the Duke of Grafton and Mr. Talbot. Wee have yet noe news of his Grace, nor of the seconds; some say they are all gone in his own yacht for France, but most think they bee privately in Towne. Harry Whorton who had parted them but for the falling of his horse had that night the ill fortune to kill an Irishman who was Lieutenant in the same Regiment. They fell out at supper, and the man who is killed struck him twice before he drew, soe that hee cannot fail of coming of very well.

"My Lord Northampton's match with my Lady Conway has not been of above three or four dayes, and now my Lord Mulgrave is concluded; 'tis such a riddle as everybody both laughs and wonders att. Some say Seymour treated under hand with my Lord Mulgrave, all the while my Lord Northampton was there; others think it is agreed since, which I think impossible, for the lady and Seymour are both still in the country. Most conclude all was agreed between my Lord Mulgrave and shee, before Northampton went downe, which to me seems as absurd as any of the

other opinions. Thursday was acted *Mith[r]idates* for the Quen and Goodman played. To-day is *Othello*. The Jenkins ladies will be there. When the ball at Court is over, I will be sure to send your Ladyship an account of all the habits."

The Marquess of Powis to [the Earl of Rutland].

1685–6, February 6.—Counsel advises a patent under the great seal to be got to quiet you in the guardianship of (the lunatic) Sir John Fortescue, and it is desired to make use of your name for this purpose.

S[usanna] Noel to her sister [in-law], the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1685[–6], February 8.—Family meetings. "My uncle Charles and Lady Anne Cook dined here on Friday last, and played at cards till eight o' clock the next morning, and really I think I have not had three hours sleep this three nights." My sister Bridget sends compliments, and says she does not write often because my cousin Peregrine writes every post. *Seal.*

Peregrine Bertie to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1685–6,] February 11.—I thank you for your letter, dated the 6th, expressing some concern for my going abroad. "As to publicke news, I heare the Duke of Grafton was yesterday bailed, and some say has already got his pardon. My Lord Mulgrave's marriage we heare is over; hee and his lady will bee in towne a Saturday. My Lord Northampton went down a Sunday post, and sent Mr. Seymour a challenge by Mr. Hatton Compton, who was to have been his second if Mr. Seymour would have fought, but hee desired to bee excused. To-day was the French opera. The King and Queen were there, the musicke was indeed very fine, but all the dresses the most wretched I ever saw; 'twas acted by none but French. A Saturday the Court goes to another play, to take their leaves of those vanitys till after Lent. Levins and Gregory are turned out from being Judges. I have not heard who supplys those vacancies. The reason why I omitted writing to your Ladyship last post was my being at Jenkins. I saw the ladies at the opera to-day; I think they supp with my Lord Exeter."

Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1685[–6], February 16. Jenkins.—I am in a perpetual hurry, for we go to Town three or four times a week, and come down so late that I am forced to lie in bed all the next day. I have been with Madame La Croy "the great fortune teller." "One thing she told me which pleased me mutch was that I never should have the small pox."

Peregrine Bertie to the Countess of Rutland.

[1685–6,] February 17.—"I am soe troubled with a rheum in one of my eyes, that I cannot goe abroade, and therefore must beg your Ladyship's pardon for not giving you an account of the masque att Court this post. My Lord Grey was with mee jest now and tells mee it was not fine at all, and that everybody was displeased with it. Last night Lord Mulgrave came to town without the lady; some say they are married, others report hee goes down next week to bee married, and some say 'tis quite of, and that she is going to bee married to a private

gentleman. To night will be the last play att Court, they tell mee 'tis the *Mocke Astrologer*."

LADY LUCY BRIGHT to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1685–6, February 20.—Sends thanks for a letter. "I presume your Ladyship has had a full account of my Lady Sunderland's fine masquerade and all the several habits, so that I need not in this repeate them, but must own it pleased me to hear that the King said Lord Manchester was the best habitted and most graceful dress off any, and now 'tis said that att Easter the Queen will have them all meet again in the great Hall where everybody may see them, for this, I hear, has disobliged very many people. . . . . I need not tell your Ladyship how bravely Lord Northampton has carryed himselfe in his love afair, but Mr. Compton being provoked has dangerously wounded Mr. Seymour's second son in the body that he is in great danger, and Mr. Compton with a wound in his arme has two arterys cutt. So that 'tis feared he will loose the use off it, if the can save the cuting it off. Our great Countess of Dorchester is gone for Ireland, but returns time enough to goe to Tunbridge to drink the water there, so this is only to show her obedience."

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1685[–6], February 27. London.—Concerning a shipment of orange and lemon trees, and tuberoses from Genoa for the Earl of Rutland. Yesterday your brothers and sisters dined with me. Lord Danby did me the honour to do penance with me also. "After dinner I waited on the ladies to shew them a fine marble statute of a Flora concerning which I formerly writt to your Ladyship, and it was highly commended in all their judgments, and they went to see it below bridge. At their return and taking water at the Bear of the bridge foot, your three sisters and I being in one boat were all sadly frightened least our boat against our will should have slipped through the bridge by the waterman's missing his sett; but, thank God, wee were only frighted and immediately gott out of danger though the women began to skreame. I hear on Wednesday next they intend for Rutland, and my neece Bridgett talks of waiting on your Ladyship into Darbyshire. Wee discourse as if two more judges would bee removed after the circuits, and also as if there were some design of sending over Mr. Charles Porter to bee Lord Chancellor in Ireland, where there is a great reforme making in the army. . . . . My Lord of Danby has some thoughts of going to the Spaw beyond sea, for to be releevd of his stoppage in his throat, and if his Lordship goes I may possibly wait on him. Some discourse as if my Lord Mulgrave would not yet marry my Lady Conway, though hee is now gon down againe, and that she will still have my Lord Northampton."

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1685[–6], February [6]. London.—"This morning very early, my Lady Anne Coke and I returned from Jenkins, where wee yesterday went to make a visitt to the ladies your sisters, and were so kindly entertaind by my Lady and Sir Thomas Fanshaw that wee playd at cardes all night and are but just now returned home, scarce able to hold up our eyes for want of sleep. . . . I wish wee could prevaile

with Lady Bridgett to hearken to any fair proposalls of marriage, but I cannot say I find any great inclination in her to change her condition upon equall terms. . . . . "Since the killing of Jack Talbot by the Duke of Grafton, and another man the same day by Harry Wharton, wee hear of no more such sad misfortunes. My Lord Chancellor is much better and has been abroad at Councill. The Duke of Lunenburg has surprized some of the territory of the Town of Hamburg. My brother Abingdon is at Lavington and the suit carrying on betwixt him and Tom Wharton about his wife's estate. I must refer you for better intelligence to Mr. Herbert who is bigg with great expectations both from my Lord Treasurer and Lord Powis. I wish they answer his expectation. On Munday night the maides of honour with the young Lords performe a balle before the Queen at Whitehall. I hear my Lord and you are stealing away to Haddon."

Postscript:—"I much fear my Lady Lindsey has renounced the Communion of the Church of England, and is gon over to the Church of Rome."

PEREGRINE BERTIE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1685–6, March 2 ?]—"My cousin Noells and the ladies set out to-morrow from Jenkins. I suppose they will bee at home a Friday night. . . . . Mr. Colepepper who has been long in prison uppon my Lord Devonshire's account was last week set att liberty by the King's command, he having writ severall letters of submission to my Lord which hee never took notice of. A Sunday night my Lord Devonshire sent to speake with him, but he denyed hee was att home, uppon which my Lord Devon-[shire's] servants broke all his windows, and last night coming from the Parke did the same again, upon which they from the house shot att them. This disturbance brought some constables and a file of musquetiers who dispersed them. My Lord Blessington's father who was Chancellor of Ireland is removed, and that place given to Mr. Porter who was Solicitour to this King, when he was Duke. The Duke of Queensbourough is removed from being Treasurer of Scotland, and that place put into Commissioners' hands, of which Duke Hamilton is eldest, [the] Duke of Queensborough next if hee pleases, then the Duke of Gourdon, my Lord Perth and one more. The Duke of Queensborough's place of Governour of Dublin Castle is given the Duke of Gourdon."

PEREGRINE BERTIE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Mr. Noel's house at Luffenham.

[1685–6,] March 6.—"I heare to day that my Lady Conway that day shee should have been married to my Lord Mulgrave took her horses and rid 20 mile of; whether it bee true or false I dare not answer; and now tis said my Lord Northampton is to have my Lord Newcastle's daughter. My Lord Dover's regiment is made a fourth troope of Guards. Lord Colchester and Jack Davey to bee Lieutenants. The town talks of five new Dukes, Rochester, Sunderland, Mulgrave, Burlington, and Dover. To day is acted Jevorns' new farse; Thursday was the first day. I must confess it is the strangest thinge I ever saw; 'twas mighty full the last time, and to day there is noe getting in."

M. COUNTESS OF NORTHAMPTON to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1685–6,] March 13. Copthall. . . . "The Duke of Northumberland is marryd to Lussys (Lucy's) widow of Warwickshire, who is

rich only in buty, which tho much prised, will very hardly mentaine the quality of a Duches. Lord Mulgrave is not yet marryed, but the lady's weding cloathes are got downe, the obligation I have received from that lady is to much to be repeted in a letter; therefore I shall only say, I am heartly glad we have mised (missed) her."

Peregrine Bertie to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1686, March 13.]—"I have but jest time to send your Ladyship word of the Duke of Northumberland owning himself married to Captaine Lucy's widow. The King was very angry with him about it for they had treated a match for him with my Lord Newcastle's daughter, and all the particulars agreed. My Lord Peterborough went privately into France a Wednesday last, upon what occasion is yet unknown."

The Earl of Sunderland to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir in Leicestershire.

1685–6, March 13. Whitehall.—Requiring a perfect list of his Deputy Lieutenants. *Signed. Seal. With cover.*

Peregrine Bertie to [the Countess of Rutland].

[1686,] April 3.—"We have received an account of the two Dukes [Northumberland and Grafton] being safely arrived att Ostend. Ass soon ass they returne they will be taken into custody by my Lord Chief Justice's warrant, and must give in baile for [t]her appearance or goe to prison. In the mean time their gratious mother is brought to bed of a son which the towne has christned Goodman Cleveland. I heare my Lady Jane Noell is to be married a Monday to my Lord Digby. I sent the lampoons this post to my cou[sin] John, and designe for the country with my Lord Lexington next Wednesday."

Francis Packe to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1686, May 11. London.—Yesterday in the Exchequer Chamber, after three hours hearing, the Barons gave a decree for you against the Duke of Buckingham.

E[lizabeth] Viscountess Dursley to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1686,] May 12. Nonsuch.—If I had been in London I would have given you a description of Lord Northampton's wedding; but can only tell you he was married on Sunday last (I believe) very privately in the country, and no favours given but to the few people that were present. "I sopose you have heard how the King surprised Lady Dorsett and was pleased to accept of a hunting dinner at Copt Hall." We have great joy in hearing of your own and your pretty daughter's recovery.

Penelope Lister to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1686,] May 18. London.—You have doubtless a full account of the finery of Lord Northampton's wedding. "Lord Deckbe (Digby) is to be mared tomoro very privetly, and goes out of toun next day. I see all the famely att St. James Corch (Church) of Sonday. Though the Court is out of town, the Parke is so full every night we can hardly gatt by one another, and non a here's so fine as Lord Banbery. Of Sonday hee came into the Park, a new co[ac]he and six horses;

nobody's finer. . . . . The King has given leve that the mas house shall be taken down in the City, but the[y] say itt is to be satt up in Holborn." *Seal.*

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Haddon.

1686, May 20. London.—I hope this will come to welcome you at Haddon where I hear Lord Rutland intends to pass the summer with his family. "I design to wait on my Lord of Danby beyond sea—if the King give mee leave. His Lordship designs his journey within a fortnight, and intends to passe three months abroad in Holland and Flanders and Germany. Wee hear my Lady Grace Holles's match is concluded with Mr. Pelham of Sussex. The Court is expected from Windsor here tomorrow to passe the holydays, and so returne. My Lord Treasurer's lady is ill of a feaver. Your great neighbour of Chatsworth absents himself from Court since the business with Culpepper. Wee hear the French King is on the mending hand. My Lady Anne Coke and her family are gon to Holkham. Mr. Freeman—the painter—was with me the other day and presents his humble service to your Ladyship and my Lord, and desired mee to acquaint his Lordship that if hee be disposed to have his staircase at Belvoir finished this summer that hee should bee very glad to beginne as soon as might bee, it being now vacation, and a work that requires the longest days and dry weather to perfect it in."

R[OGER] H[ERBERT] to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Haddon.

1686, May 27. London.—Yesterday, I had audience of the Earl of Gainsborough and his Lady. I have delivered your letter to Lady Digby, who was married on Tuesday. This morning they all were to go down to Exton. I have also made your compliments to Lord Northampton. "I shall know the next Tuesday whether I am doomd to go to Argiers among the Turkes or to stay here in England."

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1686, May or June.]—Referring to Lord Rutland's accident. "I am glad you have bought Savege's shar of the grove. If you could by another's shar in the same grove, I should be extremly willen to wenter 20 pound more for my part. . . . I think it mutch better to stick to M[is] Malbery's grove (pit.)" Lord Digby's mother is come to Exton with Lady Digby. My brother tells me I must venture 10 guinass a time in betting with my Lady Exeter. I would know how much you will venture in all.

The SAME to her sister [the SAME].

[1686, May or June.]—"My Lady Exeter and her Lord was at Exton and Lady Kathern Noels, and Lady Noel. When I came in, I found three tables in the drawing roum and all the tables fild with gamsters. My Lady Exeter and sister Noel, and Lord Campden, was a playing at glek, and Lord Exeter and my sister Gainsbor and sister Pen and Lord Digby was at whisk with Swabers, and Lady Digby and Lady Kathern Noels at crebedg. We all suped at Exton, and stayed tell 5 a'clock and to-morrow is Sunday, and I intend to go to church, so that I have not mutch time to send you word of any fashens. My sister Gansbor was in her frittfull red manto and petcot, and all the rest of the ladys was very fine, but of ther clos you shall have an account in my next.

My Lady Exeter has desired me to come to Burley a Munday and my sister Gansbor is to be at Burley. . . . . I did not play at cards to-day but satt and thought of my grove. We are like to pass our time very merely, but in the medst of all my merth I shall think of my friends I left at Haden."

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1686, May or June.]—Referring to Lord Rutland having put his ankle out of joint. "My sister Noel and I was at Burley yesterday. My Lady Gansbourer meet us at Burley, but in sutch a dres as I never saw without disput. Her iengan manto is the worst of the kind, it is purpel, and a great dell of green, and a letel gould, and great flours, ther is som red with the green, and noe lining, which luks most a bomenable. Mr. Wortly was at Burley. Lord Burley dances extremely fine. Mr. William Sisel (Cecil) was drest like a garle and dansed with Lord Burly and put me in mind of Lady Kathern in his dansen, for he maks a very prety garl and danses very grasful. Lady Digby is com to Exton but stays but a week, if so long. Mr. May is deed or a diying. He goot a fall of is hors."

SIR S. HOWE to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

[1686,] June 2. Langar.—"The Campe is now in great splendor, there being allready 11 battalions, all sorts of amunition, 26 cannons, and 4 great peeces. There is a quarter of the camp, called the King's Quarter, where there is a tent sent set up for a chappell, a masse to bee said every morning. Lord Feversham on Thursday last entertained the King at his tent. In the afternoon a counsell of warr was called, where 'twas orderd that no soldier should bee try'd but by Martiali law. Lord Treasurer was called into this counsell where he spoke very well and like a Prot[esta]nt. He will certainly bee removed, the King having declar'd his place should bee in Commissioners' hands.

"The night before Lord Terconnell went for Irland, there happened a quarrell between the two great Lords, about making Trent, a great Papist as well as a knowne great knave, vice Treasurer of Irland, which Lord Treasurer opposed with that violence that they parted with great anger on both sides. Lord Tirconnell's gone with full power to propegate the Roman Catholic religion there, and place and displace whom he pleases. Lord Clarendon has behaved himself extreamly well there, and has given the Protestants great incoragments, for which he will most certainly bee sent for home. I have not this from London, but I am just now told, that the King has declared he will sett up his owne Religion. The King went that day the Princes[s'] child was to be christened to vissitt her and the priest with him, who no soonner the Princes[s] saw but she fell a crying, the King seeing it, told her he came only as a fatherly vissitt and sent the priest away. Her chappell at Whithall is taken away to have masse said there, and all the chapplings discharg'd. These malloncolly times hinders not our ladys from marring; last week Lady Grace Hollis was married to Mr. Pelham."

The SAME to [the SAME].

1686, June 9. Langar. — "I was yesterday to wait of Lord Newcastle who goes to Welbeck on Fryday. He had noe news in his letters worth troubling your Ladyship with. 'Tis thought there will bee a warr between the French and Dutch, two French men-a-war falling on

a Dutchman because he would not strike sail. With much adoe hee gott from them, upon which the States has sent an Embassadour to Paris to demand satisfaction of the King, and the French Embassadour in Holland has complained to the States, and that they had broke the truce between them, saying the Dutchman fell on first; the event of this is dayly expected. Lord Feversham has made all the friends he can to the Duke of Newcastle, to bee a servant to Lady Margett, but the Duke will not heare of it. I wish your Ladyship and Lady Bridgett good event in your grove (pit); I fancy two such minors (miners) are not common in Darbyshire."

M. Countess of Northampton to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1686,] June 16. Copt Hall.—Returning thanks for congratulations on the marriage of her son [the Earl of Northampton, to Jane youngest daughter of Sir Stephen Fox]. *Seal.*

Peregrine Bertie to [the Countess of Rutland].

[1686,] June 17. [London.]—"Since my coming to towne which was last night I find the news that makes most noise is of the Duke of Norfolke's having quitted his regiment, and of my Lord Litchfield's succeeding him. Every body here is preparinge for the campe, which will bee very well worth seeing to strangers, but very expensive to the officers. The Dutchess of Northumberland went yesterday to waite on the Queen at Windsor, some say to bee declared Lady of the Bedchamber. Mr. Tufton with his chinne is married to Sir Thomas Wilbroome's daughter, shee is heiress of 1200*l.* a year. 'Tis reported my Lord Spencer is to marry my Lady Mary Paulet and have 15,000*l.* downe. Some affirm my Lord Montague has made his peace and is coming over to bee a Minister of State."

On Thursday I am going to the Hague.

Edward Bedingfield to [the Countess of Rutland].

1686, June 22. London.—Concerning a fan.

J. Felton to Ann Boat, at Haddon.

1686, July 28. Belvoir.—Concerning decorations for the Countess's rooms at Belvoir Castle. "Gold upon white is light upon light, false heraldry, gold upon any sad colour, or gold upon blew, will be very proper."

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Haddon.

1686, July 29. London.—Concerning a proposed purchase of horses. The striped myrtles and other greens will be sent from Italy by the first shipping. "The King and Queen were this day at the camp to see the exercize, and next week the horse break up and go for their winter quarters. Wednesday next the great new commission opens."

Elizabeth, Lady Sherard to [the Countess of Rutland].

1686, August 4. Stapleford.—A friendly letter. Mentions the death of Sir Thomas Beaumont, and the divisions in his family.

Peregrine Bertie to [the Countess of Rutland].

1686, September 27. Hanover.—I am here almost a prisoner, being troubled with my teeth. Lord Manchester is much pleased. He has dined and supped constantly with the Duchess, and danced with the young women, who are little less than angels. He is gone to Hamburg to wait on the Dukes of Hanover, but will return in a few days and then we shall go to Dresden where we shall hear the Bella Margarita sing, and to Vienna where we shall hear the famous Clement. Tomorrow night will be a very busy one at Belvoir. I will drink to Lord Rutland's success at Saltby.

Peregrine Bertie to his niece [the Countess of Rutland].

1686, October 23. London.—On my return to London, I have received your letter which has followed me through several countries. I am greatly pleased by the honour you intend me in sending me your Lord's picture. Your neighbour Lady Rookesby is married to my cousin Tom Paston; and Lady Wiseman to Sir John Thorold of Lincolnshire. She is worth 30,000 at least.

Lady Lucy Bright to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1686, November 20.—A complimentary letter.

Peregrine Bertie to the Countess of Rutland.

[1686,] December 19. Venice.—I must return thanks for the favour this morning received, as well as for that you designed me in Holland, which I did not receive. I am afraid several of my letters for England have also miscarried. "The news here is of the Grand Signor's being strangled, and that the Turks are now in Civill war, one party having crowned the son and the other party set up the brother; but this newe wants confirmation, and till that comes 'tis not generally believed. There are letters come from Rome yesterday morninge which bringe word the Pope is very much indisposed, some say past recovery; if soe, all these parts will bee left desolate, all the people of condition runninge to Rome to the new election.

"The operas will not begin till the day after Christmas; soe that Venice is not soe agreeable yet, ass it will bee six days hence. I have been here almost three weeks, and though it was the time of Advent wee have heard very good musicke every day, and last night wee had the proofe of an opera with all the best voices in towne. I have noe more but to know if your Ladyship has any commands for Venice."

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1686, December 30. London.—Sending thanks for various kindnesses. "We are here every day expecting my Lord Treasurer's resignation of his staff, so that wee see it is mortall in other mens hands as well as our family's; and if his Lordship cannot support himself with all that mighty stock of interest and relacion, what is to be expected from other men who want those advantages. I must now acquaint your Ladyship that my Lord Dover, Powis, Arundell, my Lord Godolphin, and Sir John Ernle, are generally discoursed to bee his successors in the Treasury. But wee beleeve New Year's day will inlighten us fully. In the mean time they say His Majesty will allow my Lord Rochester a pencion of 6,000*l.* per annum as a mark of his royall grace and favour. My poor uncle Edward Bertie dyed suddenly on Christmas Day."

PEREGRINE BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1686, December 30.—"My Lord Treasurer is speedily to lay downe his staffe and is to be put in comishoners' hands. My poore uncle Edward Bertie dyed on Munday last, and is to be buried at Richmond. Tomorrow my nephew Peregrine will be put out of his place, and great changes are expected. My Lord Treasurer will have a pension of ten thousand pounds a yeare."

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LADY K[ATHERINE] MANNERS to her mother, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1686[-7], January 26. Belvoir.—Enquiring as to her safe arrival at Luffenham. *Seal.*

M. COUNTESS OF CARNARVON to her niece [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1686-7, February 14.—Acknowledging a letter.

PEREGRINE BERTIE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1686[-7], February 21. Venice.—On my coming to Venice I wrote to know if I might serve you here in anything. I have now put off my journey to Rome, and shall go with Lord Manchester to Paris where we shall be about the end of April, and if Parliament sit in May, I intend to be in London by that time. "In the carnival time the operas was the greatest place of diversion; but now in roome of them wee are forced to visit their churches, where all the company here goe att the same time, for pleasure and diversion. Devotion to theire shee saints is most prevalent here, as for miracles done by old fathers they are nothinge neare soe much discoursed as conquests by younge virgins. The Dukes of Baviere and Savoy are still here, and the Princess of Barrade, att whose house wee meet a nights to heare musicke, play att little playes, and dance country dances. Shee goes from hence to Turin, the Court of the Duke of Savoy. I believe wee shall meet them there att the same time; and from thence to Paris, att which place I shall be very proude to receive your Ladyship's commands."

CHAM[BRE] BRABAZON to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1686-7, March 22. Lemster.—On behalf of his wife [Juliana daughter of Lord Chaworth]. Desires to have portraits of the Earl and Countess. *Seal.*

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1687, April 10. Uffington.—On business and family affairs. "The burning of my Lord Bridgwater's two sones with their tutor is a most dismall misfortune. God preserve us all from such accidents. I hear my sister Lindsey will come into my Lady Peterborough's place of Groom of the Stole to the Queen. My Lord Middleton I hear goes off also."

PEREGRINE BERTIE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1687,] April 10. Paris.—Lord Manchester and I have been here about ten days. I hope before long to wait on you and Lord Rutland at Belvoir. I am sending this by Lord Manchester's servant, and so am well assured it will come safe; which very few letters have done that I have written from abroad.

EDWARD BEDINGFIELD to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1687, April 14. London.—A complimentary letter. "I know of noe *nouvelles* sinee the death of the Countess of Rochester, and the deplorable aeeident which happened to my Lord Bridgewater, who lost his eldest and third son with their tutor in the fire that burnt downe part of their house at Barbican, began, 'tis thought, by the disorder the tutor came home in from the taverne." I must ask leave to refresh your memory and to elaim the promise of your pieture. *Seal.*

ED[WARD] ANDREWES to FRANCIS NEWCOMEN, at Langar, near Nottingham.

1687, April 22.—I thank you for the kind office you have done me in the affair of the pietures. I am very ambitious to serve their honours. I hope I may reasonably expect 10*l.* for one size and 6*l.* for the small ones. I should be very unhappy if I should be thought not as deserving in this matter as Mr. Kneller's brother, who has 10*l.* a head.

Postscript:—I suppose you have had the news of the death of the Duke of Buekingham. The old Lady Dorset is dead.

The EARL OF DANBY to [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1687, April 28. London.—Acknowledging a letter.

BRIDGET NOEL to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1687, April].—"I am extreme sory it is not poseble for us to to wat of my deare sister suner then the 28 and twenty of May, for hear is a eoking (eock-fighting) and hors matehes which we have promesed to be at. My Lord Toumand will be at the great eoking, and Barney, and Lord Grandson, and a great meny more lords that I doe not know ther name, it is sade hear that it will be as great a match as ever has been. Barney intends to baek our eoks with some thousands, for he is of our side. . . . My unkel Charles is bilding a very fine hous at Ufenton. It is in letel as Barteley Hous is in great, as I hear. I entend to goe and see it som day. My Lady Gansbour had iell luke at eards the last time she plad, for we lost 40 pound, but she seldom louses twis together. I hope a Tusday she will play with better fortun. I hear yong Mr. Lister is a goeing ovr to Holand with Captin How, and some says Mr. Onle and Mr. Cles."

Postscript:—"The great eoking dos not begin tell the 29 and twenty of June, but we have a letel wan begins of Whesen Mondy. . . . . Mis Britan has invited me to her hows of the hors ras day."

JOHN NOEL to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1687, May 7.—Coneerning a eolt offered by Sir William Villiers.

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1687, May 11. Wednesday. Uffington.—Referring to a reeent visit to Belvoir. "I have sinee wee discoursed of Kensington had an oppor-

tunity by Mr. Burton to informe myself how your brother Bab valued it, and hee this day gave mee commission to sell all his estate there for 8,000*l.*" The rents amount to over 180*l.*, and the house is let for 112*l.* to Mr. Franklin.

I shall be foreed to lay out above 200*l.* in lead to cover my house; I would buy of my Lord if he will.

Sir William Villiers to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1687, May 14. London.—Concerning the purehase of a colt for 100 guineas. When I buy any horse for the King, I am asked that he may be called after the name of the person who sells. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Charles Bertie to his nieee, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1687, May 19. Bulwick.—"I hear the Papists are ereeting a schoole at Dean, and that tho Dutchesse of Norfolk is busy at work for the ornament of the new altar whieh is speedily to bee ereeted in the chappell they are building at Drayton. My Lord Cardigan is expected down this week. My Lady Hatton's great belly goes on prosperously, and I wish wee had more of them at Belvoir. I am just taking horse for Uffington to overlook my masons." *Seal of arms.*

Peregrine Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1687,] May 23.—"I had the honour of your Ladyship ['s letter] of the 22nd instant, and before that came I had returned my most humble aeknowledgments for the favour of my Lorde's pictor, which though some are of an opinion that it has noewise flattered his Lordship, yet I am extreemly satisfied that it is a coppye of Mr. Lille's by Mr. Vandreden, and my sentiments are that it is an excelent pictor, and shall alwayes be vallewed by me as sueh; and that which addes to the making itt a great jewell to me is your great kindnesse to your unele, who by all the serviees he owes you, could never meritt soe many kind expressiones as your last is fraited with . . . . My Lady Gainesborough has beene in town for two dayes incognito, and is returned to Kingsye. My Lady Rivers appeared last night in High (Hyde) Parcke in great state new coaehe, new Flanders horses, velvett horses' cloathes imbrodered with silver vastly riehe, and every thing proportionate to the state she appeared in. The judges going to Windsor was to be att the cerimony of the installing the Lord Sunderland, which was very great and magnificent and a great entertainment. My brother Henry is now married to Mrs. Norreyes, and my Lord Carrington is marrying his sonne to my Lord Powis daughter."

Charles Bertie to his nieee, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1687, June 9. London.—Mr. Andrew Burton was this day with me about the purchase of Kensington. I believe the lowest priee will be 8,000*l.* Resolve what answer I shall give. He knows nothing from me of the purchaser's name. "My Lord Duke of Albemarle has had a lucky bout in adventuring 800*l.* to weigh up a gallion laden with bullion, and cast away some years sinee on the coast of Florida in the West Indies. It seems the adventurers, after much searching, found the wreek at last, and have fished up 250,000*l.* in plate which is now come into the Downs, whereof the Duke of Albemarle's share is valued

at 500,000*l.* (*sic*). My Lady Jay has cast Mr. Neale in three suits, and yesterday some words passed in Court between my Lord Chief Justice Herbert and Mr. Justice Lutwich, the former saying of the latter that what he said was absurd. . . . I humbly thank your Ladyship for the great honour you have don mee in sending mee a picture of your own self, which I shall esteem as long as I live and hang up in one of my best rooms att Uffington. My brother Peregrine has received your Lord's, and I am very proud of your Ladyship's." *Seal.*

CHARLES BERTIE to his niece [the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1687, July 19. London.—Apprising her of an intended visit. "The christening of my Lady Katherine Herbert's son was yesterday; his godfathers were the Earl of Pembroke and Danby, who gave him the name of Thomas. My Lady Anne Coke is at Tunbridge. My Lord of Danby designs a visitt to my brother and sister Abingdon at Ricott, and to my sister Carnarvon's." I must hasten to direct the carrying on of my building, which I hope to get covered in before winter.

PEREGRINE BERTIE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1687, July 21. London.—I have been to Windsor to wait upon the King upon my arrival in England. "I cannot yet positively say whether I shall stand att Grantham or noe, and must beg the favour of my Lord to keepe himself disengaged till I have the honour of waiting on him at Belvoire, which I shall certainly doe the latter end of the next weeke. Ass for news, I suppose your Ladyship is very well informed how unsuccessfull my Lord Feversham's journey to my Lord Newcastle's has proved, notwithstanding hee had His Majesty's gracious letter of recommendation. The thinge that makes most noise about towne is my Lady Dunbar being brought to bed, and owninge the child to bee got by Father Confessor, uppon her Lord's persuadinge her she would die, and telling her shee would certainly be damnd unless she told who got the infant, his Lordship being very certaine 'twas none of his. This is a very greate mortification to my Lord Bellasis in particular, who is her father, and to the whole Party in generall."

The COUNTESS OF NORTHAMPTON to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1687,] July 27.—The Courts are expected not to return to Windsor for this year. I must recommend you a woman named Lille who plays rarely on the lute. If Lady Katherine should learn, or you should wish to hear that music incomparably played, you can meet with no person who is a greater master of it.

The SAME to the SAME, at Belvoir Castle.

[1687,] August 14. London.—This is to tell you that the Bishop of London recommends one Mons. Ligonier for a very fit person to be with your sons. He has the character of a very honest man, and a good scholar. He came here as a *refugé*, is well born, and in every way qualified for such an employment. I told him your salary was 40*l.* yearly, and he waits your orders. He is a very ingenious person in his conversation. Lady Digby was brought to bed last Saturday of a fine boy. *Seal.*

J[uliana] Brabazon to her aunt, the Countess of Rutland.

1687, August 19.—On family affairs. My father will not own my son Chaworth for his godson. Mr. Brabazon has next week to attend the King, who is expected on Wednesday at Ludlow. We have lost our fine neighbour Lady Lisburn who is gone to Infield Chase which her Lord has lately purchased.

M. Countess of Northampton to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

[1687,] August 27.—I am able from all I hear to confirm the good account I gave of Mons. Ligonier. "The newes concerning Lord Mulgrove I am confident you have, and I shall only add, the acount of a submissive letter to the King, and that the Prists are employed to intercede for his readmitance. Some are of opinion they will not prevall, but this can gaine no creditt."

Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

[1687, September.]—Mentioning her great apprehension of a duel impending betweon her brother John Noel and Lord Sherrard owing to a dispute at a race-meeting.

Charles Bertie to his niece [the Countess of Rutland].

1687, September 13. Uffington.—Acknowledging a "most kind remembrance of us, with one of the fattest and largest bucks I have seen this season, and the only present of this kind I have received since my coming into the country, for my brother Lindsey's rule is to give no venison unlesse asked, and my maxime is rather to goe without than importune." I do not know whether I shall be able to pay a visit at Belvoir, as I am so engaged in building, and pressing to get the roof of my house up and covered (if possible) before winter. "I am sorry to find your Ladyship under such perplexity about that unfortunate difference betwixt my nephew John and my Lord Sherrard, and truly it does no lesse affect mee, and I can not learn from any hand that your brother gave him any provocation for so severe a treatment. I know my Lord Sunderland has layd His Majesty's commands on them both, neither to send nor accept any challenge, but I wonder at the same time no person was ordered to hear the difference betwixt them, and to make the person offending—which I take my Lord Sherrard to bee—to ask pardon of the other. I had once presumed to write to your Lord—as my neece Bridgett knows—to use his interest as a neighbour and relacion to make such an end, as becomes a gentleman; for the least my Lord Sherrard can say, is that hee is sorry his passion betrayed him so farr as to strike my nephew, and indeed what honour can my nephew have, if hee should be at such an old passionate coxcombe who is lame, crazy, and aged. I confesse I am no friend to your races since they lead into such distances, and begett such occasions of jarring among neighbours. I should have thought your new Lord Lieutenant should of course concerned himself herein. I think my Lady Sherrard a reasonable woman, and mee thinks shee should dispose her Lord to doe what is just and honourable. It ought, and must bee made up among you neighbours, if none else undertake it, and I, with all my heart would act any part therein to prevent further mischief."

"My uncle Robert and his lady are now at Sir Leuinus Bennett's neer Cambridge. I hear my nephew Norreyes is to marry the Baron of Kinderton's daughter, an heiresse worth 4,000 per annum, but

whither the marriage bee yet consummated or no I know no more than the written letter says. The house which I am now building "in the afternoon of my age" you must not call a fine house; but I hope it will be convenient and big enough for a younger brother's family. I hear Lady Shrewsbury is dying. Lady Westmoreland and Lady Middleton are gone over to her.

PEREGRINE BERTIE to his niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1687, September 17. Earsby.—An apology for leaving without personally paying respects at Belvoir. *Seal.*

M. COUNTESS OF NORTHAMPTON to her sister, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1687,] September 19.—I have been expecting to hear how you approve of Monsieur Ligonier. I am sorry you think your lace dear; but find that Lady Fox gave the same price for the lace that was on her daughter's wedding petticoat.

K[ATHERINE, LADY] R[OOS] to her uncle [the EARL OF ABINGDON].

[1687, *c.* September 22].—Congratulating him upon the marriage of his son, Lord Norreys, "to so vast a fortune, and prety a lady, as Mrs. Venabels." *Copy.*

J. GRIFFIN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1687, October 27. Newmarket.—Concerning matches of horses for racing. Mentions the Earl's horses—Blacklegs, Stately, Belvoir, and Castleton. *Postscript by William Rider. Seal.*

The EARL OF STRAFFORD to [the COUNTESS OF BEDFORD].

1687, November 22.—W[entworth] Woodhouse. A complimentary letter.

The BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1687, December 27. London.—Mentioning that a proclamation is to be shortly published for a Day of Thanksgiving for the apparent hopes of issue by the Queen. *Postscript:*—Concerning the Earl's intention to furnish his library. A catalogue will be necessary. There will soon be two or three admirable auctions, "such as were never before in England." *Seal.*

JAMES WILKINSON to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1687–8, January 28.—Sending a message from his master.

Postscript:—"Meeting with Parson Noel and my Lady Northampton's chaplain, I received from them a copie of a letter last night sent to my Lord Dorset, being at supper at my Lady Northampton's, with a cross first on the top of the letter.

✝

"'Twere pity that one of the best of men should be lost for the worst of causes. Doe not sacrifice a life every body values, for a Religion yourself despise. Make your peace with your lawfull soveraign, or know that after this 27th of January you have not long to live. Take this warning from a friend, and repent before repentance is in vaine."

S[USANNA] NOEL to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

[1687-8,] March 10.—Concerning the pedigree of some game fowl eggs. Mentioning the death of "the old Lady Exeter."

The EARL OF ANGLESEY to his brother[-in-law] the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1688, April 3. London.—On business.

BRI[DGET] COUNTESS OF DANBY to her niece, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1688, April 26.—A complimentary letter.

R[OGER] H[ERBERT] to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1688, May 8. London.—Concerning some 'tea-dishes' and other things bought. "It is reported here that a match is concluded of between my Lord Cavendish and the Lady Russell's daughter. On Friday night last Sir Charles Pymm, a young gentlman of a good reputation, had the ill fortune to be killed at the Swan Taverne in Fish Street by one Mr. Waters. If your Ladyship have not heard the story it will not be improper for me to relate it, which was thus: Sir Charles and one other gentlman went into the Kitchen, and see a peece of beefe at the fire, and said they would be glad to have some of that beef. Mr. Cloudseley, the master of the tavern, told them it was bespoke, but he would endeavour to get them some of it, and when it was carryed to the gentlemen that had bespoke it, Mr. Cloudsley told them how it was, and they very willingly sent downe some of it to Sir Charles and the other gentleman, and they ordered the drawer to give them their thanks for it, which he neglected to do, though some will have it that they paid the master of the tavern for it, but that was not so; but however it so fell out that these two companys went away together, and those that first bespoke the beef asked the other company how they liked the beef, and Sir Charles asked what they meant by it, and they replied sure it was worth thankes, upon which Sir Charles said they had sent their thanks before. The other contradicted it, and so one word brought in another till they both drew, and Sir Charles was killed presently, and the other gentleman that killed him was run through the thigh, and so the rest were carried before my Lord Mayor, and afterwards committed.

"I believe it is in the *Gazette* that the Bishopps have order to take care that His Majesty's Declaration of Indulgence be read in all Churches and Chapels first hereabout, and after in all the countys of England &c. The inclosed paper is what all our Custome House Officers were required to signe this day, and those that will not do it I hear must turne out, of which number I am one. I did not refuse it upon my owne head, but had the oppinion and advice of some of the clergy in the first rank about it; and those that refused it with me had the same. Most here will subscribe to it, for I believe there will not be above ten refuse it, though I cannot be sure of that, but this day we were not above five that refused to signe it, and three of them quits a hundred and fifty pounds a year apeece, and the other and I about four score pound a year each of us, if we be turned out, as I do not doubt but we must, though it will be very inconvenient for me I am sure, but I must submit since God and the King will have it so."

Peregrine Bertie to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1688,] May 12.—"We have had since my last another new play, a comedy writ by Shadwell, called the *Esquire of Alsatia*. It has been acted nine days successively, and on the third day the poet got 16*l*. more than any other poet ever did. When all this is granted, there is nothing in it extraordinary—except it is a Latin song—but the thin reason why it takes soe well is, because it brings severall of the cant words uppon the stage which some in towne have invented, and turns them into ridicule. The Queen has been out of order this weeke, being troubled att a letter that was directed to her, which saide the Duke of Modena was deade, but it was pure malice, for there is nothinge of it true, the Duke havinge only a fit of the stone. But, however, the Queen was soe disturbed that they were forced to send for the King home, who was gone to Chathame for two or three dayes, but she is now very well againe. The Princess designs for the Bath suddenly. There was a ball lately att my Lord Sunderland's; the women were the Dutchess of Grafton, my Lady Brandon, Mrs. Mason, and two of the Maids of Honour; the men, the Dukes Graft[on], Nor[thumberland], Lord Arran, Mr. Boyle, and one Camell, a Scottish man.

"There is in this new play one English songe, which I sent for, but the man not being att home I cannot get it, and 'tis now too late to send to any other place. I shall, however, send your Ladyship one this post, which I am confident you have not seen, because the person that made it is but lately gone out of England. And now I speak of leaving England, I must desire to know what commands your Ladyship may have to Paris. I goe away on Thursday without faile." *Seal.*

Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1688, June 14. London.—I hear you are going to drink the waters in Yorkshire. "The news of the Prince's birth on Sunday last was dispersed by extraordinary posts into all parts of the kingdom, and great has been the publick joy of this place on so solemn an occasion." The infant Prince was on Monday somewhat indisposed, but is now well, and a great crowd of ladies flock to St. James's daily to see him. "The Term beginning to-morrow, 'tis believed, a *habeas corpus* will be sent to bring up the Bishops to the King's Bench on Monday to hear the information read against them, and some think they will be afterwards remanded to the King's Bench Prison. Great is the concourse of people that resort daily to see them, and among others the Bishop of Chester has made them a visitt. The death of my Lady Anne Pierrepoint has given my Lord, your husband, more elbow-room for provision for children. . . . . My Lord of Danby designs for the North after the terme, and may possibly wait on your Ladyship in those parts."

Bridget Noel to her sister, the Countess of Rutland.

[1688,] June.—"My old Lady Trolop is dead this weke. She died of old age, for she was above forscore. Mr. Digeby came down of Thursday. The bells rung for his coming. I hear great joy was expresed at Grimsharp for the news of a Prens of Wals; ther was a bonefire, if not more. Mr. Keley was the manedger of the seremony. I am told my Lord Linsy is as ferm a Protestant as any we have, thoe his Lordship alows of all my Lady desirs. In granting her requests hee shos himself a better husband then is nesesary, in my openon. I mutch wonder the Prinses of Dermock (Denmark) would not complement the Quen and see her safely deleverd befor she went to the Barth.

The man that dos the picturs in incmaled (enamel) is gon up to London for a weke, but he will be down agane in a fortnight. He has done my Lady Exeter's picter as well as it is poseble for anything to be don. I have ordered him to bring down tow platts the same bignes mine is of for you. I think you told me you would have tow. I have ordered the grownd to be blew, for I think it ads to the picturs very mutch. I wish the man dos not get this new distemper and die befor he coms agane."

Newsletter sent to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1688, July 31. London.—"Last week Bishop Smith went for Yorke, as did Bishop Gifford some time before for Oxford, and Bishop Ellis is going towards Wales, to preside in their several districts and inspect those of the Romish persuasion. It is said they have each 500*l.* a year pension. Bishop Leybourn presides here.

"The Prince of Wales, since his going to Richmond, continues in very good health and thrives apace.

"It is discoursed again this morning that the Bishop of Chester is to be translated to the Archbishoprick of York.

"It is advised from Portugal that the whole Island of Maderas, whereon was a considerable English factory, is entirely destroyed by an earthquake, the greatest part being submerged by the sea. The like misfortune has also befallen two Islands of the Canaries.

"The Bucaniers in the West Indies upon the coast of Peru have taken a Spanish galeon with 10 milions of duckets.

"They write from Paris that their Ambassador at Constantinople advises them that the Turkish Empire declines extremely, and that a fire happened in that city which burnt 700 houses.

"They write from Holland that Vice-Admiral Herbert acompanied the Prince of Orang into Zealand and went on board the fleet riding at Schonvelt.

"They write from Paris that six ships from the King of Siam were on the coast, having on board Fra. Tasard, a Jesuit, accompanied with twelve Mandarines sent Ambassador from that King to his most Christian Majesty, who had given the French two cities in his kingdom to settle factories in opposition to the Dutch and English.

"Some Algerine men-of-war in the Chanell have taken a Freneh ship of 40 guns comeing from the Indies.

"The Emperor has seized passing through his territories a milion of *livres* which the French claim as sending it to pay the Polish army.

"They write from Vienna that the Duke of Bavaria arrived there the 19th, and, having the comand of Generalisimo conferred on him, went thenee next morning toward the army, who by the last advises were joining Generall Caraffa's troops, which with the Bavarians makes up 50,000 men, besides the 6,000 detached for Gradiska.

"Last Saturday his Majesty was pleased to order an entertainment to be given to the officers of the army at the camp.

"We hear that the Lord Dover hath or will have the Duke of Ormond's white staff as Lord Steward of the Household, and that the Duke of Berwick is to have the Lord Dover's comand of the 4th troop of Guards. Yesterday the Dean and Chapter of Westminster elected the Duke of Ormond to succeed his grandfather in the place of Steward of Westminster.

"Some daies since the Lord Cheney was maried to the old Countess of Radnor, and it's said Reverend Mr. Wake was lately married to a fortune of 10,000*l.*

" This afternoon a fire happened in Bruges Street, Covent Garden, which burnt down the Fleece Tavern and the next house adjoining." *Seal.*

Newsletter sent to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1688, August 25. London.—" It is said the Prince of Orange hath written a very obliging letter to his Majesty to assure him the States Generall have not the least thought of being the aggressors in this juncture, but will only act a defensive part. It is also said some persons have discovered a design to poison or shoot the said Prince of Orange, and that 10,000*l.* had been offered for the same. The French Ambassador at the Hague concerned therein, and Monsr. Tellier, who was accused, chose rather to fight till killed then he wold be taken. His Majesty has ordered the sea ports to be further garrisoned, and divers companies quartered in inland towns are ordered to march thither. It is said the Earl of Bath goes down to Devon and Cornwal in fourteen days, and that the rest of the Lord Leiutenant's Deputy Leiutenants and all governors of forts and castles are to repair to their respective charges, and the Scotch and Irish officers will goe also to their several commands.

" Col. Wouenp is gone for Scotland to fetch over his new raised regiment. The Duke of Gourdon is in favour with his Majesty and went on Wensday for Windsor. Scotch letters say that on the 7th instant the clann or family of Mackantoise, assisted by two companies of souldiers, went to recover some lands of the Mackdonnells, who, having notice, surprized them in the night and quite routed them, killing 6 or 700 upon the place, for which the Counsel by proclamation has declared them rebells. All Souls' College, Oxon, have taken time to consider of the mandate brought by the Bishop of Chester's son.

" Wensday, Judge Alibone of the King's Bench died. Thursday, the Duke of Ormond was installed Chancelor of the University of Oxford and treated the heads very splendidly; the University Orator made an elegant speech to him in Lattin, &c.

" Wensday, the Queen Dowager went to view the Earl of Dorset's house at Knoll, which his Lordship hath granted to her Majesty without any consideration of rent, besides the sole use of his park, and if she makes any alteration to have timber out of his woods for that purpose. His Majesty has granted a brief for releif of the poor sufferers in the late fire in Thames Street, the whole loss being computed to be above 30,000*l.* Some Buccaniers coming over upon the King's generall pardon had their goods seized by Sir Robert Homes, and are gone to petition his Majesty to have them restored.

" The bankers of Paris have answered the French King that they cannot spare his Majestie 30 millions of *livres*, but if he will charge any branch of his revenue they will raise him what they can. The Lord Forbes and the Irish Primate are returned home.

" This day M. de Albeville went for Holland. Five companies of foote are gone for Guernsey and Jersey. Mr. Chetwood is made Archdeacon of York.

" The Countess of Lincoln is dead, and the Lady Tirconel returned to Ireland.

" The Queen Dowager will consider of the repairs of the Lord Dorset's house which will amount to 20,000*l.*

" Sir James Kennedy, the English Consul at Amsterdam, is dead.

" The Earl of Clanricard, who fifteen years ago turned Roman Catholic, has now declared himself a Protestant in Ireland.

"Yesterday morning the King was let blood but is very well. It is said the French King has declared a General Tolleration having been eighteen months prest to it by the King of England.

"Sir John Isles is to be Lord Mayor next year. Mr. Hall is chose Bishop of Oxford at Christchurch.

"Eight ships are to be got ready speedily. The 5th rates are most to be converted to fire ships and his Majesty will have 60 men-of-war at sea in the Spring.

"The Dutch Fleet are 54 saile and they are enrolling 9,000 seamen and providing a great number of horse arms.

"Yesterday the Council sat at Windsor and ordered a Parliament to meet the 27th of November."

K. Powl[ett] to Lady Margaret Russell, at Woborn Abbey.

[1688,] November 3.—"Till Tewsday I thought his Majesty had binn mistaken and itt was Lady Margarett Russell nott Captain Russell was stept to the Prince of Orange for every body thats missing butt two or three dayse wee say heare, is gon, butt I think few question Captain Russell's being theare though Mis Cheeke I heare says he is in Wales. He is a very kind unkle to take such a jorny att this time. Some say Mr. Forester is aborde his ship. Mis Allington is very full of the Captain and his haveing a shipp. I am sory to heare you talke of Chenies and nott of London, if you think this the safest place, why dont you come? Sure t'is an easyer remove hether than to a place you have nott lived att, and Lady Newport sayse Lady Essex house is nott farr from Chenies, and that theare is soe many soldiers about her that shee talkes of comeing to London for feare of them. Sure you doe nott expect newse after his Majesty's proclamation to the contrary. Wee are heare such obedient subjects to his comands that we dare nott heare itt; butt I hope itts nott punishable to say the King aquitts Lord Sunderland of the aspersion the world east on him of betraying him, and sayse he is fully sattisfied he did nott. My Lord is retierd to Winsor all alone; my Lady stayse a fortnight longer and in a litle time hee and his famyly goe to travaile. The Queen has beged the lodgings for Lady Arran and they leave them all furnished as they are, soe shee quitts the lodging shee had taken to liy in the towne. Shee has oferd her granmother to keepe her apartment, but shee will goe to Alltropp with her daughter and sighs and groans sadley and sayse the Prince of Orange has undon the nation. The wind has bin soe long faire for them and wee heare nothing of them, that I begin to thinke wee shall nott see them att all, though the newse is that they sett saile on Tewsday some say nott till Wednsday and that wee cant probably heare of them landing before to-morow, some will nott beleve theare losses have bin soe great as was saide. Lord Dartmothe has posittive order to fight them. Duke of Grafton is gon doune to the fleet a vollanteere.

"When the King gose 'tis saide the Queene will goe to Coudry (Cowdray) a house of Lord Mountague's within twelve mile of Porchmothe, weare has bin great dis[turbance] amongst the Irish and Inglish, and two or three kild, they shott twice into the church.

"The man taken with the Prinee's manifestoes is to bee tryed at the King's Bench and will sertainley bee hanged. They talke of a warant out for Lord Lumly. My Lady is with Mis Darey and they comfort themselves with cards all day. Itt has bin very hott in town. Lord Bedford was sent for by way of a letter, nott mesenger. I hope

you have the booke of the proofe of the Prince of Wales for your instruction; its eryed about the strects.

"Mis Carr was maryed on Thursday to Mr. Harvey the only wedding I have heard on long and heare noe fame on't neither for wee can heare thinke nor talke of nothing butt the Dueh fleet. My father is in town, but has nott yet made a redd coate nor oferd his servise for a vollanteere. Solldiering is very much out of his way and he is to old to learne, butt if occassion be every body noe doute but will doe theare best to sarve theare country. He is at present fighting with Lady Orrery for rifling her mother's cabinetts when shee lay a diying and carying away whatt hee think's his. Lady Herbert desires mee to tell you that shee hopes you shall meet in heaven I thinke theares litle hopes of meeting her heare. My Lord gose downe next weeke, he has broke his nephews maeh with Mis Lench [her fort]une falling very shorte."

Postscript.—"Lord Mountague they say shall come into the wardrobe again upon Lord Preston's advanee. T'is saide the Lords and Bishopps are required to abhor this invasion, the Bishops of Canterbery and London were with the King yesterday, they say the declaration saise he was invited over by the Lords spirituall and temporall, butt noe newse of theare landing to night. Yesterday the Councill went to the Prineiss with the booke of the depositions about the Prince of Wales and shee saide shee had that duty for the King that whatt hee and the Queene saide shee beleved and needed noe confirmation, or to that efect. 'Tis Lord Gainsborowghs house Tichfeled is taken for the Queen neere Porchmothe. Theare is one come from Holland that saise the States and Princiss dined with the Prinee on Wensday and they saw them goe aborde the Prince his shipp and come ashore againe, and then hee set saile imediately from the Brill. Soe to-morow wee shall they say sertainly heare [they] are landed somewheare or other."

EDWARD CHUTE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1688, November 22. London.—Let me acknowledge payment of 8*l.* on my brother [Chaloner Chute]'s account. I have resolved not to run a horse. I have thoughts of doing myself the honour to wait on you in the Spring, when I hope we shall see peace after the impending storms of war.

ANONYMOUS.

1688, December 15. Windsor.—"Mr. Speneer intending for London this day, in order to bring you the certainty of things from thence as soon as he can, sends home your groom, that you may receive some account from henee, whieh I must make the shorter by reason of dispatching him, it being late before I begin to write. I will leave the progress of this expedition to Mr. Speneer to relate, and will only tell you what an express from Feversham brought concerning the King. He went away from Lambeth in company with Sir Edward Hales and Ralfe Shelden Tewsday about four a elock in the morning to a little island in Kent of Sir Edward Hales's; there Sir Edward gott a poor old vessell without ballast into which they went, and stay'd at a usuall place to take in ballast. A vast number of boats being out to take those that were flying, one of them litt upon this vessell, the King was in the disguise of Sir Edward's man, 'twas some time before they knew who he was; they took 15 guinneas and his watehes, 50 from Sir Edward, and this was all they had. Some 400 seamen have him at a

gentleman's house in Feversham in custody, and will not deliver him to the gentlemen of the country, who are there in arms, the seamen being resolved to keep him till they have the Prince's order. Lord Feversham is sent down by the Lords from London with 400 of the Guards, and they say 'tis to sett him free, and leave him to doe as he please. There in Kent is taken Burton and Graham, Jenner, and Lord Peterbor[ough] and Salsb[ury], Obediah Walker and Poulson, and others that the haste I am in will not let me recollect. The Prince 'tis thought will not goe hence till Munday or Tewsday day. Pray propose to Lord Bedford his hastening to London, not so much to make his complyment as to assist and give his countenance, and councell in this strang and intricate conjuncture. All here are sorry the King is taken, and look upon as the worst thing has befallen their enterprise. The Mr. Charltons have not been with the Prince. Captain Russell is here, and is with the rest very well. Pardon my haste. I believe you will hardly know my hand."

William III. to the Earl of Rutland.

1688–9, March 21. Whitehall.—Requiring the Earl and Countess of Rutland to attend the coronation of the King and Queen. *Signed. Countersigned by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall.*

Lady Margaret Russell to Miss Katherine Russell.

[1688–92,] November 10.—You will be surprised that Lady Cavendish has been hindered by a little sore throat from going yesterday to a new play of *King Henry and Rosamond*, which is much commended. "Mis Duncomb and her husband is very full of imployment as the town says in making intercsts to be secretary. My Lord Nottingam uses all his towards it. Whatever he is, I am certain she would be good in her station." I wish you a good journey. *Seal.*

The Duke of Norfolk to the Earl of Rutland.

1689, April 1.—Intimating that he is appointed to bear the King's Sceptre with the Dove at the royal solemnity of their Majesties' Coronation. *Signed.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1689,] May 3.—"I am very sorry for the sicknesse of my cosen Noell. The smallpox hath also catch't nephew John Ashley att St. Gilles's. My good sister and her eldest son dined with me today, and Sir Samuell Barnadiston. They three present theire humble services to your Lordshipp. She and her son goe into the country Wednesday morning. They bring word of the good health of the best King and Queen, but her son comes over with huge feares that the King of France is strong inough and rich inough to make head against all others, but he hath not bin lately there, for he returned by Viena, Hamburough, and Amsterdame; yet, blessed be God, we heare the confederat forces, consisting of English, Dutch, and Brandenburghers, have given them late a very great defeat, and we pray God for the confirmation of the niewse. But the Londonderies have had another blessed victory over the French and Irish Papists, and 'tis said our King, the other day, dranke the victorious Mr. Walker's health, and said he had rather see him than any man in the world. Sir William Langhorne kisses your Lordshipp's hands."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1689,] May 11.—"This day eame out the Proclamation for War with Franee. Lord Delameer went yesterday with some say 1,000 others 2,000 men, for to goe horse for Scotland and thence to Ireland. Others say only to settle the militia in his eounties; and that Lord Devonshire goes on Munday towards his on the same account. The ill niewse of French landing at Bantry in Ireland, notwithstanding the bravery of Admiral Herbert and his men, I believe your Lordship hath heard long agoe as variously as it runs heare. Herbert eame since to the King to relate it more punetually. The past and new taxes the House are about in this great coneern I supose you are acquainted with. The Commons was called over today and have ordered that all private businesse should be laid aside till the publieke was adjusted."

The Same to the Same, at Belvcir Castle.

[1689,] May 16.—Reeommending as a steward a Mr. Porter who was formerly an officer in Oliver Cromwell's army. "The King is gone to Portsmouth. The good Queene lay last night in towne, and if she goes not early to meet him to Hampton Court today, my Aunt M. and I are goeing to wait on her. My sister Ang[lesey] eontinues her malancolly. Sister Shaftesbury goes out of towne on Munday. Fenick (Fenwiek) was brought into the Tower two days [ago]. Manny saw him, but none must speake to him till after he hath bin examined. 'Tis said Lord Griffin is got into Ireland, and that Lord Preston will render himself. 'Tis said the Londonderry garrison have made another battle and have killed some eonsiderable Frenehmen, and Monsieur Launoy and some number of Irish. Their false Governor Lundee is sent from Seotland hither and put in the Tower. The House yesterday voted no Peer ought to be imprisoned upon being fined; and Prideaux and Sir Samuel Barnadiston are to be repaired their fines and damages out of Jeoffrys estate."

Sir S. Howe to [the Earl of Rutland].

[1689,] June 6.—"I went yesterday to Hampton Court, but, it being fast day, the King came not out tell [he] went to Chureh, from whence he returned to his eloset, and was seen no more tell night, so that I could not speak to him. But as for the *Custos*, if there is any faith in prinees, as wee have noe reason to dout, your Lordship may rely on't, the King having told me that when 'twas decided and in him your Lordship should have it, and Lord Shrewsbury said he had orders to make your Lordship, but tho wee have past that part of the bill whieh puts the chosing the *Custos* in the King, the bill is not quite finished and so not sent up to the Lords, and will not now tell the mony bill and Act of Endemnity bee past. . . . I did not goe yesterday so much about this—knowing nothing eould yett be done any more then putting in mind—as to have an answeare about a greater buisness whieh I have made it my great study to compass. . . . The delay is that a great many will be diseon[ten]ted, though the King said noe sueh thing to me, but that he should be glad to serve your Lordship and would eoncider of it. . . . Your Lordship knows how very difficult 'tis to speake to the King. . . . I am willing to see the great business of the House over, whieh I hope will not now be long. Several great Lords will be adress'd against tomorrow. Lord Carmarthen has pulled the House upon him by his violent cariage in Oates' business,

which has dam'd the whole Popish plott. What will become of us I know not, but wee hang on weake hinges. The French Fleet is most certainly out, wee have 30 saile out and the Dutch about 20."

CHARLES BERTIE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1689, July 4. London.—I do not expect our Session to be over this month ; for our money Bill will hardly be perfected sooner. "I am sorry in our Act for making Commissioners of the Great Seale wherein wee have placed the power of making *Custos Rotulorum* in the King, that it only takes place from the first day of May last, so that whatever grants were made of that office before that time will take place, which I conceive to be the case of Leicestershire, by which means my Lord of Stamford will continue his office." But your Leicestershire neighbours hope that you will not gratify your enemies by declining the Lord Lieutenancy. We have yet no certainty of the relief of Londonderry. Some say that Luxemburg has delivered itself up to the Duke of Lorraine; but this proceeds rather from the measure of out desires than from any real ground. "Our House of Commons has an aking tooth to my Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Nottingham, whom they are ready to start on all peevish occasions. For my own part I long to breath a little country air." *Seal of arms.*

The EARL OF CARMARTHEN, P[resident of the Council] to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1689, July 9. London.—Intimating that the King finds he cannot accommodate the Earl of Rutland with the office of *Custos Rotulorum* of Leicestershire, since by a clause in the Act which gave him the nomination, all the appointments are confirmed that were made by the Commissioners before the 1st of May, including that of Lord Stamford, and expressing the hope that the Earl of Rutland will not give up the Lord Lieutenancy.

The EARL OF CARMARTHEN to [the EARL OF RUTLAND].

1689, July 30. London.—Concerning the office of *Custos Rotulorum* of Leicestershire, and conveying the King's offer to continue to the Earl of Rutland the Lord Lieutenancy of Leicestershire and add to it the offices of Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of Rutlandshire. The only news is the Lords having adhered to their proviso of not permitting Titus Oates to be a legal witness in future.

THOMAS MEDHURST, Coll[ecto]r, to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1689, September 7. Halifax House in St. James's Square, London.—Concerning the assessment of the aid (under Act of Parliament) of 12*d.* in the pound for the defence of the Kingdom.

SIR ROBERT ATKYNS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1689, October 20.—By command of the House [of Lords], peremptorily requiring his attendance on the 11th of November next. *Signed. Seal.*

G. LADY CHAWORTH to her brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1689, November 5.]—Concerning sundry commissions. "I suppose friends att London and Gazetts furnish your Lordship with all great

niewse, so I wave them and tell you some may possible have not reached you as that Lady Lauderdall is dead,* and left most of her prodigious riches to her son, who by her death is Earl of Disert, as a lady relation to this new Lady Disert my neighbour tells me. Poore Mis Brown our old friend is also dead, hath left Lord Lexington 300*l.* and her books, to all her servants extreamly bountifull, to Lady Halyfax, Lady Moone and others, they say some small legacies, to charity 600*l.*, to some neice 600*l.*, and to Mis Moone 600*l.*, who is endeavouring to be maid of Honour to our good Queen in Mis Villiers' roome who is sudainly to be married.

"Sir Edward Deering is dead in Ireland, and Lord Huct, and Lord Lisbonne dangerously sicke of the same Irish feavor. Lord Kingston maried to Lady Betty Cromwell, and to be Earle of Arglasse when his father-in-law dyes. Mr. St. John married to Mis Lucie, Lord Berkley's grand daughter, with 7,000*l.* portion.

"'Tis said the Duke of Buckingham's steward informed against that Lady Hanun last Lord Shaftesberies niece, on which she was put into the Tower, and that he did it designedly to get her son, Sir John Hanun to marry his daughter, but the net is broke, the young man sent into the country, but the mother most deservedly continues in the Tower, having bin guilty of abominable crimes towards our reformed religion and the great protector of it, our blessed King. Such Protestant ladies, too, are my Lady Essex Griffen and Lady Elizabeth Hatcher who lie in the Tower also, the last writing, as 'tis said she ownes, in the name of the first and endited by her a letter to the late King J[ames] how all braines and all her purse were wholly laid out in his Majestie service &c.

"Lords Salisbery and Peterbourgh as I heare when they came to the barr of the House [of] Lords, where they were impeacht and sent back, caried themselves so differently—the old courtier so humbly and sadly, and the other otherwise—that it moved passions accordingly. Thes great festivalls of the Citty, happiest of birthdays, and now twice glorious fifths of this month I cannot crowd into this paper, so leave to Mr. Annand, only that the birth[day] was the first day of the good Queen's wearing the noble diamond your Lordship cannot forget."

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother [the Earl of Rutland].

[1689,] November 8.—Concerning personal affairs, rare melon and other garden seeds, &c. "Lord Coote at Court is made Earle of Bellamont in Ireland."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

[1689–90,] January 4.—New-year's greetings, &c. I took a daughter of Mr. Porter to be my servant some few days ago. "I beleeve your Lordship heares by your neighbourhood to Burghley, how rich the late Lady Devonshire hath made sweet Lady Exeter, which I am very glad, tho 'tis said her brother D. is troubled. Mons. Shombergh mariage to the widdow Lady Antrim is great towne talke. That our army is now very healthy, and in plenty of provisions, that they have taken Charlemont, retaken Sligo and another place, is the last good niewse to us from that country, and our enemie papist army continueing in sicknesse and scarcity.

* This information was incorrect.

"The King of France his strict order for melting downe and coyning his owne and all the kingdomes plate with the severity of an oath that it is all that they have, without detayning any or hiding, or conveying any away, makes the world thinke that most opulent country begin to want theire trading, and some says the first Minister of State, Mons. Courcy, made a motion in the Privy Councell there that no more succours of men, monies nor ammunition should be sent into Ireland, since the occasions of France required it all for itt selfe, and that if theire friends in Ireland could not secure it for themselves they could oblige them no further, but to allow them a sanctuary in France. 'Tis said Sarsfield is maried to the late Lord Clanricard's widdow (daughter).

"This new Pope is now esteemed by all to follow the steps of his most incomperable predecessor, which I beleeved from the intelligence of the never erring Pasquins of 20 yeares dates, which none would creditt me in till they now see itt true.

"The good King and Queen, blessed be God, are in good health. Her Majesty goes in February into Scotland, His Majesty after goes post in four days. Four days is allotted after for their crowning there, and then four more for his returne. 1 Duchman of Warr, 2 English ones and 3 French Pinks prizes hath unhappily by the stormes at the beginning of Christmasse bin lost in the very Sound of Plymouth; and my heart is faint for feare of hearing of much more this being the third day that we heere have had such wind, rayne, and one thunderstorme more terrible than usuall. I hope they reacht you not att Belvoire."

Postscript:—The King and Queene supped at the Temple on New Year's day.

Edward Chute to Mr. Morell, at Belvoir Castle.

1689[–90], March 19.—"My poor horse, whose name I do remember, died last summer at Banstead Downes, as he was in keping for the last plate. I suspected they took a tryall of him before he was in condition, but could not find out the truth. The Basingstoke Plate is worth between 30*l.* and 40*l.*, and is provided at the discretion of the Steward for the time being either in gold or silver. The articles admitt of no more contributers then have subscribed to them allready, and the condition of a stranger's running a horse is that he pay ten guinnies towards the next plate, which together with the common restrictions laid on all our horses considered as that the horse must not have ran for the value of 10*l.* before, and must be sold—if winner—to him that throwes most at three throwes with two dice for 40 guinnies, I cannot see what can be said fairly to invite my Lord to honor this course with a horse, but if my Lord shall think fitt to consider farther of this matter, and in order thereunto desire a copy of our articles, I am ready to serve my Lord in this or any other commands. I must nott forget to observe to you that our articles are allmost expired, there beinge but two plates behind as I think, and the ground is so ill liked of for running—there being but little fair ground in the course—that we do not expect to see the articles renewed again more then for some small plate for hunters such as may reach it upon our ordinary keeping. I shall have no horse to run, I was grown weary of it before I lost my horse, and shall be sure not to take it up again till we have done paying taxes, which however are no grievance to, Sir, yours, E. Chute." *Seal of arms.*

The Earl of Shaftesbury to [the Earl of Rutland].

1690, April 1. St. Giles.—On domestic affairs. *Signed.*

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1690,] April 15.—Concerning the illness of the Countess of Shaftesbury. "The King came to the House and hath passed the Act of Recognition."

The Commissioners under an Act of Supply to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1690, May 7.—Requiring him, for the purposes of the Act for raising money towards the reduction of Ireland, and prosecuting the war against France, to signify the value of his personal estate, &c. *Eight signatures.*

The Marquess of Carmarthen, P[resident of the Council, to the Earl of Rutland].

1690, July 4. London.—I have leave from the Queen to let you know that she would be well pleased to have you take the Lord Lieutenancy of Leicestershire before any other, and will defer the granting of any other Commission until I hear from you. "The Fleet has received great damage by the Dutch squadron being very much disabled, and some of our blew squadron. It is thought this has happened by the red squadron not having done its part, and that is charged chiefly upon our man, but the truth will not be known till the fleet bee totally disengaged, which wee cannot call it whilst the fleets are in view of each other, as wee hear they are, and both moving towards the mouth of the Thames. I hope your Lordship's great concern for the good of the country will persuade you to be engaged in its service, and when itt must certainly otherwise fall into worse hands."

F[rances] Russell to her sister[-in-law] Lady Margaret Russell, at Woburn Abbey.

1690, July 12. Great Russell Street.—I knew of no news except what comes dropping from Ireland, and doubtless that has reached you before this will. Waterford, and Wexford, and Cork are delivered up, and King James is gone from Port Duncannon with only the Duke of Berwick, Tirconnel, Powis, and his son Fitz-James, Grand Prior of England. Some say Lausune is gone with him, others that he stays to dispose of the French that he commanded. The business of Ireland is so well over that the King has sent over some of his men already, who are expected at Chester within a few days. This I am told, but Mr. Russell does not believe it. The printed papers speak so largely of the condition Dublin was found in, that I need say nothing of that. I hope we have not lost many men, for not above 10,000 of our army ever engaged the enemy. They talk of the French being landed in the West, but Mr. Russell could not hear this from any good authority. "Lord Pembroke, Lord Macclesfield, Sir Robert Howard, Sir Henry Goodrick, and Sir Thomas Lee go down tomorrow morning to enquire into the miscarriages of the Fleet. Lord Torrington's sentence is not difficult to foretell when the jury is so well chosen, besides his having so considerable a party among the Sea Captains. Monsr. Tourvile, the French Admiral, sent ours word by a Portugal ship that he found his lordship was not ready yet, but that he would stay for him till the latter end of August. Mr. Russell had this from several captains that were aboard the fleet. Mr. Montague, the clerk of the Council, asked your brother how he could unriddle one expression in Tirconnel's letter to the late

Queen. 'We have no hopes,' said he, 'unless Mr. Jones' negociation succeeds,' and 'tis too late for me to endeavour now to do it, for the post is just going, besides Mr. Russell teazes me so to make an end that I hardly know what I do." I am troubled to hear of my Lady Russell's illness.

J[AMES] JOHNSTOUN to ——.

1690, August $\frac{3}{13}$. Brussels.—I cannot give you the news we had hoped, of a victory, but I have acceptable news for Lady Cavendish, that at present we shall not hazard the losing or gaining one. While the French are masters at sea we cannot desire the Dutch to hazard their army. The Elector and the Spaniards are in the same condition. Besides the Duke of Luxemburg is as strong as we are. However the victory in Ireland gives us courage to go near, and we shall have a trial not of strength but of skill, which of us can but deceive the world in persuading them that we intend to fight, though neither of us have any such inclination, no more than my Lady Cavendish. There will be skirmishes to amuse people, but probably nothing decisive. In some events, however, we may have a trial of strength.

Lord Cavendish must wait upon the Elector. "His Highness intends to expose his person as much as any man, but his Ministry know better things. They have not yet had time to get by him such estates as their predecessors have got by his father." My Lord (Cavendish) is indeed a gentleman such that his Lady may well be excused for her anxiety about him. He and his brother were with me two days before quarters were got for them, and I wish I had been able to entertain them better. But I have become deeply involved in debt in the necessary expenses of the King's service here. "I gott a present from the Elector [of Brandenburg] to the value of 4 or 500*l.* for the carrying the Garter. . . . This is gone and much more that I owe. I told the King that this wold happen as the reason why I endeavoured to decline the Imployment. His Majesty was graciously pleased to assure me that I should have a place at home in the meantime, and that all my debts, they being upon his account, should be payed. If possibly His Majesty remember me, now that he has the disposall of places in Ireland in his hands, and that others more fortunat or less modest than I, are already provided for, I doubt not but the thing will be done, particularly if his Majesty consider that without the credit of such a place, it will be impossible for me to advance constantly 12 or 1500*l.*, which I shall always be obliged to do during the rambling state of this Court. I have already travelled above 1500 miles. I know the great disorders in England, and the want and necessity of having money, but I am neer 50 men and horses in family with whom such considerations have no weight. They do indeed weigh with Banquiers in keeping them from lending money. In order to manage the King's money, I lately desired some of the King's plate to be sent me, to be restored at my return. I had for answer that this would be a bad precedent, worse I suppose than that of disgracing the character as the Coronation was a worse precedent for the indelible one in some men's opinion, then the Regency, tho accompanied with the danger of relapsing into our former miseries would have bene. But I leave a subject with which I ought not to have troubled you, but since I have gone so farr, I shall presume further to beg your favour and interest in these my distresses when the state of affairs will bear it. I hope my Lord Devonshire will be pleased to put the King in mind of me, and that the Treasury will recover my credit as soon as they can

recover their own, and restore me to my former state of nothing, as the family that I am of is now restored in Scotland, the effects of my absence." *Postscript.*—"I forgot, in the body of the letter, that the reason for my asking plate was, because the Elector wold needs dine with me."

F[RANCES] RUSSELL to her sister[-in-law, LADY RACHEL RUSSELL].

1690, September 29. Chenies.—Expressing sympathy on the occasion of the death of her sister [the Countess of Montagu].

The SAME to her sister[-in-law, LADY MARGARET RUSSELL].†

1690, September 29. Chenies.—Mentioning Lady Montagu's death, and family affairs. "We have the best neighbours here of my Lord and Lady Wharton that ever I had in any place. We make nothing of runiug thither, one week three times, and most weeks once. Yesterday I found my Lady very much out of humour fretting at her having been surprised this day sevnight by the Queen, who dined with her without giveing her more than an hour and a half's notice. There had been a vast deale of company at Woborne the week before. On Fryday Mr. Russell and I dined there at a very finc dinner. Saturday, Lord Portlaud and Lord Monmouth sent word at twelve a clock they would be with my Lord Wharton an hour after. My Lady told me next day that dinner being got on such a sudden, had left the house so bare that she had great difficulty to contrive enuff for her family on the Sabbath Day, and iudeed we had the worst dinner I ever saw there. Next morning, Lord Wharton went to Windsor to make his court, and there found the Queen's coaches ready to carry her away to Woborn; at first he did not believe my Lord Selkirk that told him so, but when he found 'twas true he dispatched away a messenger that found poor Lady Wharton just sat down to her own dinner. 'Tis easie to imagine what her condition was. There was nothing in the house, nor nothing that on such a sudden could be got in the countrey. She sed if she would have given five pound for a partridge, 'twas not to be had. She had no cook but a maid, and my Lord Wharton had at that time so little presence of mind that he did not think of sending one from Wiudsor. Her steward that should have taken some care of my Lady was gone a week before, I know not where. Everything was out of order, and the Queen whom my Lady had never seen, was just at the door. There was no opertunity for showing good management, because there was no matter to work upon. My Lady was fain to make her best assurance supply the want of everything else. There was all the guards to be fed, and Lords and Ladies to have a table, besides that for the Queen. Indeed to heare my Lady Wharton tell the tragical story would almost have made one cry; yet after all she was very well pleased with the honour the Queen did her, and believes Her Majesty will have the goodness to pardon the disorder of the entertainment. If my Lady had known of it some hours before, she would have sent for me; we both bewailed it in vain, for I should have been very well satisfied with seeing the Queen there, and may be I might have done my Lady some service. I think Chenies is the only quiet place in the world. Here we feare nothing of bustle. The Queen, though, dined within three miles of us last Saturday at the Duchess of Monmouth's, where her entertain-

† It appears from this letter that the same, as well as the foregoing letter, were sent by the hand of [the writer's husband] Mr. [Edward] Russell.

ment, they say, was very splendid, they having prepared for her above a week before she came."

The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1690, October 9. Whitehall.—Stating that the King has approved of the list furnished by the Earl of Rutland of persons to be Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Leicester, and that an official letter to that effect is enclosed. *Seal of arms. Envelope, and enclosed official letter, dated 7th October.*

Newsletter to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1690–1, January 13. London.—"Letters from Dublyn of the 6th say that our forces had seized upon att least 5,000 cattle on this side the Shannon which the Irish drove over for pasture and that Col. Fowkes who commanded the party that went to the Bog of Allen had forced the Rapparies from an advantagious post, whereuppon 2,000 of them drew into the Bogg and the Colonel continues at the entrance thereof, not doubting but to meete with them haveing noe other way of escaping. They further say that our men have taken possession of James Town in Leitrim, and the Irish forced to fly into the woods for shelter, that twelve shipps were comeing to Dublin to carry off the Irish prisoners to Cork and from thence to bee transported to Flanders and twenty more were expected from Wales on the same account.

"Some of the prisoners taken in the French privatier lately brought into Plymouth affirme that four men-of-warr and forty vessels with ammunition and provision were ready att Brest to saile for Ireland.

"Satterday morning, Sir Peter Rich attended a Committy of Councell att Whitehall and brought with him a bundle of 150 weight of hay, so artificielly put together that a trooper might carry it as a portmentle behind him, which project was well liked and Sir Peter encouraged therein.

"This day the grand jury at Hicks Hall found the bills against Lord Preston, Major Elliot, and Mr. Ashton, who will be tryed on Friday.

"Wee hear the Earle of Pembroke will quit his marine regiment, and that his Majesty will give it to Admirall Killigrew, and that the Lord Ranelagh one of the paymasters of our army will forthwith receive halfe a million of money to pay off the regiments designed for Flanders. Our fleet is in a great forwardness and already severall press masters abroad to take up seamen; many voluntarily comeing in, and some shipps have already their complement.

"This day came in four foreign pacquets which say the French Ambassador att Rome has taken his leave of the Pope, and much discontented hee could not accommodate affaires betwixt his master and his Holyness, and that Cardinall Fourlin had sent four couriers one after another to the French King to let him know the confederates would hearken to noe treaty of peace except hee'd restore all his conquests in Flanders and Germany. It is writ from Paris that the Duke of Savoy has denyed the post from Rome to Paris to pass through his country, and that the French King had resolved to create a marine order which shall be composed of 30 knights and to wear a badge of honour, the King being himself sovereigne, and each of them to pay his Majesty a considerable sume, and none after to be preferred, but such as merrit by their services, and to have a college assigned them, wherein each of the knights companions shall have and educate 30 boys in the mathematicks; and from Brussels it is writt that 18,000

French have passed the canall of Bruges, and burnt all the country round near Gaunt, upon which the governor of Flanders has drawn together a strong body and resolved to fight them as they repass the canall. Prince Waldeck being on his march with a considerable party to assist him." *Seal of Arms.*

LADY KATHERINE MANNERS to her father, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

[1691, June 4.] Thursday night.—I am sorry to tell you we have not won this fine plate which is fallen to Mr. Millbank. The death of my aunt [Lady] Abingdon was very sudden, and a surprise to us who left her last Thursday. "Here was a great deel of company att the race, itt was a gold cup and salver very substansiall, plain, and prittyly shaped, made by Mr. Persons." *Seal.*

G. LADY CHAWORTH to MR. HERBERT, servant to her brother the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1691,] July 4.—"I have got my cosen Bagshaw to oblige me by delivering to you two payre of Swed gloves, for you to give the gentleman you write me word had drawn me for his Valentine if you please, having forgot his name. Heere is no Chiefe Justice yet in Polixphenes roome ; nor Secretary of Warr in Mr. Jepson's, tho all say that must be Mr. Guy. The Archbishop of Yorke and the rest of the Bishops are to be consecrated to-morrow. The House met at theire day and are adjourned to the third of August. Treachours Comissary Comsburg would have betray Mentz to the French, but God's mercy in discovering hath prevented ; he is in chayns, his secretary hath poysned himselfe in his prison, and a brother of his who is one of the Emperour's secretaries is a suspected traytor too. The English town of Athlone was taken last weeke, and our army went over the bridge—they fled so fast—to the other towne and the castle, and was within 30 yards of itt last Monday, so wee hope it is taken, tho the wind stops the Irish post. The rich Turky fleet blessed be God are now saffe at Kingsale. All this I pray present to my deere brother."

Postscript.—"We now hear the Queen has an express of Athlone being taken, and the castle soe battered it cannot stand out."

LADY CHAWORTH to her brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1691,] July 11.—"All Athlone both towns and castle is taken, and a post from Ireland now is just come in againe, that the niewse is not known ; our Turky fleet, and colliers saffe notwithstanding murmurers talke to the contrary our fleet is about the chops of the Chanell."

NEWSLETTER.

1691, $\frac{\text{August 31.}}{\text{September 10.}}$ The camp at Enghein.—Describing skirmishes with the enemy. Also mentioning letters from Dublin to the effect that the surrender of Limerick was daily expected ; and from Flanders speaking of the great losses sustained by the Turks in Hungary.

The EARL OF SHAFTESBURY to LORD MONTAGUE, in Portugal Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

1691, October 5. St. Giles.—On domestic affairs. *Signed. Seal.*

The Marquess of Carmarthen, P[resident of the Council,] to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1691, October 21. London. — A letter of friendly compliment suggesting that the Earl of Rutland should come up to London, both for service in Parliament and to congratulate the King upon the entire reduction of Ireland. "There is no more news than what the *Gazette* will afford, saving that his Majesty is abundantly satisfied with those vigorous preparations which he saies all the confederates do agree to make against France the next campaign; and the letters this day say that four of the Spanish gallioons are cast away by tempest: a fifth is com'd into Cales, and three more dispers't in the storme." *With envelope and seal of arms.*

The Marquess of Carmarthen to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1691, October 31. London.—The King willingly consented to your request that my cousin, John Noel, should be one of your deputy-lieutenants; but took occasion to say he thought you had not been here the last session, and therefore he should be glad you would come and show yourself here. I asked whether it was his pleasure I should signify this to you, and he said "Pray let him know what I say and tell him I shall take it very well." I hope I shall prevail with you to gratify the King in this. *With envelope and seal of arms.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

1692, April 7. Council Chamber, Whitehall.—Order for impressment of seamen. *Twelve signatures.*

The Same to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

1692, April 21. Council Chamber, Whitehall.—Requiring him to order an inspection of the Militia. *Nine signatures.*

The Same to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant, &c.

1692, May 5. Council Chamber, Whitehall. — Requiring him to cause all horses belonging to Papists, and persons disaffected to the Government, or who shall refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance, to be seized. *Nine signatures.*

John Thornton to Lady Ra[chel] Russell, at Stratton.

1692, May 7. Bedford House.—We are in hopes of seeing you all here; particularly as my Lord thinks town is the safest place to be in during these commotions. "For though there is hope—through God's great goodnesse—that the measures of conspiring enemies are much broken; yet my Lord of Portland tells my Lord he is confident the descent is intended still; the French having 23 squadrons of horse embarqued. But we are, God be thanked, better provided for them than we should have been three weeks agoe, if cross winds and weather had not hindered their designed invasion. Letters came from the Admiral this day, who represents the Fleet in excellent good condition, all the Dutch being joyned them except ten that are coming, so that if the wind favor they reckon to be up with the Fr[ench] very speedily. In the meantime Sir R. Delavall is watching their motions. That the Lord of Galloway is arrived safe from Ireland with 5,000, I suppose your Ladyship has heard.

Many persons are seized every day; my Lord of Salisbury this morning —and sent to the Tower—also eight offieers of the Army, while my Lord was at Whitehall taken up horses, arms, and saddles seized in. diverse plaees, but many eonveyed away. The Militia are to meet all together in Hide Park on Tuesday, and the Queen to be there. All well affected to the Government seem to be in very good heart."

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant, &c.

1692, June 2. Council Chamber, Whitehall. — Requiring him to direct his Deputy Lieutenants to enquire as to the horses which have been seized, and to restore their horses to such Protestants as shall show that they are the true owners. *Six signatures.*

K. Countess of Rutland to her husband, the Earl of Rutland.

1692, June 28. [London.]—On family affairs, and particularly relating to some conferences with Lady [Rachel] Russell in regard to a treaty of marriage between her daughter Katherine Russell and Lord Roos.

Emanuel Howe] to his brother [Sir S. Howe].

[1692,] July 24,O.S. Lambeek.—"I have been, dear brother, very ill of a fever that I was foreed to goe to Brussells, but yesterday morning, hearing our army was marehing towards the enimy I made a shift to gett up to the battalion before thay were out of our eamp. Our vangard engaged the enimy, attacking them in theire owne eamp, where they were posted with all the advantag immaginable. The English were the first with the Danes, who beate the enimy into theire very camp, but not being seconded, Monsr. Boufleir eoming in with fresh battalions made ours give ground, but not tell most of them were eutt in peeces. Had wee been seeonded, wee had certainly beaten theire whole army. Our second battalion of gards has not brought off a hundred men out of six hundred; only two captains, three leiutenants, and two or three ensignes eseaped, and most of them wonded. In short, finding there was nothing to be done, wee made an honorable retreate, and thay durst not attaque us anywhere. Our battalion with four more made good the retreate. No men ever behaved themselves better then the English did, but wee have lost a great many men and officers, but the French as many or more; Leiutenant Generall Lanier mortally wonded, Maekoy killed, Sir Robert Duglas, Collonel Hodges, Lord Angus, Collonel Louder, five captains of our second battalion, Leiutenant Collonel Foxen, Leiutenant Collonel Hawley of dragoons, all killed, a great many more ill wonded. Our battalion seapt well, and consiquently myself. I only suffered by being afoot and marehing about so long, being weeke with my illness. Wee eame into our camp again att 12 att night. The King is well, who expozed himself extravagantly. This buisnes fell most upon the English, who behaved themselves with great eourag and resolution. The Freneh has lost more great officers and others then wee. Bouflier is shot through the body, and 'tis said the Duke de Charter is killed. Poor Lord Monjoy who eame up but the day before and was goeing away the next, was killed in Godfry's regiment by a eannon ball. He only eame to thanke the King for his redemption out of the Bastile.

Marquis de Villroy Duke de Maine Duke de Chartres Prince de Turin	}	Lieutenant Generalls killed.
Collonels killed,	15	
Captains,	150	

The King's regiment, the Dauphin's, the Queen's regiment, De Barbances, two battalions of the regiment of Champaine there did not goe off thirty men; a great many vollunteirs of the nobility, and two regiments of Swisses most cutt off.

The French has lost - - -	5,000
Of the confederates - - -	3,200
Wounded and taken prisoners	0,700"

Copy by Sir S. Howe.

Francis Charlton to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1692, July 26. Tower of London.—Concerning proposals for a marriage between Lord Roos and a lady of the Earl of Bedford's family. Suggests arrangement by which Lord Roos "may have a full sight of the young lady." *Seal.*

Sir S. Howe to the Earl of Rutland.

1692, August 1.—On business. Mentioning the proposed marriage of Sir John [Leveson] and Lady Katherine [Manners]. I have sent you a list of the French killed and wounded, and a copy of my brother "Maney's" (Emanuel's) letter to me. Our Fleet is returned to Portsmouth, but the reason not known yet. Eight of our Privy Council are gone there this morning. I wish it may be to any purpose. Things do not appear to have been managed either here or beyond sea so well as they might have been. *Seal.*

K. Countess of Rutland to her husband, the Earl of Rutland.

1692, August 2.—[London.]—Concerning the purchase of wedding clothes for Lady Katherine Manners. Lady Dursley has gone to Holland. "There came an express today which brought an account of the loss on the French side, which seems to be so considerable by the enclosed list I have sent you, as not only moderates our grief for all the brave men lost on our side, but is news that the Queen thought so good as to be worth dispatching this evening to the Cabinett Councill now at Ports[mouth], where Lord President and most of them hurried down early this morning to our fleet come in there, without doing anything was expected from them that I can yett hear of." *Seal.*

The Same to the Same.

1692, August 6.—"According to what I writ in my last, the occasion of all the great Ministers being sent down to Portsmouth is still kept a secret, and I cannot from any hand larne so much the truth of it as to venture to send you word what was the reason, because few agrees in one story about the matter." *Incomplete.*

K. Countess of Rutland to her husband, the Earl of Rutland.

1692, August 9.—"Though the earthquake which was very terrible at Jamacio has done a great deal of mischief, and the account of [it] is very sad in severall respects, yett I did not perceive but the pleasure of haveing a leter from the King this morning, and the good news that 12,000 armed French Protestants have come in allready to the Duke of Savoy, who is advanced 40 milles into Province, had perfettly taken away all cloud from the Queen's face, and that she had grat satisfaction, though lick now to be nothing more done this summer, the French being gone so farr from the King to hope for any more action, and their lose 'tis said daily now apears much grater in the late ingagement, than did at first, and ours lese, for two of the officers said to be killed on our side are come yesterday alive and well to the town. Courtup is one, but the other's name I have forgott. The Queen was pleased to talk a good deal of K[atherine] and Sir J[ohn] L[eveson]; and was very merrey about Mr. Shepard telling her he believed I would put the young knight in a fever by keeping them unmarried, till my fine linning of a bed I was at work on was done. Sir Scroope [Howe] went not out of toun till this morning, some of his horeses being out of order that came up, but a Thursday he will tell you how many matches is now allmost concluded here."

Lady Rachel Russell to the Earl of Rutland.

1692, August 17. Woburn Abbey.—Concerning settlements on the proposed marriage of her daughter Katherine to Lord Roos, and offering 25,000*l.*

Francis Charlton to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1692, September 10. Tower.—Concerning the same. *Seal.*

The Earl of Bedford to the Earl of Rutland.

1692, October 19. Wobo[rn].—Expecting a visit from Lord Roos, and contemplating, with pleasure, the prospect of an alliance between the two families.

Francis Charlton to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1692, October 25. Tower.—Describing the favourable impression made by Lord Roos in his visit at Woburn, and arrangements connected with the marriage of Lady Katherine Manners. "There is a report that three or four companies of Lord Cutts's regiment are cast away. The King and Queen dine in the City on Saturday next, and there is a most magnificent entertainment designed for them. *Seal.*

Lady Margaret Russell to her niece, Katharine Russell, at Woburn.

[1692,] November 1.—"I was yesterday to see Lady Katherine Lewson; in complement to you, who is a prety woman, but a littell two like her aunt Brigett [Noel]. There is a great super and danceing tonight at Lord Rochester's, they practice every night one place one another, last night at Lord Devonshere's. I came by chance and was invited to supper and see them, but 'twas to cold and late for me, but today I heard 'twas very fine, three tables. The Duke of Richmond is like to be spoyled for the ball by the squibs which has burnt one eye and one side of his face that if the name (?) follows it will be in tanger

of losing it, he is in great pain at present with it, but is well sarved. He laid out 15 guinies in squibs, and they are sold forty dozen for twenty shillings. Madame Mazeren boat (bought) as many. The King and Queen came home at three a clock from Windsor. . . . . Lady Kinston is broat to bed of a Lord Newark, which is great joy."

The Marquess of Carmarthen, P[resident of the Council, to the Earl of Rutland].

1692, November 3. London. — Intimating the King's particular desire that he should attend the ensuing meeting of Parliament.

Sir Robert Atkyns to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1692, November 22. House of Peers.—Noting his absence, and intimating that the House peremptorily requires his attendance on the 5th of December next. *Signed.*

Sir S. Howe to [the Earl of Rutland].

1692, November 24.—We have been busy in our House giving the King advice. We have advised him to turn out the whole Admiralty. Yesterday was about our foreign generals, and after a long debate it was voted that an address be presented to His Majesty, that for the future no foreign officer shall be taken into employment. The Lords have indited a letter themselves to be sent to all those absent to come up; which I hope will give us the honour of your company. The Master of the Rolls, Powell, is dead, and our Speaker will have his place. The Lords were petitioning the King for their Speaker, but were given to understand it was promised to ours.

Francis Charlton to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1692, November 29. Tower.—Concerning the proposed marriage settlement. To-morrow at four o'clock, at Southhampton House, the Lord Chief Baron [Montagu], Mr. Serjeant Bigland, Mr. Ewer, Mr. Bagshawe, and myself are to wait on Lady [Rachel] Russell, that there may be memoranda taken in order to a draft of the settlement to be sent to you for your directions.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1692, December 10.]—Concerning the death of her only daughter [Juliana Brabazon]. I now "presume to send your Lordship by the carrier a paper of flix stone breake seed, which is in high reputation by the triall of severall of my kind acquaintance in these parts, for stone, gravell, and collicke; and above all recommended by the late famous Dr. Needham so highly to Mr. Rawlings that he gave him a paper of itt for himselfe, when afflicted with those tortures; to which I can add my own experience of its sometimes eassing me. The quantity your Lordship may please to take is as much as will lye on a midling shilling, bruised in 3, 4, or 5 spoonfuls of Rhenish or white wine, either when you are ill, or the changes of the moone for three days together, or but one or two days if the payne goes off, in the morning only fast one hower after itt, is all the prescription; thin water gruell it may also be taken in, and I pray God make your Lordship find the best effects of itt." *Postscript.*—I thank you for the doe, &c. Lord Kingston's lady is dead, good old lady. St. John's some time ago.

W[illiam] Montagu to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1692.] December 15.—On business. *Postscript.*—I am glad you are better. Lord Stowell's estate falls all to his daughters, he having cut off the entail, and died without will or settlement. Mr. Mildmay, Knight [of the shire] for Essex, is dead; and Sir Robert Henley, the great officer of the King's Bench. The House of Commons yesterday rejected a Bill for making words treason, and to impose a new oath. *Seal of arms.*

Lord Montagu to the Earl of Rutland.

1692[–3], January 21. London.—Complimentary. *Seal of arms.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

1692[–3], February 2. — Order for impressment of seamen. *Ten signatures.*

The Earl of Rochester to the [Earl of Rutland?].

1692[–3], February 21.—Complimentary.

—— Boyer to Lady ——.

169[2–]3, March 7. Tuesday.—Complimentary. *French.*

Seamen in the Bridewell at Leicester.

1692[–3], March 23.—List of four seamen aged 45, 25, 40, and 18 respectively, delivered to the High Sheriff of Rutland.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

1693, March 30.—Requiring a list of Deputy Lieutenants and a statement as to such as decline to serve; also an account. *Nine signatures. Seal.*

T. Hesilrige and others [Deputy Lieutenants of Leicester] to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1693, April 20. Melton Mowbray.—Concerning the accounts.

Lady Rachel Russell to the Earl of Rutland.

1693, May 1.—Concerning arrangements for marriage settlements. Your uncle "Lord Chief Baron shewed so much respect to your Lordship and favour to me as to meet your councel and mine here," where we could go through our business without interruption, and it was done with so much consideration on both sides as makes me hope it is effectually dispatched.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1693,] June 22.—"The good Queen is well heere and the gracious King the same in the campe, as Lord Colchester writ to Lady Elizabeth Savage on Tuesday; and His Majesty's camp and the French one facing each other very quietly. A strange perplexed feare hath seased on most of our merchants and citezens, least the French fleet should take our Turky outward bound fleet; yet manny say the reports are raised from the Jasures and the Jacobists; and that the French Brest fleet is certainly still in that haven.

My ill fortune in not seeing deare Lord Roos his mistress was by chance a little better'd by her and her mother's being last Sunday at Dr. Scot's tabernackle, where I was; and with my service to his Lordship assure him she looked to be a lady of all that goodnesse the world speaks her."

Postscript, signed "W. Langhorn":—"I can only add that the sayling of the French Navy towards Cadiz, and their being seen off the Rock of Lixboa the prime instant, O.S., seems to gain creddit. And thence—besides the danger of our ships for Straights, left 90 leagues off the Lands End the 11 current O.S. — great apprehensions what the design which draws so mighty a naval force so far away, leaving our main fleet behind. Of whom, what intelligence they have thereof, and what course they steer is no less in the dark. Cadiz, Gibraltar, and miserable Sicily trembling still, are in conjecture. But there is likewise some want of souppleness in Portugall, which may require the New Thunderer's ultimate reason to bring down. Thus man proposes, but he, as well as we, must wayt the event. No action yet on land, only De Lorges is put by his design upon Wirtemberg. The Duke of Savoy's army looks towards France again. The King and Luxembourg's armys are still in sight. The latter seems much disappointed at the King having posted himself where he is, which has prevented hitherto the exercise of his French discretion upon all that part of the country between Louvain and Malines."

The Marquess of Carmarthen, P[resident of the Council], to the Earl of Rutland.

1693, June 22. London.—Stating that he has laid Lord Rutland's list of Deputy Lieutenants before Her Majesty, who readily approved them. *With cover and seal.*

The Earl of Rochester to Lord [Lexington].

1693, June 23, Newparke.—Acknowledging a letter, and sending congratulations on safe arrival where the King [William III.] is.

G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, the Earl of Rutland.

[1693,] June 27.—On family affairs. Lord Montague tells me he is very glad you have found so worthy a match for your son; "that he had known her (Katherine Russell) from a child, and that she was of a sweet temper, had a vertuous education, a good manegresse, and wanted no wit." I had the good fortune to be at home the other day when Lady Russell and the young lady came here. Lady Russell sent the kindest messages which I reciprocated. *Postscript by W. Langhorn.* There are some hopes of the French fleet being at Belleisle, and our stragglers having got clear of them.

Charles Bertie to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1693, July 1. London.—I return most humble thanks for your good wishes upon my daughter's marriage. "Our Cabinett, Admiralty, and Exchange, all swett for the safety of our Turky fleet, exposed with some hundred of marchant men under their convoy, to the whole navall power of France. The fleet is computed not less worth than 5 millions, a vast booty to whatever else they may have upon the Government. My Lord President, my Lady Plymouth, and my nephew Cook, are gone for the Bath. On Tuesday next, I go down with my Lord Fitz-Walter and my daughter to their seat in Essex called Mousham." *Seal.*

King Christian V. of Denmark to William III., King of Great Britain.

1693, July 11. — Concerning a projected movement in Lower Saxony. *Copy.*

Lady Rachel Russell to [the Earl of Rutland].

1693, July 6. Southampton House.—Concerning the date of the approaching marriage of her daughter.

Thomas Bagshaw to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1693, July 11. Clements' Inn.—Concerning the proposed settlements. *Seal of arms.*

Lady Rachel Russell to [the Earl of Rutland].

1693, July 16.—Concerning the date of the approaching marriage; mentioning that the Earl of Bedford will be glad to have the honour of receiving the Earl of Rutland on an early day at Woburn; in the meantime Lord Roos will be welcome.

William III. to Robert, Lord Lexington.

1693, August 1. Camp at Eppeghem.—Instructions concerning a mission in which Lord Lexington is appointed envoy extraordinary to the King of Denmark, and to act in the matter in concert with the Sieur Hop, the envoy of the States General, and with the ministers of the King of Sweden, &c. *Signed and initialled; not countersigned.*

Charles Bertie to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1693, August 10. London.—"I have no good news to send your Lordship. Our four rich Turky ships that saved themselves in Gibraltar were since forct to sink themselves, and the French with their bombs have since burnt them, but whither the whole or any part of their lading was taken out is not yet known. The *Union* with six or seven more ships is also burnt by the French in Malaga, and the *Golden Lyon* a Dutch ship very rich newly arrived there from Turky; in short Monsr. d'Estres within, and Tourville without, the Streights ride masters of the Mediterranean to the great reproach of England and Holland; nay 'tis feard that the Spanish Fleet coming from Italy can hardly bee saved from ruine and their gallions likewise who arrive about this time of the year at Cadix. The Dutch Greenland Fleet is also destroyed by the French men of war, and privateers from Dunkerke, and wee have a whispering as if the Suede had stoppd some of our Eastland ships for reprizalls upon what wee have condemned for prizes of his subjects here in England. In short His Majesty has despatched my Lord Lexington in my room for Denmark, and I do not envy your neighbor's journey. The Hamburgers are afraid of the motion of the Danes which is given out against Ratzburg, but may possibly bee designed against that city. My Lord Sydney, our Master of the Ordnance goes next Saturday for Holland." I expect soon to congratulate you upon Lord Roos' marriage. *Seal of arms.*

Extract of Protocol of Conferences.

1693, August 10. Pinnenberg.—Stating that on the mediation offered by the King of Great Britain and the Estates General the King of Denmark had temporarily suspended his operations. *French.*

Extract of the Protocol of Conferences at Luneburg.

1693, August 11.—Stating that on the part of Lawenburg no offence will be given to Denmark, and only a small garrison retained in Ratzeburg. *French.*

Abstract of Conference at Pinnenberg.

1693, August 12.—Stating that the King of Denmark insists on the demolition of the fortress of Ratzburg. *French.*

A. Heinsius to Lord [Lexington].

1693, August 15.—La Haye. Complimentary. *French.*

Francis Gwyn to Lord Lexington in Flanders.

1693, August 6. Ford Abbey.—Referring to the recent battle [of Landen].

W. Blathwayt to Lord Lexington.

1693, August 16, N.S. Camp at Wemmel.—I hope you have received your credentials and instructions for the Court of Denmark. His Majesty has also thought fit you should be furnished with credentials for the House of Luneburg which I send.

Superscription to His Majesty's letters of credence to the Elector of Hanover and to the Duke of Zell. *Copies. Latin.*

M. Falaiseau to the Elector of Brandenburg.

1693, August 16.—Discussing the question of a guarantee. Extract. *Extract in French.*

Sir S. Howe to the [Earl of Rutland].

1693, August 10. London.—On business. "Money is hard to be gott, by reason of these funds and Treasory where they make 8 and 10 per cent., that land security is lookt on as nothing."

Count Reventlow to the Count Koningsecq.

1693, August 21. — Discussing the Ratzburg affair. *Copy. French.*

Proposal made by the House of Luneburg.

1693, August 21.—That Ratzburg should be left in *statu quo*, and the garrison there be reduced; and that the King [of Denmark] should promise to withdraw his forces from Saxen-Lawenbourg. *Copy. French.*

Proposal of the King of Denmark.

1693, August 24.—Terms on which a cessation of hostilities is proposed. *Copy. French.*

The Earl of Rochester to Lord [Lexington].

1693, August 15. Whitehall.—I was just going to thank you for your letter after the battle of Landen, when I heard of your being ordered in haste to Denmark. Let me wish you joy of being again entered into business, and assure you of my constant interest in your welfare.

Resolution of the King [of Denmark].

1693, August 26.—Stating the conditions on which the King of Denmark consents to prolong the armistice. *Copy. French.*

W. Blathwayt to Lord Lexington.

1693, August $\frac{16}{26}$. Lemberg.—The King has seen your letter of the 11th inst. The Danes appear at first sight very haughty; but they will soon alter their style when they know we are in earnest; and that the squadron intended for the Sound is actually going out; for the strengthening of which, if necessary, Sir G. Rook, now at Kinsale, is ordered to send immediately into the Channell ten of his squadron, to be in readiness for the service that should offer. The rest of his ships are to join the main Fleet.

The Envoy from Luneburg to the Duke of Zell.

1693, August $\frac{17}{27}$.—Camp at Lambeck. Concerning the movements of the Danes, and the state of the negociations. *Extract in French.*

Separate article proposed by the House of Luneburg.

1693, August 29.—Stipulating for a guarantee. *Copy. French.*

Lord Lexington and Mr. Hop to Messrs. Goes and Greig, at Rensburg.

1693, August $\frac{19}{29}$. Hamburg.—Discussing the situation. *Copy. French.*

Proposition from Vienna.

1693, August $\frac{9}{19}$. Vienna.—Proposal to place a small Imperial garrison at Ratzeburg pending a solution of the questions. *Extract. French.*

Viscount Dursley to Lord Lexington.

1693, August 29. Hague.—I had your letter of the 15th yesterday. Since the Danes force us to extremities, I hope our squadron of ships will soon be ready for them. There is no news but of weddings, as of Lord Roos and a daughter of Lady Russell's, and one Sir Udall Corbett with Lady Meldred Cecil sister to the beautiful Lady Stawell.

I have just received letters from the Camp: the enemy have sent back their pioneers with which they designed to besiege Charleroy, which is a great sign of their weakness.

Count Reventlow to Lord Lexington and Mr. Hop.

1693, August 20. Rendesbourg.—Promising inquiry and satisfaction in regard to a complaint against Danish troops having committed pillage in the territory of Lunebourg. (With this is the draft or copy of a letter addressed to Count Reventlow dated August $\frac{18}{28}$, 1693, complaining of the matter, and of the information on which the complaint was founded. Also a cover with indorsement relating to both letters.)

W. Blathwayt to Lord Lexington.

1693, August $\frac{20}{30}$. Camp at St. Quintin's, Linnick.—I have read to the King your letter of the 15th with the papers of what has passed at the Courts of Luneburg and Denmark. You must not be disheartened, but continue your endeavours to accommodate matters.

ROBERT GOES to LORD LEXINGTON and Mr. HOP.

1693, August $\frac{20}{30}$. Rensburg.—A reply to the letter of $\frac{19}{29}$ August. *Copy. French.*

SIGISMUND, COUNT CONIGSEG to [LORD LEXINGTON and Mr. HOP].

1693, August 30. Rensburg.—Confidential communication as to the proposals from Luneburg. *Extract. French.*

PROPOSITION made by the ENVOYS Extraordinary of GREAT BRITAIN and the STATES GENERAL to the Ministers of the KING OF DENMARK.

1693, September 1. Rensburg.—Proposing the partial demolition of the works at Ratzburg, and withdrawal of part of the garrison and artillery: and that the mediating powers guarantee the possessions of Lawenburg, &c. *Copy. French.*

TREATY proposed by the KING OF DENMARK.

1693, September 1.—Draft of a treaty on the basis of the evacuation and demolition (with exceptions) of Ratzburg, and the withdrawal of the Danish troops. *Endorsed "Projet et ultimatum."*

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT to LORD LEXINGTON.

1693, [August 23–] September 2. St. Quintin, Linnick.—I have read your letters of the 18th to the King. He is fully satisfied with your conduct. As for the threats of the Danes to recall their troops upon the appearance of a squadron, you are to reply that if they recall their troops for any other reason than is provided in the treaty, His Majesty will not let them go. But what His Majesty chiefly enjoins you is by all possible means to hinder the Danes from passing the Elbe. This is of great importance. His Majesty is sensible of the necessity of gaining Sweden, but to find a proper person to go speedily to that Court is the difficulty.

NEWSLETTER to LADY ROOS.

169[3], August 23. Whitehall.—"I have already told you that the Bishop of St. David was summoned before the Archbishop of Canterbury's Court for contempt in disobeying his Grace's prohibition which enjoyned him nott to exercise any episcopall jurisdiction during his metropoliticall visitation within his diocesse, and now I can farther acquaint you that this matter came to a hearing on Monday last before the Archbishop sitting in his Court att Lambeth, and the fact being plainly proved, that the Bishop of St. David had given institution and induction after he was served with the said prohibition his Grace proceeded to pronounce sentence of suspension against him, from which he has appealed and as I am informed this appeale is to be tryed by delegates appointed under the Great Seale.

This morning came in a Groyne post with letters of the $\frac{8}{18}$th inst. from Madrid; which say that Admiral Russell after a most tedious passage by almost continuall contrary winds arrived at . . the 8th instant New Style, and was still there on the 14, but whe[ther he] would proceed farther or returne, the season being so farr ad[vanced] was not known; Our Fleet continued very healthy not[withstanding the] extreme hott weather they have had. They had taken one [of the Fren]ch scouts of 16 guns and 60 men. The French Fleet was, by the [last ad]vices, att Toulon, and their galleys att Marseilles. Severall

Spanish Horse Officers of quality had been cashiered with infamy for misbehaving themselves in the late battle in Catalonia, and others are confined to Toledo and Segovia for their cowardly defence of Gironne, and because their own people behave themselves so ill they talk now att the Court of Spaine of having a body of Germans and Swissers against the next year and great endeavours are using there for buying and paying 18,000 men for this serv[ice]. Of the guns that were lost in the *Cambridge* and *Sussex* two ships of Sir Francis Wheeler's squadron about 100 were recovered.

"My Lord Berkeley is still with the Fleet in the Downes and the tempestuous weather don't much abate.

"There is lately taken for High Treason one Captain Stow who was formerly High Sheriff for Lincolnshire at the beginning of the late King's reign. He was taken with Parker when he was first seized in Kent and made his escape with him. He was now apprehended at Edmonton.

"Mrs. Thanet the great heiress is faln ill of the small pox."

J. Trenchard to Lord Lexington.

1693, August 25. Whitehall.—I wish you success in your negotiations. I doubt not you have represented to the King of Denmark that the King our Master and the States will not remain unconcerned when their allies are attacked. I am advised from the Hague that the Dutch have fitted out a squadron for the Baltic; and Her Majesty has likewise ordered that some of her men of war be immediately sent home to join them.

The Earl of Nottingham to Lord Lexington.

1693, August 25. Whitehall.—I thank you for your letter of the 15th, and wish you had better success in your negotiation.

Lady Rachel Russell to the Earl of Rutland.

1693, August 26. Woburn Abbey.—Referring to a proposed visit to him.

Proposal from Luneburg.

1693, September 5.—That when the Duchy of Saxen Lauenburg is adjudged to the House of Luneburg, that house will arrange matters to the satisfaction of the King of Denmark; but in case of failure contrary to expectation, to come to an agreement, will submit the matter to arbitration. *French.*

Proposal for an accommodation between the King of Denmark and the House of Luneburg.

1693, September 5.—The proposal is apparently from Denmark, the basis being the total destruction of the fortifications of the Cathedral of Ratsenburgh, and the maintenance of a garrison of only 150 in the remaining fort. There are replies in the margin. *Copy. French. Another copy with a reply upon one paragraph only.*

M. Bernstorff to M. Fabritius.

1693, September 6.—Urging an arrangement for continuance of the cessation of hostilities. *Extract. French.*

William Blathwayt to Lord Lexington.

1693, September 7. St. Quentin, Linnick.—The King hopes that the enclosed proposition may take place in the manner I have explained. Monsr. Schutz is very angry at the proposition you have made of putting an Imperial garrison into Ratzebourg. It will be as hard to satisfy the Luneburgers as the King of Denmark.

Modified Proposal by the King of Great Britain.

1693, [August or September].—Certain works at Ratzburg to be destroyed; and troops on both sides to retire; the mediating powers guaranteeing each party against any undertaking of the other. *French.*

[Lord Lexington] to W. Blathwayte.

1693, September 8. Hamburg.—Describing the course of the negotiations. *Copy.*

Van Itsen (?) to ———.

1693, September 9. Frankfurt. — Concerning the negotiation. *Extract in French.*

Resolution of the King of Denmark.

1693, September 9. Rensburgh. — In Council. To suspend operations for a further limited time on the request particularly of the King of Sweden. *Copy in French.*

Protocol of Conference.

1693, September 9.—Between the Ministers of the Emperor, of the King of Sweden and of Brandenburg with those of Denmark. Containing an inconclusive discussion. *Copy in French.*

The Earl of Bedford to [the Earl of Rutland].

1693, August 31. Woborn Abbey.—Referring to the marriage of his grandchild [with Lord Roos], and excusing himself from accompanying his daughter Russell on her proposed visit to Belvoir. *Signed.*

James Cresset to Lord [Lexington].

1693, September 1. London.—Concerning expectations of employment at the Danish or Swedish Court.

J. Trenchard to Lord Lexington.

1693, September 1. Whitehall. — The affair of Ratzbourg has alarmed our merchants, and the consul at Elsingor has prudently directed the English ships there, about 20, to sail to Gottenburg. I hope, however, the breach will not involve a war; and if it does that, by the speedy hastening home of our fleet, the Danes will not have the advantage.

James Cresset to Lord [Lexington].

[1693, September. The Hague.] — Concerning hopes of employment. Going to take my leave of Lord Lovelace, at his house, I found Harry Killegrew had carried him away in a chair to his lodgings at Whitehall, and there I saw him a sad spectacle. He is

probably dead by this time. They tell me I am to go to the Court at Luneburg, but I find no orders here. I have given notice to Mr. Blathwayt of my attendance here. He is at Breda with the King.

William Blathwayt to Lord Lexington.

1693, September 3–13. St. Q[uentin], Linnick.—I have just received yours of 2nd inst. I will let you know by next post His Majesty's pleasure relating to the wall the Princes of Luneburg wish to have at Ratzbourg. I will not fail to improve what you write about Cresset.

Proposal delivered to Baron Ehrenschilt.

1693, September [4–]14.—With marginal notes showing why, at the request of the House of Luneburg, the proposal differed from that sent by His Britannic Majesty the 5 September, new style. *Copy in French.*

The Duke of Zell to Mr. Fabritius.

1693, September 15.—Complaining of the breach of peace by the Danes, but avowing readiness to take away any pretext by demolishing the fortifications of Ratzbourg on condition of being supported against ulterior aggression. *Extracts in French. Duplicate.*

Reply of the King of Denmark to Declaration of Duke of Zell.

1693, September.—Concerning the various points of the proposals. *Copy. French.*

Count Reventlau to Lord Lexington and Mr. Hop.

1693, September 16. Rensburg. — The King (of Sweden) has given orders to Mr. D'Ehrenschit in reference to the subject of your letter. His Majesty has ordered his Council to attend at Itzehoe or Pinnenberg, to be in readiness for the mediation and to show his Majesty's desire for an accommodation. *Copy in French. Duplicate of same, undated.*

Counter-Proposal on the part of the King of Denmark.

1693, September 17.—Insisting on the entire demolition of the works at Ratzbourg.

Draft Treaty proposed by the Ministers of the Mediating Powers.

1693, September 19. — On the basis of an undertaking by the House of Luneburg to demolish the fortifications with certain reservations. *Copy in French.*

Article of Draft Treaty.

1693, September 22.—As varied by Count Reventlau, &c. *Copy in French.*

William Blathwayt to Lord [Lexington].

1693, September 21, N.S. Ninove.—Sending a modification of the proposed terms and directions to send them to the King of Sweden as an ultimatum, and if accepted by him to peremptorily require their acceptance by the House of Luneburg.

William Blathwayt to Lord [Lexington].

1693, September 24, N.S.—The King has seen your letter of the 5th instant, with the papers delivered by the ministers of the King of Denmark, and thinks there are no hopes of an accommodation; so that the Squadron as soon as it shall rendezvous at Texel will be sent towards the south to act as you and Mr. Hop shall direct. His Majesty will be glad to know to what station the Squadron should proceed, and how you will communicate with it, if the Danes, taking its approach for a rupture, try to prevent you. *Signed.*

Article 4 of Treaty.

1693, September [15–]25.—As to the retiring of troops. *Copy. French, with indorsement to the effect that this was agreed to on the above date.*

Lord Lexington and Mr. Hop to Count Reventlau.

1693, September $\frac{15}{25}$. Hamburg.—Stating that the demolition of the fortifications of Ratzbourg has been conceded; and inviting a prolongation of the armistice for settling the remaining points. *Copy or draft. French. Also another Copy.*

The Earl of Essex to Lord ——.

[1693,] September 16. From the Camp at St. Quentin.—Complimentary. *Postscript.*—"The French are besieging Charleroy, and the Elector is marched with a detachment into Flanders, as they say, to attack Furnes."

James Vernon to [the Countess of Rutland].

1693, September 16. Whitehall.—You give me an agreeable commission by asking me for news. Two Dutch mails have arrived, and I am sending you their news by the help of another hand. I may add that the King has signified his pleasure by this post that the six regiments which the Parliament of Scotland thought necessary for the security of that kingdom should be all raised forthwith, and that the General Assembly should meet, both which points had hitherto met with some delay.

The Queen went this day to Hampton Court and Windsor, where she dined at Lord Godolphin's. A quarrel happening between two Yorkshire gentlemen, Sir William Reresby and Mr. Moyser, they have decided it in Hyde Park, being both wounded, but neither of them dangerously. Monsr. Justell, their Majesties' Library Keeper at St. James's, died yesterday. Mr. Frazer hopes to succeed if a patent of Mr. James Thynne don't interfere. The *Dreadnought* and *Breda*, two ships that are appointed to join the Dutch Squadron at the Texel are sailed from the Downs. The town, in love of mystery, having talked of a so-called Congress at Althorp, has now changed the scene to Petworth, upon the Earl of Rochester, the Earl of Ranelagh, and some others going to meet Sir Edward Seymour at the Duke of Somerset's.

Lady Rachel Russell to the Earl of Rutland.

1693, September 19.—Expressing affection and esteem for the family so lately united to her by her daughter's marriage.

J. Trenchard to Lord Lexington.

1693, September 19. Whitehall.—We are disappointed here in our expectations of an amicable composure of the differences between the

King of Denmark and the House of Luneburg. But we do not think a rupture will now much disorder our affairs. Our merchant ships in the Baltic are for the most part out of danger. Rear-Admiral Nevill with two good men of war must have joined the Dutch, and are probably by this time in the Sound. This will be an effectual argument of Peace. Mr. Cresset is gone to the Hague by the King's order, and will be speedily sent thence to reside from His Majesty with the Princes of the House of Luneburg.

William Blathwayt to Lord Lexington.

1693, September 29, N.S. Loo. — Discussing alternative propositions for accommodation of the differences ; and an eventual treaty with Denmark. Mr. Cresset is coming here. His Majesty is awaiting your opinion about the squadron, which is actually at the Texel. It is too late to frighten the Danes, which is a further reason for His Majesty and the States, and should be so for the House of Luneburg to satisfy them.

The Duke of Zell to his Privy Councillor M. Fabritius.

1693, September 20–30. Haarburg. — Communicating the conditions which would be required in case of the admission of an Imperial Garrison at Ratzbourg. *Extract in French.*

Proposal of the House of Luneburg.

1693, September 20–30. Stating the conditions under which an Imperial Garrison could be admitted in Ratzbourg. *Copy in French.*

R. Warre to Lord Lexington.

1693. September 22. Whitehall.—Concerning the despatch of private letters. *Seal.*

Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, &c. to King William III.

1693, October 2. Haarburg.—Returning thanks for the mission of Lord Lexington, &c. *Copy in Latin.*

William Blathwayt to Lord Lexington.

1693, October 3. Loo.—Acknowledging letters of the 15th [September]. Referring to a proposition of Mr. Hop, that pending decision of the title to Saxe Luneburg, the garrison may consist of an even number of Saxon and Luneburg troops. The squadron have no order yet to sail from the Texel. His Majesty and the States have no disposition to a rupture with Denmark which the approach of our squadron would infallibly occasion.

His Majesty (William III.) cannot admit a proposal of Saxe Luneburg being sequestred into the hands of himself and the States General, as neither he nor the States have anything to do in the Empire, and it is a maxim with His Majesty that the less he concerns himself without an absolute necessity with those affairs, the better it will be for England, whose misfortune it is to be brought under that necessity in other regards. Besides that on this occasion His Majesty engaging himself so far in the domestic quarrels of the Empire and taking upon him the part of the Emperor would give an offence which it is better to avoid. Mr. Cresset himself informs you of his proceedings The Duke of Wirtemberg has given His Majesty notice of the orders he

has received from the Court of Denmark to return with the Danish troops in case those of Luneburg be recalled, and His Majesty has received a letter from that King to the same effect. His Majesty's answer is that he will not permit them to return upon any other grounds than the treaty provides for.

The Merchant Adventurers of England.

1693, September 25. Hamburg.—Memorial concerning the woollen trade.

Merchants Adventurers of England.

1693, [Hamburg].—A list of persons who have received honorary admission to the freedom of the Fellowship commencing in the year 1621 and continued to the year 1693. *Copy.*

The King of Denmark to the King of Great Britain.

1693, October 5.—Commendatory letter as to the completion of Lord Lexington's mission. *Copy in Latin.*

William Blathwayt to Lord Lexington.

1693, October 6. Loo.—It was a surprize, by your letter of the 19th, to find so sudden a change in the situation, by this last offer, or rather submission, of the House of Luneburg. It comes very seasonably. Matters being in so fair a way, the King gives you leave to return as soon as the Treaty shall be signed.

Since writing this I have received yours of the 22nd, by which it appears that the Treaty is a game at cross purposes. His Majesty finds it difficult to give further instructions. But the accommodation being so uncertain, I am commanded to send you the answer to the King of Denmark, which you will deliver only in case of necessity. *Signed.*

George William, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg to William III.

[1693,] October 9.—Returning thanks for Lord Lexington's mission, and commending him on his return. *Copy in Latin.*

De Vilars Malortie to Lord [Lexington].

[1693,] October 12. Ebstorf.—Complimentary, and giving an account of a stag-hunt. Enclosing a fragment concerning the traffic in horses across the Rhine at Saarbrück. *French.*

William Blathwayt to Lord Lexington.

1693, October 12. Hague.—I have your letters of the 26th and 29th. The former would be difficult to answer, if the latter had not given me the welcome news that the articles of agreement between Denmark and the House of Lunburg were actually signed. You may be able to return with us. The King will make use of the ships now at the Texel for his convoy. Sir P. Rycaut need not be alarmed with Harry Killigrew's coming to succeed him. The King has told me that he never had any such thoughts, nor have I ever heard of the design. *Signed.*

Viscount Dursley to [Lord Lexington].

[1693,] October 3. Hague.—"I am very glad to find by your Lordship's letter that you are like to have good success in your negociation. I

can return you no news from hence but that Charleroy holds out still though it cannot doe so long. Our English letters tell us of great cabalings and factions there. I am in expectation of the Court here next week. Mr. Crescett made but a short stay here; he is gone to Loe and hopes to bee dispatched so as to have the honour of seeing your Lordship whilst you are still in the Northern parts."

J. Trenchard to Lord Lexington.

1693, October 6. Whitehall.—I am glad to find from your letters of 22d and 26th September that the affair of Ratzburg is so near an accommodation, and I must crave leave to congratulate you on the success of it. I wish you a happy return to England.

William Blathwayt to Lord Lexington.

[1693,] October $\frac{7}{17}$. Hague. — Acknowledging a letter "with enclosed copy of the articles."

James Cresset to Lord [Lexington].

1693, October 17. Hamburg.—I received your letter dated Oct. 13 last Sunday, and was glad to hear you were at Brunswick. I shall govern myself as you direct me, and take my first audience at Zelle, but I am still in doubt whether I ought to make my chief residence at Zelle or Hanover, and shall be glad to have your judgment upon that. I was yesterday made free of the Worshipful Company. These people have a wonderful respect for you. I long to hear of your safe arrival in England.

William Blathwayt to Lord [Lexington].

[1693, October.] Epigham, Monday morning.—The King thought to see you here last night, but it happening otherwise and having something to say to you that requires haste, His Majesty orders me to send this express to quicken your return.

Sir Paul Rycaut to Lord Lexington.

1693, October 11. Hamburg.—Concerning the complaints about the Danish troops. Mr. Cresset dined with us to-day. Monsr. Fabritius departs hence to-morrow, and Count Kuneseg on Saturday, to whom and his Countess I made compliments on behalf of you and Mr. Hop in Italian. Mr. Greg departed to-day for Copenhagen.

Edward Orthys to Lord [Lexington].

1693, October 11. Hamburg.—Mentioning favourable dispositions in Saxony and Brandenburg. The King of Denmark dined on Saturday last with the Duke of Holstein at a place distant about three miles from Rensburg, which I mention, as it is the first time these two Princes have seen and spoken with one another since their differences have been adjusted. In Sweden they more and more press the Protestants. The Prince of Holstein intends to go to England, and to follow His Majesty's next campaign in Flanders.

James Cresset to Lord Lexington.

1693, October 13, O.S. Hamburg. — I fancy this letter will be at the Hague before you. "I am still amongest the honest fellows your

Lordship left me with, and shall be sorry to leave 'em. Sir Paul Ricaut is very civil to me, which I place to your Lordship's favour as I shall doe every good thing that ever can happen to me in this world.. Good my Lord, reflect a little on what we discoursed concerning living a while at the Hague. 'Tis a sweet place, free from envy and still in the way to riches and honour, which your Lordship has youth and time enough to pursue at your ease. Mr. Prior is protected by several of your Lordship's friends and acquaintance in England, and it will be kindly taken if your Lordship pleases to show him a little encouradgement. He is really an ingenious man and deserves well. The masqueraders have been with me, and I have got their ame of Rhenish in the cellar." I am to take may freedom next Monday. You have gained the Merchants' hearts, and they are all concerned for your safe arrival in England. I will not forget the pictures.

R[OGER] HERBERT to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1693, October 14. London.—"I am now with Dr. Blow, Mr. Purcell, and some other great masters of musick. The doctor presents his humble service to your Lordship and offers a gentlman to be your Lordship's organist, who is a German. He speaks pretty good English, is a gentiel and well looked man, and for his abillity in musick the doctor says your Lordship cannot find such another. I heard him play of a spinnet, and do think him an extraordinary master. Sir Godfrey Kneller and I have mett about him, and he told me that he is one of the greatest masters about the towne. He lived some time with my Lady Stoel and afterwards with my Lord Salisbury, but parted with them upon good terms for I heard him say he—I mean Sir Godfrey —that my Lord Salisbury was very angry with him for leaveing of him. This German is a Roman Catholick. His name is Alberrix, his father was master of the chapell at Whitehall to King Charles the Second, and he has had very great salarys but will—if your Lordship be pleased to grant it him—serve you for twenty pound a year. The doctor and Mr. Heming and I brought him downe to this salary, if your Lordship would approve of it, for I told him you gave but 15*l.* a year. But I must beg leave to tell your Lordship if you can dispence with his religion, the parts of the man are worth a hundred pounds a year." *Postscript.*—"The German has put off an employment for eight days till he knows what your Lordship will, so humbly begs you will please to order a letter to Mr. Heming at his house." *Seal.*

LADY MARGARET RUSSELL to her niece, LADY ROOS.

[1693?] October 14. Saturday.—"I heard last night that Lady Bell Cavendish, Lord Newcastle's daughter a Munday last fell stark mad and contuniese (continues) so, and that a great many mistook and said 'twas Lady Betty, but she is better imployed and prepareing for the Ball, for the Queen is positive she must dance. I hear you are at so many that you'l have a surfett before next winter, which I hope will show you one hear." *Postscript by Lord Russell.*

SIR PAUL RYCAUT to LORD LEXINGTON.

1693, October $\frac{20}{30}$. Hamburg.—My sister and I were very glad to receive your letter of $\frac{15}{25}$ from Hanover; for we were afraid you might have been detained by the floods. Last Monday two of His Majesty's convoys with 13 merchant vessels arrived in the river here. All things in Saxe Lauenburg proceed smoothly. "This day about noon Count Kunigseg with his Lady departed hence for Copenhagen; he

came not to take his leave of me, nor sent to advise me of his departure, though I visited him twice since your Lordship's departure from hence; but I pardon him because he is an Austrian, who are commonly proud and stiff in their behaviour." I return Mr. Blathwayt's letter, which satisfies me that Mr. H. Killigrew is not likely to prejudice me in His Majesty's favour.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to [the EARL OF RUTLAND].

1693, October 24. Woburn Abbey.—On family affairs.

LORD RUSSELL to his sister [LADY ROOS].

[1693,] December 21. Southampton House.—"For this week there nas been no talking of anything but of the Dutchess of Grafton's and my Lord Chief Justice's cause which has been before the House of Lords, and where I was three or four times, and there was every day there the Dutchess of Grafton and the Dutchess of Ormond, and my Lady Devonshire, but this day the Dutchess of Grafton and my Lord Chief Justice have agreed and the Dutchess is to have half, which is fifteen hundred pound." My Grandfather is too unwell to attend Parliament, and has desired Lord Devonshire to make Lord Rutland's excuse in case of the house being called over.

LORD RUSSELL to [LADY ROOS ?].

1693, December 28.—With Christmas compliments. *In a different hand to the previous letter.*

Vol. XXI.

CHARLES BERTIE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1693–4, January 9. London.—"My Lord Macclesfield died last Sunday, and with him wee have lost a great mutineer as well as a great captain. The King carried Prince Louis to shew him Hampton Court, who is wrapt into admiration with the beauty of the place. My Lord President on Twelfth Night raffled with the Queen, and having lost his 2 guineys returned home early to bed. My brother Abingdon is much out of order, and the Doctor says hee has a great stoppage of his lungs. My Lady Katherine Leveson's good looks keep her company with her great belly, and yet outshines all our Court. Wee are passing our Bill of 4*s.* in the pound, wherein wee have been blundered a day or two. My Lord President gives your Lordship his humble service.

SIR PAUL RYCAUT to LORD LEXINGTON.

1693–4, January 9. Hamburg.—I have not had any letter from you since your arrival in England. We have not much news here. I think the Swedes are playing a subtle game. They may probably deceive the French and the Danes, and make what advantage they please upon the Allies. "The Danes have most unseasonably arrested the Dutch ships on pretence of reprizalls; at the same time when their envoy at the Hague had put in a memoriall for a general Peace, offering the mediation of his Master therein. And now they declame against it,

as ridiculous and inconsistent with the interest of the Allies, by reason that the French have left them out, in that part which relates to King James, having referred that point to the Emperor and King of Sweden, at which they are highly incensed: and are now at such a *non plus* that they are at a loss how to proceed.

"From Copenhagen our last letters advise us, that about 50 sail of ships laden with corne designed for France were making for that port, and breaking the ice to enter in, when they were surprised by a hard gale of wind from the N.W. which drove them out into the sea against the ice; some of which were scene to perish in sight of the harbour, and most of them were conceived to be perished upon an island, and crushed to pieces with the ice." My sister and I and all this family wish you and your Lady a happy new year. There is no company to which I come, but where your health is in the first place remembered.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

1693[-4], February 12. Whitehall.—Requiring impressment of seamen. *Eight signatures.*

Sir Paul Rycaut to Lord Lexington.

1693–4, February 13. Hamburg.—In my letters of 12th and 21st November and 12th January last, I gave you a full account of the true state of the Northern Crowns. I shall now add in short that Sweden will not accept the office of mediation, unless France will first consent that the Treaty shall settle its foundation on the peaces of Westphalia and Nimeguen. The Danes are seeking to divert the Swedes from neutrality; and by a report, which they have industriously spread abroad, that the English and Hollanders have taken many of their ships laden with corn, bound for France, and sunk their convoys, they have highly incensed the King and Court of Sweden. However by the good temper and conduct of Mr. Robinson at Stockholm things seem "to take another foot"; and the King and his Council promise to have patience until more certaine advices. I have now no doubt that things will pass smoothly in that Court.

The quarrel between the Danes and ourselves is now embroiled by the arrest laid on the Danish ships in Holland. I believe the Elector of Brandenburg has undertaken to mediate, and we may hear of an amicable conclusion by the reciprocal release of ships. But, as you know, "the Danes are great Huffs and will Hector and brave it whilest they have an advantage," though they will be mild and gentle when they feel they may lose.

Our letters from France are disheartening. Many bills accepted by the most eminent merchants there are being returned protested for want of payment.

R[oger] H[erbert] to the Earl of Rutland.

[1694, February ?]—"Since I closed my letter my Lord Chief Baron sent to speak with me about 6 this evening. I went to his Lordship, and the first thing he said to me was, 'Mr. Herbert, here is such an outcry against you that we do not know what to do,' I answered 'God forbid, my Lord, for I do not know any ill thing I have done,' to which his Lordship replied No, but the ten guineas he took in the morning lay upon his conscience and he must desire me to take them againe. So I did, and told him I would acquaint your Lordship with it. He

said that he hoped your Lordship would pardon him and let it be swallowed in the other good sums, and that he believed the world would think your Lordship had a mind to give him your estate, you were so generous, and here we parted.

"This day the great Cause came on in the Middle Temple Hall before my Lord Keeper, Lord Chief Justice Treby, and some other Judges and Masters in Chancery were assistants to the Lord Keeper. I was there some time and see in Court the Dutches of Newcastle, the old Countess of Clare, and the young Countess, and two of my Lord Clare's sisters, together with my Lord Clare, Lord Thanet, Lord Mountague, and in my oppinion my Lord Clare gained a great point, for when Mr. Wilson's affidavit was read, my Lord Keeper and all the assistants said that Mr. Wilson could not be good witness to set aside the deed because it brought in a will wherein he had 30*l.* per annum given him, I was sorry to hear so much of it and had not time to heare any more, and I believe it will not be ended these three days, and I imagine at last it will be brought into the House of Lords."

[Katherine, Countess of Rutland, to her daughter-in-law Lady Roos.]

1694, April 1.—"I am sure you have seen the new plays, and have from your owne relations all the transactions of the towne, so I will not, having no oppinion of the letters of one whoes yummer (humour) is grown the dullest in the world, can be the least deverting, without had sum news to insert."

K. Countess of Rutland, to her daughter [in-law], Lady Roos, at Belvoir.

1694, May 3.—"I am extreme sory, dear Madam, to find so many Dukes declared, and that my Lord has not bine freind enough to him self or his posteritty for you and your Lord to have any advantage by this new promottion of honour, and that the late Lady Rutland proves now so true a prophetess by her saying, Jack, meaning my Lord, would never do eather himself or familly good, but, as I condoll this misfortune of wanting the King's mark of faver ourselfes, I must congratulate your Ladyship allso on Lords Bed[ford] and Devon[shire] being made Dukes, for they are both to nearly related to you to believe I ought to omitt wishing you joy of it."

Charles Bertie to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1694, May 8. London.—Concerning an expected vacancy in the living of Redmill, for which a friend offers 300*l.* The Duke of Leeds is going to the north, and if you are to be then at Belvoir, will pay his respects to you. "Wee have no news but that my Lord Sydney is made an Earl, and that the Queen returned last night from Canterbury, and wee are expecting to hear where His Majesty landed. Admirall Russell was under saile with a part of the Fleet, and wee say upon some great expedicion. God send us successe, and that we may reap some advantage of the difference betwixt the French King and his son, which—they say— is grown to a pretty height." *Seal of arms.*

Lady Margaret Russell to Lady Roos, at Haddon.

[1694,] June 5.—"I have had a very malancoly time at home sence Mr. Russell went, but hope at Woburn 'twill be better, whare I intend to goe next week with my father, provided I hear all is well at sea. One satis-

faction I hope for in seeing you there, which I assure you will be a great one." The small-pox has been very malicious this year to the ladies' beauty. Most say that Lady Hyde will lose hers. The town is very empty at last. They say Mis Alington and Lord Dorset will make a match. *Seal.*

The Countess of Rutland to her daughter [in-law] Lady Roos, at Haddon.

1694, August 14. [London.]—Concerning the anniversary of her wedding, and mourning for Lady Edward Russell. "My nieces Alington and sister Dursley came yesterday to town to see me; and the Queen does the last the honour, eather towards the end of this week or the beginning of the next, to dine with her at Durdance; which time 'tis I shall know tomorrow, for I go to the drawing-rome, having in a complement to Her Majesty, who has now but a thine drawing rome, made a black goune and petycotte. I am told she desires to command my attendance of her doun that day to my sister's." Parker's escape makes great noise; it is generally said to have been by means of sticks tipped with iron up the chimney.

The Countess of Rutland to her daughter [in-law], Lady Roos.

1694, September 3.—"Your cosen Alington's weeding has filled the toun with favours, and Coll. Fizt. Pattrick's, and Mrs. Thomas, and Lady Ellerd's deaths put a grat part of it in mourning, but fine Lady Stawell, to the joy of all the men and those of our sex not possesed with envy, after the long and many reports of small pox, feaver, and death, is very well, and never in a condittion to give ground for any one of them. The Queen was taken ill of a cold yesterday, so lay abed all day and saw no company tho drawing rome night, but today all the ladies in town found her Majesty beter, which went in the morning to cnquier how she did, and she dined out, and tho eat but little in my oppinion looked not ill, however she not being perfittly well has exquesed her going to Durdance, as she was to have done tomorrow, which will be without dispute great disappointment to Lord Dursley and my sister, all things being bought, gone done, and past returning to the peopell again, for Her Majesty's entertainment, which was I hear to have bine not only very fine, but done a uncomen way, as well as chargeabel one, since Lord Dursley and my sister invited, contrary to the custom of most, all of the bed-chamber ladies, all the dresers and all the maids and three tabels besides that for the Queen was intended, so that the late nottice they had to day of ther ill fate in the Queen's not being well enough to dare to venter doun, would save them I fear but litell, and so Lady Gooderick, Lady Gray, Lady Bell, and I shall have all the vast feast tomorrow to ourselves, unless Lord Dorsett will now it cannot be used as was desired let it serve for a weeding entertainment, which really I think my niece and his Lordship should, since all maters are as good as done. 'Tis now said Mrs. Thomas's estate goes to Col. Ludlow's widdow, a old woman of neare 80 years of age, and not to the footman. She has no child; so the sparks will be as soon flutering about her for her riches, as if [she] had youth and beauty too."

The Earl of Rutland to his daughter [in-law, Lady Roos].

1694, October 23. Haddon.—Sending thanks for a letter, and messages to the family of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn.

Lady Margaret Russell to her niece, Lady Roos, at Woburn Abbey.

[1694,] October 25.—Mention of the King's return being expected and of the death of Lady Salisbury. "My Lady Sunderland comes to town this day sennight, and Lord Newcastle the 30 of this month, the writings are drawing and all ajusted as Lady Bristol says. Lord Arran is come up to make close love to Lady Falkland, and the Duke of Southamton to marie Lady Polnies (Poultney's) daughter and Mr. Guie to give 6000 pound."

The Duke of Richmond to Lord Roos.

[1694, November] 12. London.—Concerning a debt of 100 guineas, the payment of which he wishes to defer until their meeting at Newmarket in April.

K. Countess of Rutland to her daughter [in-law], Lady Roos [at Haddon].

1694, November 22. London.—"Mrs. Poultney, the new Duches of Southampton, was the finest thing for cloes on Sunday last at St. James' Church coud be seen, but his Grace made but the same figure he has ever done." I will give a full description by word of mouth of the other ladies at the ball, as I hope the description I gave by last post diverted you. I am now making visits to take leave. The King's illness begins to make some talk, but I hope it will prove without reason.

The Duke of Leeds, P[resident of the Council], to [the Earl of Rutland].

1694, December 15. London.—Concerning Sheriffs, and sending thanks for a gift of ale.

The Duke of Bedford to his [grand] daughter, Lady Roos, at Haddon.

1694[–5], February 23. Bedford House.—Sending affectionate messages. *Seal.*

Lady D[orothy] Manners to her sister [in-law] Lady Roos, at Southampton House.

1695, May 5. Haddon.—Sending affectionate messages.

K. Countess of Rutland to her daughter [in-law, Lady Roos].

1695, September 18. Luff[enham].—Lord Burghley stands for Knight of the Shire in this County, and Lord Hary Cavendish for Burgess at Leicester. To-day we kept your husband's birthday very merrily. "On Friday wee expect Lady Lucy Bright and all the Stap. familly, and my brother hearing the doctor tell me I must use exercise has sent for the musick against that day, so that if my legs will be civell a Friday I beleive dancing will be what we shall pass the night in."

The Duke of Devonshire to [the Earl of Rutland].

1695, September 19. Whitehall.—I have some encouragement to set up "Harry" [Cavendish] for the county of Leicester. I cannot take

any step towards it, without your approval. Let me have the favour of knowing your pleasure by two lines.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to her daughter, LADY ROOS, at Haddon.

1695, September 29. Sunday.—Counselling patience under some vexation. "Take it wel my love, I remind you of your duty, and let it be your part to strive to do it; to whom askes it shal be given; you shal be contented if you desire it. I have experienced it, and just at your years, I blesse God I can say—without vanity—what pleased me I enjoyed, what crosed me had not power to torment me long. I strove to think if my lot had not bin what it was it might have bin worse for me in regard to my eternal interest, and this might passe and other days come, or however the day of vexation wod end, and I can't commend a better reflection than this, the troubles or pleasures that end with time are not to be affecting at so high a rate, a yeare or two to some seems long, but twenty past as nothing. I have felt many days of bitter grief, as wel other of lesser trouble and provocation, and many of great and true happynesse, which was made up by love and quiet at home, abroad friendships and innosent deversions, and yet, believe me child, life is a continual labour, checkerd with care and pleasure, therefore rejoice in your portion, take the world as you find it, and you will I trust find heavyness may endure for a night, but joy comes in the morning. It grows dark, your sister is to close this. *A postscript in the same hand as the address.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Haddon.

[1695, October 6 ?] Sunday.—On family affairs. I am preparing to get your brother (Lord Tavistock) to Cambridge I hope in a few weeks, and my present intent is to take a little house in the town, and be in it till I see him settled in his work, and then to leave him and return to Southampton House. "But you that know from time to time how it pleases God to permit our proceedings in this weighty affair to my thoughts; I hope you will pray for us that I may be well directed to doe what is best for your dear brother." *In the same hand as the postscript on the letter of* 29 *September* 1695.

CHARLES BERTIE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Haddon.

1695, December 7. London.—Thanking him for venison sent to Uffington. Mention of guineas going at 30*s*. Sir Pury Cust's petition against the Stamford election. Reclamation of Deeping Fen, &c.

GEORGE TREBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Haddon.

1695[–6], February 27.—Conveying a command of the House of Peers for his attendance on Tuesday the 17th of March. *Signed.*

KATHERINE HERBERT to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1696, (?) March 6.]—Asking her to be godmother to her child. *Franked by* James Herbert. *Seal of arms.*

CHARLES BERTIE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1695[–6], March 14. London.—"I hope ere long to send your Lordship a bagg of new milld money for your legacy, since I fear you

have no maw to take guineys at 30*s*. I foresee the publick will be under a great scarcity of money in June and July, and some who have hoarded, must bee forced to bring itt out. My Lady Katherine, Sir John Leveson Gore, and all the children are well. Wee are going thro with addresses and associations. The apprehensions wee had of an invasion from France blow over. Bern[ar]d Howard is very impatient under his restraint in the Tower, and wee are all in abhorrence of a plott compounded of so much villainy and barbarisme." . . Your nephew Burghley is expected up, to leap the gulf. My nephew Coke and Mr. Sherard are following."

The Duke of Bedford to the Earl of Rutland.

1695[–6], March 20. Bedford House.—Family messages. I am well pleased to let you know that your letter to the House of Peers was so well received, upon your declaring your readiness to subscribe the "Association," as most of the Peers of England have done. Let me advise you to promote the said Association by influencing those whom you can, in the County of Leicester, after the example of most of the Lord Lieutenants. It will be very well taken by the King and by all persons well affected to the Government.

——— to the Earl of Rutland, at Haddon.

[1695–6,] March 21.—A respectful regard has been paid to your excuse, but this affair will be carried further, and with greater warmth. "Now it is intimated that you have some persons in your family (particularly one Waddon who calls himself your chaplain) which the Government has but an ill eye on. It will be for your Lordship's safety and interest to get fairly quit of them." *Anonymous. Signed* "Your true friend."

K[atherine] Herbert to the Countess of Rutland.

[1696 (?)] April 3.—Referring to her request for the Countess to be godmother to her girl, and mentioning that her father and Lady Abingdon are to be the other sponsors, and that Lady Herbert will stand proxy.

John Verney to the Earl of Rutland, at Haddon.

1696, April 4.—"This Association has occasioned great heats in our House and particularly this day, and they will end in a very severe law against all Catholics, Nonjurors, and those that shall not sign the Association, insomuch that it will be very difficult for anybody to live in England and not comply with the Government in the manner that it directs."

A[nthony] Ashley to the Earl of Rutland.

1696, April 9. London.—Deprecating the ill opinion of the Earl in regard to the writers relations with his mother.

John Verney to the Earl of Rutland, at Haddon.

1696, April 11.—Giving an account of the deputation presenting the "Association" to the King.

Lady Rachel Russell to Lady Roos, at Haddon.

1696, April 12.—"Al the newes I have got since you went this morning is that poor Lady Weymouth must quit long lake (Longleat) at

least in Bath seasons, dinners are to chargable these hard times ; they are gone to Draiton in Staffordshire for seven years as she fears. Thus we role up an downe this world, during our short abode in it ; the next wil be a morc setled state, either good or bad as wc lead our lives during this time of our probation in it.

The Duke of Bedford to the Earl of Rutland.

1696, May 2. Bedford House.—I must beg pardon for being so long in giving you an account of your request to me about introducing the sheriffs and representatives of Leicestershire " with a great Association signed by your Lordship and your sons and many thousands of hands besides, which as I accordingly did without delay, so I can assure your Lordship it was very graciously received by the King, and gave both his Majesty and all your relations and friends abundant satisfaction to find your Lordship so zealous for the King and the Government."

Lord Roos, &c. to the Earl of Rutland.

1696, June 6. Trentham.—" We ask your Lordship's pardon that we have matched Darius before we consulted your Lordship ; but hope for your Lordship's approbation, and have sent the original articles inclosed for your Lordship's perusal, which we humbly desire your Lordship to keep for us till we all pay our duties at Haddon on Friday or Saturday next, and in the meantime subscribe ourselves your Lordship's dutiful sons. Mr. Hawley will give your Lordship a full account of our success at Whitchurch." *Signed* " Roos," " T. B. Manners," " J. Leveson Gower," " I take leave to subscribe myself, your Lordship's Jockey Daughter." *Signed* " K. Leveson Gower."

Lady D[orothy] Manners to her sister [in-law] Lady Roos, at Southampton House.

1696, September 20. Haddon.—" Whosoever has seen one day here has seen all the year." *Seal.*

The Earl of Rutland to his daughter [in-law], Lady Roos, at Southampton House.

1696, September 20. Haddon.—Sending affectionate message. *Seal of arms.*

K[atherine] Countess of Rutland to her husband [the Earl of Rutland].

[1696,] October. London.—Announcing the birth of a son to Lord Roos.

The Earl of Rutland to his son, Lord Roos, at Southampton House.

1696, November 17.—Thanking him for letters concerning a strict order of the Lords for their absent members, and sending affectionate messages to Lady Roos and her infant son.

The Earl of Rutland to his son, Lord Roos, at Southampton House, Bloomsbury.

1696, December 4. Haddon.—Mentioning that he has received from the Lord Keeper a second order from the House of Peers requiring his attendance, and that he has sent an answer to the effect that he cannot undertake the journey without hazard of his life, and must patiently abide the consequences. *Seal of arms.*

The Earl of Rutland to his daughter [in-law Lady Roos].

1696–7, January 22. Haddon.—Acknowledging letters, and sending compliments to Lady Russell and the Duke of Bedford.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

1696, February 4. The Council Chamber at Kensington.—Referring to a former letter, and requiring a particular account of the names of the Deputy Lieutenants and Militia officers within the County who signed the Association, and of those who have not signed, and their reasons for not signing. *Five signatures. Seal.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire, at Haddon.

1696[–7], February 16. Council Chamber, Kensington.—Requiring a state of the Militia. *Seven signatures. Seal.*

Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Leicester to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant, at Haddon.

1696–7, February 17. Thrusington.—In reply to letters as to the Deputy Licutenants and Militia officers who have or have not signed the Voluntary Association, we have made enquiry. Sir Edward Wigley the only Deputy Lieutenant who had not signed (as mentioned in a former letter) has had his Deputation taken from him, though we are assured he has taken the Oath and signed the Association. And Ensign Swan, who we have discovered has omitted the signing of the Association, has been also discharged and his Commission taken from him. And we are all well assured that (with these exceptions) all have signed the Association the first opportunity offered. *Signatures of eight deputy-lieutenants. A list is appended of eleven deputy-lieutenants, seventeen officers of horse, and seventeen officers of foot with the dates of their signatures, adding the name of Richard Swan,* "his Commission taken from him upon his omission for not signing." *Seal.*

The Earl of Rutland to his Deputy Lieutenants.

1696–7, February 21. Haddon.—Thanking them for their replies to enquiries contained in the Council's letter of the 4th instant, and requesting them to answer the points in the Council's letter of 16th. *Copy.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

1696–7, February 21. Haddon.—Concerning the "Voluntary Association" and the impressment of seamen. *Copy.*

K. Countess of Rutland to her daughter[in-law] Lady Roos, at Belvoir.

[1697, April ?] Tuesday night.—I kept Tom to-day on purpose to thank you for your letters; for last night we danced too long to write afterwards. There is here too much good company and diversions to give me time for melancholy. The alterations likely to be at Court before the King goes, I do not doubt but you have an account of. "It is generally thought there will be a Peace, and so the low ebb of vigour which 'tis observed the Parliament now is at will not prove of that high concern some feared, and tis thought a great man will

make use of these present difficulties to make a good bargain, for if he slips it perhaps such another advantage will not easily be found."

VISCOUNT CASTLETON to the [EARL OF RUTLAND].

1697, August 3. Laytonston.—Concerning a stag to be sent for.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to her daughter, LADY ROOS, at Haddon.

1697, August 21. Saturday. — "Lady Normanby was buried yesterday two mile beyond Winsor without pomp; the Lord is gone with Lady Denby to a little place she has in the country, but now the funeral is past, come to her house in our Square till Barkly House is decided. Lady Orrery told Lady Devon[shire] that witch was a useful companion for a widower, ther being many prity women ther abouts. The Czar affords talke. The Duke Zel[1] treated him highly, and the Duchesse and Duchesse (*sic*) of Brandenburg incognito stood behind his chear at dinner upon whom he spit often, and when he had eat as much as he wod he whislet and then one of his attendants brought a broom and swept the roome; he bought a ship at Amsterdam and made himselfe a cabin very convenient. He works carpenders work exceeding wel." *Seal of arms.*

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1697, November 17.—Congratulating him on the birth of a second grandson. Mentions the acclamations at the King's coming through the town.

The SAME to the SAME, at Haddon.

1697-8, January 25. Southampton House.—On family affairs.

The EARL OF PORTLAND to ———.

[1698,] April $\frac{13}{23}$. Kensington.—Stating that he intends to embark for France) on the following Wednesday $\frac{20}{30}$ April. *French.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his daughter[in-law LADY ROOS].

1698, April 19.—Affectionate messages, and compliments to Lady Russell.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to LADY ROOS, at Haddon.

1698, May 7.—On domestic affairs. Yesterday I met with little bottles to pour milk out for tea; they call them milk bottles. I was much delighted with them, and so put them up for a present to you. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Haddon.

1698, May 22. Stratton.—"Tis candle light which makes this not under my own hand."

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his son [in-law SIR JOHN] LEVESON.

1698, May 27.—On business. *Copy.*

JOHN VERNEY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Haddon.

1698, May 28.—Mentioning that Sir George Beaumont having declined to stand as candidate for Parliament for the borough of Leicester, Mr. Palmer of Carlton has some interest in the borough and

is desirous of coming forward, if he can obtain the Earl of Rutland's support.

G. Palmer to the Earl of Rutland, at Haddon.

1698, May 28. Stratton Street.—Concerning his proposed candidature for Leicester.

Chambre Brabazon to his uncle the Earl of Rutland, at Haddon.

1698, May 28. Nottingham.—Proposing after return from Ireland to pay him a visit at Belvoir.

Lord Somers to the [Earl of Rutland].

1698, July 19.—Informing him of the King's wish that on account of the elections no great change should be at present made in the Commissions.

John Thornton to [Lady Roos].

1698, August 22. Woburn Abbey.—"I need not goe about to entertain you with newes from Rome whence we have frequent and large accounts; for my Lady (Russell) informs your Ladyship from time to time of the great honours my Lord Tavistock receives there from the great Cardinals—who seek to outvie one another in caressing of him. And he is so pleased with the place, company, and entertaining conversation that he expresses himself sorry to think of parting; which yet will not be till the heats are over. In the mean time we all rejoice at the very considerable improvement his Lordship has made of his travells in many respects, and his sojorning in Rome, for ought I see, is likely to turn to an extraordinary account, if it please God, to secure him from the temptations there, which there seems to be no danger of."

"My Lord James [Russell] was married this Munday by the Bishop of Salisbury, and set forward the same day towards their seat in Wiltshire, where mother and daughter are to live together this summer, but against winter his attendance on the Parliament will bring them all to Town, where your Ladyship, if you come, will see an aunt about five years younger than yourself." The Duke entertained Lady Orford yesterday "with a view of his peach trees along the sycamore walk, which indeed were hung with excellent fair fruit—a great rarity at this time."

Lady Rachel Russell to her daughter, Lady Roos, at Haddon.

1698, September 3. Southam[pton] House.—"My Lady Northumberland has hurried me already to the Princesse, where I met againe the Duke of Gloster; in my opinion he improves every way very much." Concerning Lord Tavistock.

The Same to the Same, at Haddon.

[1698,] November 19. Saturday.—Concerning Lord Tavistock's travels. "With some smale deficulty, Lady Tavistock was to see the ball at Lady Arlinton's, but we caled hur away a little after eleven a clock. She said she left al behind hur, but however was as wel humoured as if she had come away by her own desire. She is of a very fine temper. Mr. Isack comes to hur every day, and she improves mightly under his hand; he says she wil be a dancer. The King is expected every day.

. . . Lord James was yesterday to see me, but, being Friday, was not let in." *Postscript.*—"The report of the town is that Mr. Joslin, a seventh son and a beau major shall gain my Lady Salisbury and there is this reason for the beliefe it will be a match, that she permits his visits more than she has done any man's else, has let him be a fortnight with her at her house in the country, and is often found with her now she's come to town."

LORD SOMERS C[hancellor] to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1698[–9], January 17. House of Peers.—Peremptory summons to attend the House. *Signed. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Haddon.

1698[–9], March 13. House of Peers.—Notifying the appointment of Tuesday the 28th instant for the trial of Edward, Earl of Warwick. *Signed. Seal.*

JOHN THORNTON to [LADY ROOS], at Haddon.

1699, June 28. Bedford House.—"Good news from my Lord Tavistock . . . The last letter came yesternight, and was dated from Milan, June 10, where he was going to dine with Prince Vaudemont. That and the former give large accounts of the noble reception, and magnificent entertainment his Lordship found at Florence, where the Great Duke made the highest expressions to him imaginable, conferring more honours upon him than any stranger ever had there. His Royal Highness—for so his title is—said he was extreamly glad of the opportunity he had to acknowledge the civilities shown him by my Lord his grandfather, when he was in England, as also by his great aunt the Countesse of Manchester, whose health he drank with great solemnity. The Duke pluckt a fine ring from his finger which was his grandmother's, and presented his Lordship with it to keep for his sake; constituted him one of the Council by Patent, in the preamble whereof were mentioned the reasons moving him to confer upon him this great honour. He shewed him all his treasury and magazines, a privilege extraordinary, and scarce ever vouchsafed to a stranger. In short his Lordship was treated with that obliging respect, generous munificence, and marks of distinction, that created some envy in persons of his quality, &c. He came away loaden with presents; and having seen Lucca, and other places of the Grand Duke's dominions, arrived at Milan, intending to pass the Alps, and so for Turin, so that we suppose him to be by this time in France."

Sir Josias Child died last week. Lord Orford and his Lady have been at Chippenham. Lord James [Russell] and his Lady narrowly escaped being robbed on the way to their country seat. Lord Robert and his Lady keep close to the Town, not having pitched upon a country house to their minds. The Lord Chancellor has determined the tedious law-suit in favour of Lady Alington. "Sir Nathaniel Napier was met by my Lord Tavistock, and is noted for a great *beau;* but how long he will be abroad with his young Lady one cannot tell."

We have not had such a summer these fifteen years. There is excellent corn everywhere, and the farmers say that wheat will fall to 5*s.* a bushel, or lower. Apples are plentiful in most parts, and cherries in abundance, but no apricots. Religious advice.

E. Marchioness of Tavistock to her sister[-in-law,] Lady Roos.

[1699,] August 3.—"When we heard of the safe arrival of the *Tavistock* we wished your Ladyship had ventured with her. She is come home very rich; her cargo vallew'd at five hundred thousand pounds. Their is two ships already come from China, and t[w]o more expected, the most china lacquered ware and fine thinges for furniture that ever came from India. I wish your Ladyship here that you might have your choice. 'Tis thought china will be very cheap. If your Ladyship would like to read the cargos I will send them. The *Interloper* that came a Saturday brings advise that Kid the great Pirate is taken, and sent to the Mogul."

K. Lady Roos to her father [in-law, the Earl of Rutland].

N.D.—Concerning racing matches.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester.

1700, April 11. The Court at Kensington.—Requiring the names of his Deputy Lieutenants. *Nine signatures.*

W. Ellys to [the Earl of Rutland].

1700, April 17. Nocton.—Concerning the election for the County of Lincoln and Town of Grantham.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester.

1700, May 2. The Council Chamber at Hampton Court.—Enclosing a list of persons on the Commission of the Peace for the County of Leicester, and of persons who have been removed from the Commission of the Peace for that county since 30 April 1696; for the Lord Lieutenant's consideration and recommendation. *Seven signatures. List enclosed.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester, at Haddon.

1700, June 26. The Council Chamber, Whitehall.—Intimating approval of John, Lord Roos and John Verney, Esq., as two of the Deputy Lieutenants. *Seven signatures.*

Roger Herbert to Mr. Morel, at Derby.

1700, December 23. Haddon.—Concerning the approaching election for Derbyshire.

James Vernon [Secretary of State] to the Earl of Rutland.

1700–1, March 10. Whitehall.—Requiring a list of the Deputy-Lieutenants for Leicestershire.

Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Leicester to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the County, at Haddon.

1701, April 7. Trusington.—Sending a list with the names of persons apprehended on warrants issued pursuant to the Council's letter for impressment of seamen. *Four signatures. Seal. Enclosed is a list of fifteen names.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester, at Haddon.

1701, April 24. The Council Chamber at Kensington.—Intimating that no further proceedings are to be taken upon the Council's letter of 26th February last, for the impressment of seamen. *Six signatures. Seal.*

K. Countess of Rutland to her husband [the Earl of Rutland].

[1701, April.] Thursday night.—"I was last night at Kensington, my dear Lord, alltho my cold yett is farr from being gone, and I received so great a honour from his Majesty, who, 'tis said, is observed to not talk much to ladys, that I cannot miss acquanting you with it, who was extremly concerned in both the conferrances his Majesty and I had. As soon as he eame out into the gallery from his own apartment, he found a crowd of compainy of both sexes, and the Ducthes of Somersett, Ormond, Queensbrough and myself talking together just by the card tabel and his chaire, so he made his legs to all the ladys, and everyone that played took their stoolls, which was the three Ducthes I have named, Lady Arlington, Lady Barramore, Lord Feversham, Lord Rumney, Lord Albermall, and Mr. Boucher that dealt, and the King called to me and told me he did not ask me now to play becaus I refussed it before, but asked if I never played at that or no other game at card. I told him I had played at *Bassett* when the Queen was alive and commanded me, and it was a sillver tabel, but [a] gold one was to[o] deep for the ill luck I generally had. Then he asked me how you had your ill health, and said he hard [you] had not injoyed it extrem well, which he was sory for. So I was forced to draw nearer his chair, and stand betwen the Ducthes of Somersett stooll and it, and told the King that indeed you had bine so offten ill that you had never stirred from home these severall years, which was the reason you coud not pay your duty to him, as you woud eles have done. He said he thought Bellvoyr semed to stand not only very finely but healthfully, and asked if you had no thoughts of coming to it agane. So I said I hard you had, and thus the first conferrance ended, and affter his playing a litel at the gold tabel he rise and went to goe to the orther tabels, as he allways dus, so I gave back to mack the King's way, and presed the ladys behind to do so to, which the King seeing said it was 'No mater, my Lady Rutland, for I can come over the stool,' so strid over it and when [he] came just by me stopped and told I looked mighty well, and that since he coud not see you which he shoud have bine very glad to have done, he was mightyly pleased to see me, and asked how long I had bine in Toun, and told me I was so grat a stranger he hopeed I would not leve them, as he termed it quickly. I told the King I did not know whether I shoud have had or no that honour and good fortune I then had of speaking to him myself, but that if had I had your pertickeler command to give him your humble duty, and assure him he had no subject whatsoever had more duty for him, was more devouted to his intrest, and prayed more for his prosperitty and long life, than your self, and that you had sent your tow sonns to do him all the servis they coud and testifie the sinceritty of yours and ther loyellty, as I hoped they did so. Upon which he told me he was extremly satisfied with it, and took it very kindly all I had told him, and since I had done that, desiered I would take the trobel upon me to give you back his thanks when I writt, and return you his complements, which was his own words.

"Whill all this passed between us, I coud hear a world of the crowd, who knew me not, ask 'Who is she, what is she, that the King takes

such nottice of and looks so pleasd all the whill he talks to ?' and abundance that did know me asked what his Majesty and I coud find to talk of so long. I told them it was fine speeches of civellity on both sides, and severall spoack allso to Dolly of it, who went with me to Kensington, and was very fine, and to-day in a visit to Mrs. Cheetwine, she said it was observed by all that the King looked brisker and pleaseantr when he was doing me that honour amongst so much compainy than had bine seen to do of sum time.

"The Duke of Norfolk dyed sudenly a Wensday of his sleeping, tho the day before was at a race at Bansteed Down. Bap went yesterday for Newmarkett, and Lord Roos to-day."

Postcript :—"I desire to miss not a Kensington day if ther be more then next." *Seal.*

The Same to the Same.

[1701,] "September" (sc. April) 15.—Mentioning the impeachment of Lords Somers, Orford, and Halifax.

The Same to the Same, at Haddon.

[1701, April 24.]—"Since the House of Commens went yesterday with ther adres to the King and his Majesty by assuring them he woud employ none that was disagreeabel to them, but would allways indeavor to maintain the good correspondance he desired to have with that house has so pleased them that this day Mr. Howe stood up and desired that Honourable House to return their thanks to His Majesty for it, I must not slip giving my dear Lord an account of that, for now most believes what you did not before think, that the King is well enough content to adhear to the strongest party, and quitt the Presbeterian faction, that has never done him nor nobody else good, and the Lord has yett not had their answer from the King. 'Tis said the Duke of Bedford and Queensbrough will have two of the four Garters, and the other two be disposed of to forraign Courts, but if not, Lord Rumney puts in for a third." *Seal of arms.*

John Abney, Mayor of Leicester, to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1701, September 6. Leicester.—Conveying thanks for a present of venison, and compliments of the Corporation. *Cover and seal.*

"1.21" to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1701, November 11.—Reminding him that he has two sons hopeful to serve their King, Country, and Religion, and save them from the ruin intended to all by the third. Enclosing print entitled "A letter sent to a gentleman in Gloucestershire about electing a New Parliament."

Lord Roos to his father the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1701,] November 13. London.—As I believe your removal from Haddon to Belvoir has made my election in Derbyshire uncertain, I beg you to give me leave to stand in Leicestershire. I have sent to proposo an arrangement for the seat in Derbyshire. "The King has been pleased to signify he hopes that those who are his friends and have interest will use it for such as are of the opinion wee were of last sessions. The Emperor and Holland were the occasion of our dissolation. They thought us too much French to endeavour to reduce France. I beg this may be kept secret." *Seal.*

K. Lady Roos to her father [-in-law] the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1701,] November 13.—Concerning the offer of an honour by the King, believed to be impending. "We hear just now that Sir John Leveson has declared to stand for Wesmenster. My brother Bedford delivered your Lordship's address and that of Grantam being desired by Mr. Manners, and Lord Hartington, had no upportunity to deliver till we came, my brother Bedford said he would write but being not at home I name it." *Cover and seal.*

George Ashby to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1701, November 17. "I am overjoyed to hear Lord Ross will do this county the honour to be one of their representatives the next Parliament, I cannot think any one will be so ill-advised as to oppose Lord Sherrard and him. It is the only expedient that could be proposed to prevent a division amongst us when unanimity is so requisite at home to preserve the peace of Urope."

Ambrose Phillipps to the Earl of Rutland.

1701, November 18.—Concerning the approaching election in which the Lord Roos and Lord Sherard (as candidates for Leicestershire) are being actively opposed by Mr. Verney and Sir George Beaumont. *Seal.*

George Ashby to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1701, November 19.—Sending thanks for venison, and concerning the approaching election.

Lord Roos to his father the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1702, February 17.] "My Lord Somers has 'spoke to the King about your Lordship's Dukedome, which he tells me the King very readely complyd with, but desired might be keept privat some time, his going for Holland being the time these things are useualy done, and least others might tease him during his stay for the like favour. Upon his asking by my desire the King told him this was the first word he had heard of this matter. Tomorrow I shall goe privatly to thanke the King."

Postscript:—"It will be requisite I knowe something relating to the titles you fancy."

Seal.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

1701[-2], February 19.—Concerning impressment of seamen. *Seven signatures.*

[Lady Rachel Russell] to the Earl of Rutland.

[1702, February 26.]—"The King finds no more inconvenience by the accident of breaking his collar bone than is common in the like case. The business in the House of Commons to day makes every party diligent, 'tis upon the liberties of the House of Commons." *Conclusion by Katherine, Lady Roos, mentioning that a report of what the House has done is enclosed.*

K. Lady Roos to her father [-in-law, the Earl of Rutland].

[1702,] March 7. [London.]—My Lord went this morning to see the King, but, calling first at Westminster, he was delayed by finding a party in the House. Was for adjourning until Monday, in order to stop the passing of the Abjuration and a money bill. For the more private way he had desired to speak by himself to the great person whom you name (*i.e.* the King), and Monday last was appointed "but in that time this sad accident of his fall happened, so that none could but just see him."

"The King was last night taken so ill with a purging and vomitting that there was small hopes of his recoverey, being brought to extream weakness, but about eight or nine this morning, he took a cordial which stayed with him, and sence that milk and tea and a cup of jockcolate, and now spits as he used to do which was stoped, and he has no feaver."

"Lord Albermarle came to day and 'tis said he brought news that all the ships ware gott safe but that one which lost 40 horse and a few men. The two bills are past, but I am not able to tell you any more good news beeing (*sic*) all the accounts sence 3 a'clock hase been ill, the King being then taken feaverish and grows very weak. My Lord is just come from thence. They have given him Sir Walter Rawley's cordial and Jesuits' powder, which they have some hopes in."

[Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Leicester] to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

1701[–2], March 7. Quornden.—Reporting the issue of warrants pursuant to Council's letter as to the impressment of seamen. *Four signatures. Seal.*

John Verney to the Earl of Rutland.

1701[–2], March 18. Alexton.—"This change in the Government will occasion a new Parliament to be called in a short time, when I design to offer my service to the County as I told your Lordship at Belvoir when I last waited on you that I was engaged to do." I shall be much obliged if you will afford me your interest. I intend to be at the Assizes. I believe it is expected that an address will be presented to the Queen from this county. I should be glad to have your directions on that matter. *Seal.*

J. Wotton to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1701–2,] March 19. London.—"Lord Rochester goeth Lord Luftenant for Ireland. Lord Clarendon sent to the Queen to know if he might wait on her. She returned answer not untill he had quallified himselfe and taken the oaths. Lady Leichfeild likewise sent the same message and was answered, not untill her Lord had done the like. The talke is Sir John Lewson will suddenly be maid a Lord, and that there will be foure Dukes maid, the Lord Normondby, Lord Malborrow, Lord Rochester, and your Lordshipp. I am told in the King's pockett was found a letter from Lady Russell in which was mentioned your Lordshipp's name. I dyned the other day at Southampton House where your Lordshippe's health was drancke by every one at table. Lady Russell putt it to the vote, that an address be maid to your Lordshipp to be in towne at the coronation. The Duke and Dutchess, her Ladyshipp, Lady Roose, Sir James Forfers and severall others dyned there, and it was carryed *nemone* (*sic*) *contradicente* for your Lordshipp's

comeing up to towne. Lady Hyde, Lady Wyndam, Lady Hartington, and Lady Catherine heareing of this told me they doe all joyne in same humble request.

"Lord Albemarle continues still very ill of greife for the Kinge. The Queen this day went to Wyndsor, and returns on Saturday. The King's funerall will be private and a monement and a statue will be maide for him. Lord Clarendon, I heare, hath taken the oaths, and sitts in the House of Lords This day there was a cause tryed before the Lords, between Sir William Buck and Dr. Dent, and Sir William lost it; the Lords gave it for the Doctor. Lord Cheife Barron gives his humble service to your Lordshipp, he is, to wonder, very well. Mr. Cooke of Derby is one of the commissioners of Accounts. The House have voted that the Queen should send commissioners to treat with the Scots about the union of the two kingdomes.

"Some persons have caused a picture to be maid of Lord Anglesea and of those aboute him in his chamber in his sickness before he dyed, which is to ridecule them. It is printed on paper and an ell longe. His Lordshipp is seated on an necessary stoole, his younger brother is holding a bason to him with one hand, and picking his pockett with the other hand. His Lady is led in hanging sleeves and a slobering bibb; Lady Haversham stands by Mr. Annesley holding up her apron to receive the mony he picks out of my Lord's pockett. Sloane, the counceller, is makeing his will, and Lord Haversham stands lookeing over him and directing him what he shall write; the parson and Mrs. Annesley are holding the doore to hinder his brother and sister comeing to him. Fine Mrs. Barton told me she see one of them and it was collered with Indyen collors, and cost two guinys. I have seen one of them.

"I have received a letter from Mr. Charles Cicell in Rome, who is now as grate a penitent as his brother George, and doth beg my pardon for all his faults and jeering me, and hath ordered me to receive something of which he is indebted to me, of his brother Robert, whom he left in trust with his affaires when he left England: but Mr. Cicell will not give me anything but abuse me; tho he be earnestly desired to doe justice both by his wife, Lady Mary, Lady Norris, and severall other persons, none can prevaile. He rails at me and writes me abusive letters as bad as he sent to me at Haddon. I have not seen him these two months, nor his sister Ranalagh, nor will not; they are so abusive. They hate me because they have abused me, and then rayle at me, because they hate me, and sure there can be nothinge more sevcere and unchristianlike than he is. Mr. Vernon told me he had his pocket picked in the Mall of a guiny and halfe. He came towards a gentlewoman who satt on the sideboard. Just as he came to her, she fell downe backwards as if shee had been sicke. He helps her up, she picks his pockett." *Seal.*

Peregrine Bertie to [the Earl of Rutland].

[1701-2,] March 24.—I have made your compliments to the Queen, who received it very kindly and commanded me to return you her thanks. I have been with the Prince and gave His Highness your message, and he desired me to thank you in his name. "There is a vast court made to the Queen, almost all people coming in to owne her government. 'Tis said there will be new honours given at the coronation, and 'tis very probable there will. Some say we shall have some new Dukes. If that is true, sure your Lordship should not neglect this opportunity, and sure the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland may be serviseable

in that matter, if he is of the opinion of the last Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom."

Law[rence] Carter, junior, to the Earl of Rutland.

1702, March 27. Lei[cester].—Thanking him for his assistance and interest. *Seal of arms.*

K. Lady Roos to her father [-in-law], the Earl of Rutland.

[1702,] March 29.—" Sence the King's death, what we knew to be so near a conclution, your Lordship will judge must have bcen at a full stop, being (seeing) the persons that acted before are not in circomstances to do anything now. Therefore the busness of this paper is to consult your Lordship whether you aprove or not that it should be revived, or if you like the way my mother bids me propose to you, which is hur acquainting the Queen how intierly the King had promised it, and requisting she wod make that good. But now we are to inform your Lordship that hear is a general talk that it is now designed, with some others, before the Coronation, but we are ignorant if there be any ground for your Lordship's being named amongst them, but most reasonably sopose if 'tis so your Lordship is before now acquainted with it. Therefore my mother and we beg your Lordship wod tell us how the matter stands, to prevent doing anything to abstruct the matter insteed of setting forward, and the unsertainty of this is one of the reasons has keep my mother from speaking already, and the other is from what your Lordship write once to my Lord about my Lord Normanby, as I belive your Lordship will remumber. But there was then no danger of it, and parhaps is not now; but that nothing may be done contrary to your mind, we conclude it fitt to tell your Lordship that the rumer is—Lord Normanby, your Lordship, Lord Rochester, and Lord Malborough are the four. Now we putt this to your Lordship that if there should be truth in this, 'tis very sure there is a rule for the creations to go according to there then titles, so the Marquise must be first, and your Lordship will be the next, but whether he will be made or no is unsertaine." My mother begs that Lord Normanby may not be the obstacle to your accepting the title.

My Lord has just taken coach for Newmarket. When he went to St. James's to present the address, he was the first called. He made your compliments to the Queen last week, which she received very well. He went several days, but she has such continual business that it is hard to speak to her.

Postscript:—" We beg this may not be read but by your Lordship." *Cover and seal.*

Lady Rachel Russell to [the Earl of Rutland].

1702 (" 1722"), April 14. Southampton House.—" My daughter Roos and my selfe has (*sic*) by consent defered riting to your Lordship from som hopes that the Dukedome might have bin retrived and put into the same forwardnesse it was brought to when our late King died; and because we feare it cannot be soe, I take the office out of my daughter's hand, because when I can help it she shal be spared the doing what is not most gratful to her; tho yet my Lord what I have to impart to your Lordship is soe far from a denial of the thing, that I ame perswaded 'tis a safe assurance that your Lordship wil in som time be made what 'tis owned by al you have a most just pretention to, nay beyond any other person and not to faile in your rank according to your

quality—the Marquesse excepted—and that is what we have strove to overcome. I wil continue to do soe. If we are not succesful it shal not be from negligence, and if we could have obtained a present promotion founded upon the King's promisse we had effected it, but the Queene is positivcly determined not to create or promote any one single person, there are soe very many that aske, and whoever is refused wil be angry.

"The number of pears are already soe numerous and soe much faute found when the late King made any, that her Majesty takes it to be most prudent not to break—at this junetjure of time—the iee in any manner whatever, but not to be more tedious, my Lord, the result of the matter is this; the Queene wil not now make any allteration in the present state of the peers, but I ame intirly perswaded that whenever she dos your Lordship shal most undoubtedly and sertainly be one promoted and keep your rank. The Marquesse, 'tis possible, must be excepted. I wish with al my heart, my Lord, I could have brought this matter to the issue wee soe few dayes agoe beleved we had done, but I wil afferme good wil nor following dilegeutly the best advise I could think of asking has bin neglected. Perticulers I defer—having bin soe tedious—til my daughter has the honour againe to sie your Lordship. I shal continue to be as watchful as I can, that we misse not what we think we have a sertaine assuranee of. Courts are slipery places. I can never say what my heart feeles upon al your obliging expressions to my selfe in my daughter's letter. I do most zealously desire to make no forfeit of that favour and good opinion your Lordship has conceaved of me who deserve soe very little."

Postscript:—"I could have given your Lordshipe by last Thursday's post the very same report I doe now, but I had made an attempt I wod flatter my selfe som successe from, soe was wiling to delay, foreseeing no ill consequence by doing soe."

The Earl of Carlisle, E[arl] M[arshall], to the Earl of Rutland.

1702, May 13.—Signifying the Queen's acceptance of his excuse for not attending her Coronation.

[Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Leicester] to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1702, May 22.—Referring to former letter which announeed that warrants had been issued for apprehension of seamen according to Council's letter, and reporting that none had been taken. *Six signatures.*

Lady Rachel Russell to the [Earl of Rutland].

1702, July 7. Southam[pton] House.—Returning acknowledgments for congratulations on a birth at Southampton House. I am glad to hear from my daughter you are inelined to favour Lord Hartington with your interest in Yorkshire. I believe the elections at this time are of great conscquence to the settlement of England. I am told at this moment that the Duke of Somerset is declared Master of the Horse, and Lord Pembroke Lord President. The Queen is gone this afternoon to Windsor, to reside there the rest of the summer.

Lady Rachel Russell to her daughter, Lady Roos.

[1702,] July 14. Tuesday.—The town is very empty. All go to Windsor or elections. Sir James [Forbes] says Lord Hartington cannot

miss in Yorkshire; methinks you don't talke soe confidently of yours in Leicestershire. *Incomplete.*

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1702, July 25. Southampton House.—Concerning Lord Hartington's election for the county of York, and thanking Lord Rutland for his interest. *Seal of arms.*

BRIDGET NOEL to her niece [LADY ROOS?].

1702, November 30.—On business. The Nottingham carrier will on Thursday next call at Belvoir for 5,000*l.* for my nephew. The carrier will give a bond for 10,000*l.*, and anyhow Lord Rutland shall be no loser.

SIR J. LEVESON GOWER to his father [-in-law, the EARL OF RUTLAND].

1702, December 3.—Concerning the lists of Deputy Lieutenants to be laid before the Queen, and suggesting some names to be added—Sir John Chester, Sir George Beaumont, and Mr. Winstanley.

SIR J. LEVESON GOWER to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1702, December 10.—Concerning the list of Deputy Lieutenants.

SIR JOHN LEVESON GOWER to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1702, December 15. London.—Referring to the previous letter, and to a letter mentioned as enclosed, from Lord Nottingham.

SIR J. LEVESON GOWER to his father [in-law] the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1702, December 26.—"Your commands were never disagrecable to me till now. I am very sensible I may displease your Lordship in not having readily obeyd them, however your interest and service is soe much concernd that I must venture to perswade you to alter your resolution before I speake to my Lord Nottingham. In whatever term it is expressed, whatever reasons you give, the Queen will suspect the true one to proceed from your unwillingness to employ the gentlemen who are recomended by her to you. She is resolved not to follow the example of her predecessor in making use of a few of her subjects to oppress the rest. She will be Queen of all her subjects, and would have all the parties and distinctions of former reignes ended and buried in hers, and in order to it expects that those whom she employs shall give the first example. Her Majestie's intentions and resolutions are greate, and for the common good, and will your Lordship be the single instrument to obstruct them? Shall it be said my Lord Devonshire, my Lord Carlisle, and others, could forget the affronts and disapointments they had met with, in their severall countrys, and that my Lord Rutland alone would not? Will your Lordship give up the command of your country to some other family, when at present it is thought allmost of right to belong to yours? Arguments there are innumerable to perswade you at least to seeme to comply and to defer your giving up. Pray let me have your commands by the first post. Forgive the plainess and sincerity with which I have dealt with your Lordship."

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1702, December 31.—Expostulating with him on his meditated refusal of the office of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum. *Post-*

script:—"I have waited once upon the Queene since Lord Malborough was to be a Duke, but I thought I was not to take occasion from his being created to refresh her memory. Her favour and his successe together gave his tittle to it, and I judged it might have bin disliked to apprehend his being made a breach of promesse, and indeed I think 'tis none. Ther is somthing peculiar in it to be alowed, it gives credit abroad wher he is to serve. But I am satisfied nothing more of the kind wil be done, but your Lordship will have right done you, and very obligingly done." Excuse faults. My eyes are too bad to read what I have written, and I trust none to read it. *Seal.*

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1702[-3], January 7. Southam[pton] House.—"Your first letter had soe prepared me for the determination I read in your last of the 4 instant, that I must own I ame not disapointed by any hopes I had conceived because your Lordship had left me no roome to have any, but at the same time are soe good to me as to give me very great and pleasant ones of your favour to me, and accepting me as a faithful friend. 'Tis an expression I ame very proud of." *Seal.*

K. LADY ROOS to her father-in-law, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1702-3, March] "February" 9.—Sir John [Leveson Gower] has told my Lord that the Lord Treasurer had desired him to say that the warrant was ordered for your being a Duke. My Lord has since tried to see the Lord Treasurer, but could not meet him. This evening my mother and I, going to wait on the Queen, met him. "He told my mother the Queen had remembred hur promiss to hur Ladyship, which was of making good the King's intentions." He said that my Lord should not wait on the Queen until he could make your compliments to her. "He told my mother he thought it wod be proper for hur to take notice of it to the Queen, which she did, and the Queen confermed what was said by Lord Treasurer, and spoke very obledgingly, and we have followed your Lordship's directions in letting it come freely, having mentioned nothing sence we came to town, but depending one hur promise.

"And now there remains nothing to perfect this but your Lordship's order who shall take care of taking out the patent, and your directions what the title shall be for Duke and Marquise. The first my Lord concluds you are fixed on to be Rutland, which he thinks there can be no dispute in being the properest, and for the other he desiers to recomend Belvoir, as thinking it the best name."

Postscript:—"Not knowing if Sir John—who I yett know by no other name—had time the last post to say what new honours are now given, Lord Normanby is the only Duke besides yourself, and, I am told, keeps stil that name, but the five Barrons I have not heard therrs, but that Sir John, his unkle Grenvill, Mr. Harvay and Conaway and Finch are the persons have the titles. I sopose your Lordship may know that the Duke of Malborough's title falls if himself has no sons."

Second Postscript:—"My Lord bids me name Harborough to your Lordship as well as Belvoir for the Marquise, as liking eather." *Cover and seal.*

SIR J. L[EVESON] GOWER to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1702[-3], March 11.—Lord Nottingham has promised to write to you himself. "Could wee have known what titles your Lordship had fixed

on, your warrant had been signed when the rest were, and had been in this day's *Gazet;* it hath layn before the Queen ever since Sunday. Lord Roos expects your answer to his last letter concerning the titles before it will now be done. I find him much more inclinable to either of the names he sent you then that you have pitched upon."

If you want "any extraordinary preamble" to your patent, "directions should be given forthwith to have somebody to draw one who will doe it well. The fees are certaine, and your Lordship cannot be imposed on in that matter. My Lord Nottingham will advise your Lordship to write to the Queen as soon as possible, and, whatever your intentions may be in that matter, I hope in that letter you will mention taking your place this next sessions in the House. I did beforehand obviate their expecting your coming up imediately to make any compliment, but had something of the other thing dropt to me then, as if it would be acceptable and the best returne you could make the Queen." *Cover.*

The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Rutland.

1702–3, March 11. Whitehall. — Congratulating him on Her Majesty's favour, and inviting his acknowledgment in a letter to Her Majesty. It will be necessary for him to take his seat as a Duke next session. *Cover and seal.*

Lady Rachel Russell to [the Earl of Rutland].

1702–3, March 16.—I cannot defer longer to express my pleasure that Her Majesty has now perfected what the late King designed.

K. Lady Roos to her father[-in-law] the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1702–3,] March 19.—Concerning her husband's promise of an audience by the Queen. He hears that Mr. Verney and Mr. Wilkins have joined and are making great interest. He therefore begs leave to join with Lord Sherard at Leicester.

Lord Godolphin to [the Duke of Rutland].

1702–3, March 20.—"I am very much obliged to your Grace for your favourable acceptance of my endeavours to serve you at the instance of my Lady Russell and my Lord Gower, who has been a very good sollicitor from time to time in this affair. I shall not fail of waiting upon my Lord Roos to pay his complements to the Queen upon this occasion, according to your Grace's desire."

The Duke of Leeds to the Duke [of Rutland].

1703, May 23. Wimbledon.—Referring to past misunderstanding as to his willingness to promote the Duke's interests.

Ja[mes] Bishop of Lincoln to the Duke of Rutland.

1703, July 2. Buckden.—Complimentary; and recommending Mr. Saul, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, as tutor for the Duke's grandsons, sons of the Marquess of Granby.

John Leveson Gower to his grandfather, the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir.

1703, July 14. Trenth[am].—Complimentary. *Seal.*

Lady Rachel Russell to Lady Granby, at Belvoir Castle.

[1703, July 20.] Tuesday.—Inquiring whether her son (the Duke of Bedford) might ask the Duke of Rutland for two bucks, to enable him to fulfil the conditions of his lease under Trinity College Cambridge. "Lady Salisbury was at High Park a Sunday night, mighty Frenchified in her dresse, as your brother says. She went first to Hatfield for two or three days. I think 'twas Thursday Mr. Beaumont was upon that road and met two coaches and six horses, and the lady lifted up a curtaine, and, in French, spoke to aske how far 'twas to Hatfield." My brother-[in-law Lord] Robert [Russell] is dangerously ill.

The Duke of Bedford to the Duke of Rutland.

1703, August 3.—Asking assistance, in order to perform his obligation of sending a brace of bucks to Trinity College, Cambridge, the stock of male deer at Woburn being very low. *Seal.*

Lady Rachel Russell to her daughter, Lady Granby, at Belvoir Castle.

1703, October 25.—On family arrangements. *Postscript:*—"There is a ship come in from Lisbon brings us good news as we could expect from thence. The ratifications are all exchanged, our league entirely settled; when the news came to Madrid a council was call'd, the first debate was, whether Spain should declare war against Portugale emediately, but after a long debate came to no resolution: the next thing under consideration was, whether they shou'd or shou'd not lay waste that country where the enemy was like to come, so that they might not be able to subsist, but to (on) this point came to no resolution. Porto Cararo has lay'd down his commission and retired to his country house. D'Estree is gone out of Spain and let the King of France know that if he will not permit him to come into France he must retire to Rome. Leganer who has been late a Governor in Flanders was ofer'd some very considerable thing, but he excused himself. Armys on both sides are drawn to the fronticrs of both Kingdomes. They have heard in Spain of the Duke of Savoy's affairs. An hour or two ago no maile was come, tho every day expected now the wind is East." *Seal.*

The Same to the Same.

[1703,] October 30. Saturday.—The Queene is expected in town to-day; they say she is still very lame. The great expectation now is to hear of the new King of Spain being on our coasts. Good green tea, good with milk, can be had for 12*s.* a pound.

The Same to the Same at Belvoir Castle.

[1703,] November 2. Tuesday.—"The Queen visits St. James to see hur building, but returns to Kinsenton, sees no company. She can't set hur foot to the ground, has a chear made soe wel that it is lifted with her in it into the coach, and then she moves hurselfe to the seate, and the chear taken away. Som fancy the Parliament will be adjourned, some think otherwise, but sertainly the Queen intends to get to the House. Lord Malborough and Lord Portland came a Friday or Saturday last. Our King of Spain is not like to come this fortnight, the Dutch not ready I doubt." *Postscript in another hand:*—"So far I had writ before dinner;

and if Sir James [Forbes] be a good author I was wrong about our King of Spain, for Lord Marlbrough says he meant if the wind was fair to set sail this very day. The sword the said Lord had presented him is the neatest thing was ever seen and very rich, for the top is one entire diamont. The Duke of Somerset is in town, but upon the wing, when Sir George Rook gives notice where the King is like to land."

John Charlton to Lady Granby.

1703, November 11. Thursday. Totteridge.—You wish to hear an account of Lady Herbert finding her jewels. When I saw her, she was so engaged at hazard that I could not ask her. All I know is that one who was her coachman took them from her. She found all in his possession except two diamonds and these she got again from one that had bought them for very little. She found her jewels, tried the man and had him burned in the cheek, all in three days. . . . "The last 4th of this month was King William's Birthday. 'Twas kept with eluminations &c. in the chief streets all over the town, and Lord Orford, Lord Sunderland made bonfires &c. and at the Kitcat 'twas very great. Lord Hartington, Duke of Somersett &c. were there. The glass sent down was to the immortal memory of King William. They had all new cloaths &c., and now I am on the Kitcat, 'tis proper to tell your Ladyship that a great number of glasses are chose and a sett number of ladys names are writ on them, and as an addition some fine thing is to be said on every lady, and writ there to. For your Ladyship must know that at this famous meeting they sometimes refresh themselves with a glass of wine, but with great moderation 'tis said. Above thirty glasses will have something of the kind I send your Ladyship, for which I ask your pardon if as I hear them I send them to you."

Lady Rachel Russell to her daughter Lady Granby at Belvoir Castle.

[1703,] November 30. Tuesday.—"I have bin under great axietie to tel the post came yesterday, for tho' Belvoir is so strong a building I feared accedents ther as little as any where, yet so many fatal and dismal ones have fallen upon so many that wod justifie a mighty aprehension. I blesse God we are al wel, but the chimnay where my son and his wife lay fel and the bricks and soot coming downe the chimney made them rise a six a clock and come to my drawing roome. The wal of the garden fel next the field, and al the trees beat one side to the very ground, but at Straton my losse is worse in al respects by forms tore to pieces, corne and hay dispersed hanging on the trees and amongs of trees neer the house, the fir grove, as Richard writes, intirly broke and tore up by the roots. I send Spencer tomorrow to see if 'tis in no case posible to get up but a row round the ground. Hampshire is al desolation. Devonshire House scaped better then any house. I heare of many kiled in country as wel as in towne. Lady Penelopie Nicklesse (Nicholas) kild in hur bed at ther country house, and he in the same bed saved, a piece of timber faling betweene his legs and keept of the bricks; but 'tis inumerable the michiefs and the preservations. Sea matters yet too unsertaine; to sertaine Beamont lost, and wonderfaly lamented, and five ships upon the sands, no news yet that's to be relyed on of Sir Shovel. I'me sory your Lord lost his match, but realy the present calamity takes up all my thoughts." *Seal.*

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to [her daughter] LADY GRANBY, at Belvoir Castle.

1703, December 25.—Referring to the death of "our little boy" (a child of the Duchess of Bedford). "Both Houses are adjourned till Tuesday come sennight; the Commons went off with a very angry adress to the Queen, whose answere is not in print, because the House is up, there was not time for it in the votes. Your sister (Lady Hartington) is just come into the room and says there is no King of Spain landed yet, which till this moment all the town believed he was, and the Queen was to have gone to night or tomorrow to Windsor."

The SAME to her daughter [LADY GRANBY].

[1703, December 30.] Thursday.—Referring to the death of the child before mentioned. "Your sister (Lady Hartington) went wel to Winsor a Tuesday at eleven a clock, expecting the show about five, but nobody came, so yesterday the young King was looked for. I supose be[fore] this needs bee sealed we shall hear. I heard a letter writ from Portsmouth with the account, that the King came to Spithed a Sunday about two a clock, keept a shipboard; a Monday the Dukes of Somerset and Marlborg came to the Governor's house of Portsmouth, and that evening went aboard the ship where the King was; a Tuesday the King landed and went to Petworth, but whether he came yesterday to Winsor or not I can[not] yet tell. The Duke of Bolton, Lord Galway Lord Greenville and Mr. Briges, the same letter names, came a Monday, to show themselves a shipboard I guesse too." *Seal.*

The SAME to LADY GRANBY, at Belvoir Castle.

[1704,] January 1.—"The account that Pulee gave Han Reddish was very surprizing to us here: we have been sensible of no sorts of trembleing of the earth, and when Belvoir Castle dos one would think a great many other places should do so to, and indeed by his saying there was an earthquake in those parts it make us quess t'was felt in more places. God be praised it did no harme, and I hope if you were affraid that has done you none. I shall be glad to hear your cold is better.

"I suppose whoever writes a letter by this post tis expected our King of Spain should be named in it, and I hope right will be done him, by some pen of better ability than mine, for besides my having no talent at characters, being no spectator must discribe him very imperfectly, but what my memory has pickt up you shall have as to the cerimonys. I think one may venture to say there is a general aprobation both as to his person and behaviour, and understanding too. Your sister says her good wishes are wonderfully increased, he looks so very good, but for perticulers of cerimonys she was obliged to retire as often and as far from them as she could, but Lady Ann Popham, who I believe did the contrary, was here this evening, and, as near as I can I repeat her words, he set out from Petworth at seaven a'clock in the morning, stayd an hour and half at Gilford, and about seaven got to Windsor. Finding it grow dark to make his entry shining, 50 flambeaus were sent to meet him, and every other man of the guards held a torch in his hand. The Queen met him at the top of the stairs, he touched the bottome of her garment, then she embraced him and they kised both cheeks, he led her to her chamber and was observed to be speaking to her all the way, but not forgeting very becoming bows to the company

as he past along. He left her in her chamber and the Prince attended him to his. He stayed about three-quarters of an hour, made no change but a periwig—the first being tyed up behind. He had a blue coat with gold and silver galoon; next day 'twas crimson velvet very fine. When they met that night again, the Queen presented him herself to all the Ladys one by one. A little after all these kisses were over, supper was on the table, but first I should observe that whilst he sate 't'was at the Queen's right hand, but he never kept his seat long, but rise up and entertained the Queen and the company as others did. He eat little at supper seemed mightily fatigued, when they parted to their chambers the bottome of the robe was touched again and a kiss.

"Now we leave them to their rests and say a little of his person. He dos not seem robust at all, rather tender. Lady Ann say as tall as the Duke of Somerset, your sister says not, all his motions easy and good, a melancholy look, very good eyes, very white teeth, and a very becoming smile. When he speaks, his voice somthing inward and pronounces his words slow. Most agree there is somthing makes 'em remember King William, but he is most to be resembled to the Duke of St. Albans.

"Now morning is come and about 12 a clock a Thursday the Queen sets forth with her one Ladys to the King['s] apartment, but meets him about half way coming to hers, but she went on and led him to his bedchamber, where leaving her ladys with the Prince they went into the cabinet within the chamber, about half an hour or more. Then he led her into the drawing room. Soon after dinner was on the table, he sate as before on her right hand and the Prince in an armed chear at the end of the table. The younge gentleman had now recovered his spirits and eat very heartily, pointing with his fork to Lady Fretchwell what he would have, who took the carving part upon her by Lady Hariot's desire. The Queen drank to the King and when they did so both rose up, sate down, and rise again when the other had done drinking the Prince drank the King of Spain's health but tis disputed whether he drank it to himself or to the Queen: He spoke often to Her Majesty at the desert, pointing for some candyed orange-flowers; the Queen took the saucer and reached it to him; he put back his chair and stood up to take it. Now the service being done Lady Marlborough stood ready with her towell and bason of water; our young King rise from the table, offered to take the towel from the Lady, she held it fast, but he prevailed, took the napkin diped in the water took one of the Queen's hands and washed her fingers' ends, and then his one; gave back the napkin to the Lady and with it one of the finest diamond rings, desiring her to ware it. T'was observed to be so upon his one finger, and Lady Fretchwell it seems had looked on it as her one, and therfore took her present in so great disdain she gave it away presently to Mr. Cowder. 'Tis a cross of five brilian diamonds the prittylest set in the world. He presented the two dressers in wayting one a ring, the other a diamond chain, for a watch. The afternoon past a little while at basset, musick and country dances.

"They tell me the post will be gone, so his compliments at parting must be omited, which were very pretty and very sensible: My Lord Treasures to him was that till this time the wishes for his prosperity was for publick good, but from this time they would be joyned in regard to his person.

"Lord Marlborough goes a Tusday for Holand, the poor people being under aprehendsions."

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to [her daughter, LADY GRANBY].

[1703–4,] February 8.—"Your brother told me he had a letter from you last night, believing he did not give himself time to answere it I take upon me to tell you he had it, and that all is well after the great performance yesterday. Lady Bedford took her part in it both morning and night, but your sister retired home when the play began. I hope Mr. Vice Chamberlane makes his report, for I can give but a very pittifull one. I suppose 20, 30 or 40 ladys each thought themselves the finest and best drest or their attire best chosen; all these met in Lady Hide if she did not mistake, for she desired to wait when 'twas Lady Fretchwell's turn: for this end that she might be the better seen. They say there was great order in the play room, but some difficulty to get to it. The new drawing room now first opened, they say, is one of the best that can be seen, and now I have said all I can on this subject. There came three mails yesterday, and I think the news as good as we can expect. I wish I could say the King of Spain were on his way. Some hope the wind to-day has been fair enough for him, but I doubt it must yet be better before our Admiral will venture into the wide sea; the burnt child dreads the fire.

"The Dutchese of Buckingham died yesterday morning and I believe will be bury'd at Westminster, perhaps by the end of the week. Lord Burlington was yesterday in a way of breathing his last, but this morning is better. Lord Marlbrough's expected by the first fair wind."

K. MARCHIONESS OF GRANBY to her father[-in-law the DUKE OF RUTLAND].

[1703–1706,] January 15.—On family affairs. The orange flowers you sent are very fine.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to LADY GRANBY, at Belvoir Castle.

[1703–4,] Mareh 18, Saturday.—"Tis thought this wil be a great warme day in the House of Commons, the provocation is the Lords having put out Byerly as being to account for himselfe, and soe not fit to be among the accountants, and have added Sir William Scawen and two others, say they because when they demand any satisfaction to a question, the accountants reply they can't answer or attend them with[out] first leave of the House, and when the Lords send the House make no answer. Som fancy they wil be so angry as to thro out the bil; then a desolution may follow som think. We long for Portugal newes." Colmar had exceeding good tea at 30*s.* a pound. All tea rises.

K. MARCHIONESS OF GRANBY to her father[-in-law] the DUKE OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

[1703–1707,] May 27.—Congratulating him on his approaching birth-day the 29th of May. *Cover. Seal.*

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to her daughter, LADY GRANBY, at Belvoir Castle.

[1704,] June 6. Tuesday.—"The Queene went to Winsor a Wensday, and the Duchesse of Somerset being gone to Malborough makes the discourse [that] the Queene goes to the Bath. . . . Mr. Jonston is made Register of Scotland, I think Lord Sunderland gave it the honourable name of Lord Register, but 'tis great and profitable he says.

. . . Two mails no newes but that the poor Camesers must die fighting; the French wod have stole away their hostages."

Lord Gower to the Duke of Rutland.

1704, July 6.—I should not have failed to have given you an account of our glorious success in Germany, if the *Gazette* had not mentioned all the particulars. "This action has been the bloodiest that I believe has been in many ages. There has seldom been known soe many Generall officers wounded, but my Lord Marlborough insisting upon engaging that night and putting himselfe at the head of the English troops and those in our pay—tho it was not his day of command—gave them all an emulation. The Battalion of the Guards is in a great measure ruined, as well as the two other regiments of Orkney and Ingoldsby; else I doe not hear of any very greate loss wee have. Tho the whole army followed to sustaine the detachment led by Lord Marlborough, yet our greatest glory is to have the whole matter performed by our own troops, in a manner before the army came up. The foot were put in the middle and began the attaque flanqued both to right and left and followed on by the horse, who entered imediately pell mell with the foot, and the word was 'kill, kill, and destroy,' a language new in that country, but I question not will have a very greate effecte upon all our affairs in the success of it, for upon the first breaking in of the foot, the horse that flanqued them cut the enimyes retreat entirely of from Donawert, soe that all are killed or prisoners who did not save themselves over the river, where many must be drowned. The resistance made by the enemy was extraordinary, particularly by the four regiments of Curassiers, who are reckoned hacked down upon the spot, and entirely cut off without having left any reproach of having drawn back or quitted an inch of ground.

"My Lord Marlborough was very fortunate in persisting in attaquing them that night, against the opinion of most of the Generalls, who would have given their men after soe great a march time till morning, the Elector of Bavaria before whose camp the army marched having sent Count D'Arco orders to retire in the night. Marshall Tallard is marching with near forty thousand men to the Elector's assistance. By the measures Lord Marlborough has yet taken, wee judge wee shall hear of another battle if possible, before those succours can reach him, and that they will thereby be able to send an army both into Savoy and Italy, where our affaires have not yet the same aspect."

I have been confined with the gout which has put off my journey. When my wife and I parted we agreed to meet at Belvoir. We are at least resolved to wait on you there before winter.

Postscript.—"My Lord Treasurer is this day elected Knight of the Garter. I hope to be able to leave this towne on Tuesday. If my Lady Dorothy retains but the thousandth part of the kindness poor Wood vows dayly to her, I am confident she will be pleased to heare his wound is not reckoned dangerous."

K. Marchioness of Granby to her father[-in-law, the Duke of Rutland].

[1704,] August 10.—"My Lord is just now come in from inquering after the most certain reports of a victory gained by the Duke of Malboro'. He and Prince Eugine being joyned marched all night, and early in the morning drew up there men in sight of Count Tallard, but there being a lettel river between, 'twas one a clock before they had past to begine the fight, which lasted tell five, the winge comanded by Prince

Eugene at first were forced to give way, but Lord Marlborough routing those who ware oposed to him, we gained an intier victory, Count Tallard and two more General officiers ware prisoners in the Duke's coach at the coming away of the exprisse, twenty of there batalions who ware the only troops unbroke, retreated in good order, but ware so incompassed by our horse and foot, that it seems very provable they must eather surrender or be most cutt of, but the sertainty of that could not be brought, the action not being over when the expriss came away. The loss of our side is sopossed very inconsederable, no General officier being known to be killed that is in Inglish pay, except Brigadere Row, a Scotchman. The particulars of this is expected every moment by another exprisse, the Duke of Mal[borough] having only sent this, and writ two or three lines to his Lady on the pomell of his sadle in the persute. Prince Lewis 'tis said was not in this action, being marched with 16,000 men to besige Ingoldstat. The Roman Catholics—though tis not known from whence there account comes—own that Tallard lost 6,000 men. This news is so great a surprise after what the mails brought yesterday, that was at first hardly credited, but now canot be doubted."

K. Marchioness of Granby to her father [-in-law, the Duke of Rutland].

[1704 ?] November 23.—Concerning excuses for the Duke's absence from the House of Lords, and a speech of Lord Faversham expressing dissatisfaction with the conduct of affairs at sea and in regard to the Scotch succession, &c.

Lord Gower to his father [-in-law, the Duke of Rutland].

1704[–5] January 4. London.—Complimentary.

The Marquess of Granby to his father, the Duke of Rutland.

[1704–5,] February 15.—The Lord Great Chamberlain (the Marquess of Lindsey) has engaged me to use my interest with you for his brother (Albemarle Bertie) and Colonel Whichcott in Lincolnshire, "which I promised to doe, being not a little pleased to see him abandon that interest he was in before. Lord Kingston tho related to one or both the old ons gives his interest against them, they being tackers, the pernitius consequence of which I leave to your Grace's judgment, and now I am speaking of elections give me leave scince I am continually teased to declare my resolution of appeireing for Leicestershire or not scince the hopes I was in of one of the gentlemen's resigning to me are vanisht by their joining togcther againe to aske your Grace's advice whose determination in this and all things else shall ever be observed."

K. Marchioness of Granby to her father [-in-law, the Duke of Rutland].

[1705,] August 21.—On family affairs. "There has been several reports of news to-day, but the best we hope trewest, being the bells and gunes tell it, and they say 'tis an express sent from Prince Eugene to the Duke of Marlborough that he had had a brush with the French and beated them, taking several prisoners and standerd, but himself having a slight wound could not write, but wod give particulars next post; this is the most I can learn, but expect a print every menuit which I keep this open for as late as the post will allow; but we have sent to Jones and they say he is out of town, which we soposc makes it so late."

Lord Gower to his father [-in-law, the Duke of Rutland].

[1705,] August 22.—On family affairs. "To-day has brought us news of a battle in Italy, the French accounts frightened us all morning, but a letter from my Lord Marlborough has fired the guns and set the bells a ringing. My Lord Duke writes that he had received a letter by express from Prince Eugene telling him that tho much inferior in number he had attaqued the French, and after a bloody resistance of more than three hours had broke them, routed them, killed great numbers and taken a greate many prisoners. I cannot learne that he has been able to march forwards, and on the other hand notwithstanding all the braggs of the French I do not find *Te Deum* sung yet at Paris. Wee must expect the lame post for the truth, and in the meanetime depend soe much on Prince Eugene's letter as to believe he has not a less victory now than he had at Luzara."

K. Marchioness of Granby to her father [-in-law, the Duke of Rutland].

[1705,] August 28.—Concerning family affairs and race-horses at Winchester. "Hear is impatiancys for forrain news, but none com yett. The Duke of Somersett or Lord Pembroke are spoke of to go as plenipotencery to Holland on the misunderstanding between the Duke of Marlborough and the Dutch, which people are much alarmed at and fear the consequencys if a stop is not put to it."

The Same to the Same.

[1705,] October 16.—Thanking him for presents. "A mail came to-day from Lisbon, says Badajoz could hold out but very few days."

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir.

[1705,] October 24.—"My Lord being just now come from the Parlement House, and having had there the satisfaction of carrying a Speaker to his mind, and which he proposed to the House, he is desierous your Grace should be acquanted with it, and I cant but readely undertake to do it, and to name the words as he said them and sence his coming home has repeated.

'We are meet here by the Queen's command to chuse a Speaker. I am senceble how unfitt I am to make a proposition of this nature, but hope my sencere intentions for my contry's service will make my excuse. The person I beg leave to name is Mr. Smith. Most gentelmen are acquanted with his experiance in parliment affairs; this, and his zeal for liberty and property, the present government, and the succession of the crown in the Prodestant line, are the motives that induce me to propose him as every way qualified to fill this chair; and I hope to have the satisfaction to find most of these gentelmen of the same openion. For these reasons I humbly move Mr. Smith may take the chair.' Then Sir John Holland seconded my Lord, after which my Lord Dysart proposed Mr. Bromley, and was seconded by Sir Thomas Hanmore, and then several spoke of both sides, but at last Mr. Smith carried it by 43, he having 249, and Mr. Bromley 206. The Queen dos not make hur speech till Satterday." *Cover and seal.*

Lord Gower to his father [-in-law, the Duke of Rutland].

1705, December 11.—Concerning a private bill to be brought in by Lord Howe, and referring to some lead ordered for Trentham.

[Mrs.] M. Mugge to her [great] uncle, the Duke of Rutland.

1705, December 11. London.—Complaining of the intended provisions of her father [Lord Howe]'s proposed bill.

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

1705, December 18.—Concerning terms of arrangement to be proposed in regard to the private bill above mentioned.

Lord Gower to the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1705, December 22.—Concerning Lord Howe's bill. Is sending a brace of Trentham oxen for a Christmas present. *Cover and seal.*

Francis Molyneux to the Duke of Rutland.

1705, December 22. Teuersall, December 22.—Stating the case concerning Lord Howe's bill and Mr. and Mrs. Mugge's claim.

Lord Gower to his father [-in-law] the Duke of Rutland.

1705[-6], January 3.—Concerning Mr. Mugge and Lord Howe's bill. *Cover and seal.*

Lord Gower to the Duke of Rutland.

1705[-6], January 26.—Mentioning the terms of settlement of Mrs. Mugge's affair.

W. Bishop of Lincoln to the Duke of Rutland.

1705-6, January 29.—Concerning some clerical appointments. *Cover and seal.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury to the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1705[-6], March 21.—Interceding for Mr. Vernon who had fallen under his displeasure. *Cover and seal.*

K. Marchioness of Granby to her father[-in-law] the Earl of Rutland.

[1706,] April 23.—"I am ordered by my Lord [Granby] to acquaint your Grace that he has notice from the Queen that 'tis her desier that the offices your Grace lately had in Leistershire since her raign may now be again in your hands, and my Lord has promised to give your Grace's answer to it, and therefore begs to know your pleasure. He goes tomorrow for Newmarkett, but comes back Satterday or Sunday at fardest, and then means to stay some days on account of the Union, but not long, having declared before he took it he could not attend it by staying in town." *Cover and seal.*

Lord Gower to his father [-in-law] the Duke of [Rutland].

1706, May 26. — Concerning an audience with the Queen on delivering up the seals [of office of the Duchy of Lancaster].

The Lords of the Council to the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

1706, July 15. The Council Chamber of Windsor.—Requiring him to call a meeting of Deputy Lieutenants, who are to divide themselves

into sub-divisions and within such sub-divisions take a particular account of all Papists, and reputed Papists, within the same with their descriptions, the account to be returned to the Lord Lieutenant, and all the accounts with the names of the Deputy-Lieutenants rendering them—or neglecting or refusing—to be returned by him to the Privy Council. *Eleven signatures.*

C. Hedges to the Duke of Rutland.

1706, August 3. Whitehall.—Concerning the manner of recording Her Majesty's approval of the list of Deputy Lieutenants.

Lady Rachel Russell to her daughter, Lady Granby.

1707, July 30. Tuesday.—Every post day gives one an unexpressible curiosity, for though it seems morally certain that Toulon will be ours, yet the consequence is so great that my heart pants till the post comes.

The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

1707, September 6. Saturday.—"I supose your Lord with you before this, and conclude he wil have heard nothing at Lord Wharton's that wil settle your head about yours sons. I ame of your Lord mind that a man who has lived in a country village wil even at present not know enof of the world to live in a family like yours, and I think I have in som of mine mentioned to that purpose. I have bin talking to Mr. Hanborough if he knew anything of the usher Lord Cartwright mentioned, his name Tallet. He says no not by sight, but he knows one Mr. Caswel that was first usher and married, and because he married the master wod not let him continue; so he set up a school in Westminster and has about eighty schoolors, and has hurt the great school. Now he remembers, he says, that Tallet and he were neer joyning, and if they had 'twas thought the great school had bin hurt much more, but sumthing about preheminance broke them off, and Tallet seeing Mr. Caswel thrive so wel, set up to, but whether he did not hit it so wel, or why he gave it over, he dos not know, but it seemes he is now usher to the great school, and a great burden it is he says to discharge wel, and al the lesser boys are ther care. Now he knows Mr. Caswel very wel, and a most extraordinary man he is for goodnesse as wel as learning, and wod give a faithful character, but he says that Doctor Bently threatening to put him, Tallet, out of the book is a good signe that he is a man of parts, and soe they want him at times of great exercises and at ther acts I supose, but he says ho he has but 30*l.* a yeare, yet he perhaps makes it up a hundred other ways by gifts. 'Tis ordinary at Christmas, the children's frinds give a giny, som two, so that it may not be so very easie to get him, if he is so very deserving. When you have talked with your young Lord, if you care for enquiring the way by Mr. Caswel 'tis soon done, and no doubt you know som know Bently wel enof.

"Talking about the matter, Mr. Hanboro was saying Saul was very good schoolor he thought, and Englishmen were inclined to approve of ther way of learning, for this reason only that if by accedent or idlenesse they had forgot they knew wher to find it, and so recover themselves, but the other way being by example not rule, they knew not wher to goe for it; but this by the by, and not to the purpose, but I set downe al I hear; indeed if the usher did hit and not being a devine he might be a jewel, and be ever for on use or another, his age as he. Mr. Hanboro I meane, gueses must be about 26, a good age enof, but

remember figure, that he be not unsightly: for he might be as Mr. Flurno was with Lord Sunderland in al places if he wod learne French which an engenious man wod soon doe." *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Belvoir.

1707, September 23, Tuesday.—"Sence you writ yours of the 17th, I beleve you find Mr. Charlton under a mistake about Lord Edward's Frenchman. I supose he herd sombody say he wod not live in the country, but I fancy nobody ever heard him say he wod not live at Belvoir. 'Tis possible he might have put off som smal offer that way; what your sister writes to me from Mrs. Wells has a great deale as one wod wish, honest, learned, and careful, is cempleat enof; if he be a little proud 'tis better then to mean, and in your family can be of no harme I should think. The sum of it is so far to value himselfe as to get a good sallery, and take care of spareing ther where children are conserned; for a man in Holland, 'tis a jest what can you learne or of who, and to invite such a one over wil yet expect more recompence then this man; but sence a Frenchman is desired, if you wod yet know more of Lord Edward's man which 'tis easie to do if he has bin usher in a school at Kinsenton; why not Mr. Saul make the children keepe what they have tel you send or carry on downe. Unlesse you desir to fix them when you are in the house. Silvester is a man known to many if on knew who, that wod aske him as in a matter of great conserne, he wod not deceive I should hope. He has had som plase lately bestowed upon him by Lady Malborough['s] grace. I should think it likely Lord Royalton might know him or know sombody that dos, Lord Halifax to be sure, or Lord Sunderland, your Lord dos not love to rit, yet to Lord Royalton methinks he might submit to do it, or Mr. Charlton might speak to Lord Royalton. If he does not know Silvester enof he can injoyne Lord Halifax, who we are sure dos, and can enjoyne him to be sencere. 'Tis som inducement more then to a stranger that on knows som good.

"Your sister thinks of coming next week with hur two garles. She does not name hur lord, but I conclude he be ment it when he went awaw and not to Chatsworth. His bisuesse ther was the building, and he heard 'twas covered to, at rest for winter. I wish your fine weather holds, we have plenty of raine stil. Your Lord's birthday was the first fire I had, and now I lie a little every day in on chamber, where I sit al day. Grantam wil be a place of great note; how Sir George Mather and garle comes ther I wonder. I hope his house has no lady in it, thrusts them out, it has bin very hotly talked and long that he was maried to Mrs. Sloughter. Lady James say 'tis St. Giles newes that Lord Sha[fte]sbury is married to Lady Bete Hastings. He did goe up to Chelsey about the time I came downe. If soe he has considered long to good purpose. I beleve I write to very little and your house ful of folks. I'me very glad Lady Gowre is better."

The SAME to the SAME, at Belvoir.

[1707,] October 8 (sc. 7). Tuesday.—Concerning the engagement of a tutor. An English schoolmaster would not take a Frenchman to teach Latin. The French sounds not so hard as ours, but your sons are not likely to be put to speak it, unless they like it, and then they could learn either by English or French.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1707, October 8.] Wednesday.—Concerning the same.

JOHN CHARLTON to LADY GRANBY.

1707, November 2. London.—Concerning the same.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to her daughter, LADY GRANBY.

1707, November 4. Southampton House.—Concerning the same.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1707, November 15.] Saturday.—Concerning tutors. "I hope Mr. Leganes is secured, for 'tis sertain no resolve will be made till your Lord is here; and now the House sits, Mr. Charlton is full of thought. Wednesday 'tis said wil unfold why the Lords have not shown better manners towards the Queen by giving thanks for the speech; the wisper of the Queen's promise to two persons to be bishops I cannot supose the cause; but rather that there is an article wanting in the speech which was expected and therefore th[a]nks can't be entire." 'Tis Navy matters, and Wednesday is appointed to goe upon it; I doubt there has not been successe if true as I suppose 'tis, that the Queene told the Prince 'twas necessary for him to change his councel, and receive as sole counceler to himselfe such a person, you may guesse because I will not name, but himselfe to continue with the character he had, that his reply was he was ready to lay down his commission when for her service, but would take some short time to consider of the other; he did soe, and then was positive he never would accept of the person mentioned to be sole counceler while he lived. Lord Wharton 'tis suposed is to harrangue.

"'Tis I believe fixed that Prince Eugene goes to Catalonia, Lord Galway to Portugal, as General to our forces, and embassador to that King. No will is found of Lord Kildare; so, as yet the Duke of St. Albans expectations defeated. He had told him the Saturday at dinner that he was heir to all in his power to give, went home, found himself ill, called for musick, made them play till he died. This Boyer says, but 'tis sertaine his Lady was sent for, and Sunday morning Doctor Ga[r]th and she set forth, but soon returned, meeting the news he was dead. His sister that married Roberts [who] plays at chesse wil be heir to al [that] is not entailed if no wil [be] found."

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to his father [the DUKE OF RUTLAND].

[1707–8, February .]—"I beg your Grace's pardon that I make use of another hand to give your Grace an account of our proceddings this day in the House of Commons, but I am but just come and am much fatigued. Mr. Boyle laid before us severall letters from Mr. Cadogan, dated some from Bruxelles, and others from Ostande. The first give an account that the French had ordered severall regiments to be in a readiness to march to Dunkirk, that the Prince of Wales was very soon to leave Paris; these troops are to be commanded by Monsieur De Gacey. The last from Ostende, that these troops were arrived there and the Prince of Wales alsoe, that some parties that was sent from that garison had taken severall of their straglers, who varyed in their accounts, some making their troops fifteen, other twenty battalions. The French King when he took leave of the Prince of Wales told him the best wish he could wish him that he may see him noe more. But the great vigilency of the Dutch having gott their transports ships at Ostende, ten battalions are ready to embark there. This has occasioned

an address in which both Houses have agreed that they will stand by her Majesty against her enemies both at home and abroad, that she would take care of her person, and issued orders for the securing of all persons that may be disaffected to the government, and a bill is brought in to suspend the *Abeas Corpus* for some time. Both Houses, I believe, will attend the Queen tomorrow. Other letters mention a conspiracy in Scotland, that they were to be joyned by the Duke of Athol, and the Highlanders, and a plot for the surprising of Edinborough Castle."

The Duke of Rutland to his daughter[-in-law, Lady Granby].

1707[-8], February 23. Belvoir.—Sending thanks for a letter, and compliments. *Postscript.*—I have received Lady Katherine's fine letter and will answer it very soon.

Thomas Sawbridge to [Lady Granby].

[1707-8,] March 3. Monday. Mowsley. — On electioneering business, and what should be done if the Marquess of Granby stands for the County of Leicester. Some exertion will be necessary on his part.

Thomas Sawbridge to the Rev. Abel Ligonier, at Belvoir Castle.

[1707-8,] March 4. Mowsley.—On electioneering business.

K. Marchioness of Granby to her father [-in-law] the Duke [of Rutland].

[1707-8,] March 11.—The Queen came to the House about five o'clock, and in a speech told them that this morning she had an express from Ostend that the Dunkirk Squadron sailed with the Pretender on board, and that Sir George Bying was gone after him, and that ten battalions of her troops were embarking at Ostend. The Commons voted to make good any sum of money she should make use of on this occasion. I write you what I can learn, as it will not be printed to-night. The Queen has held several councils to-day.

The Duke of Bedford to his sister [Lady Granby].

1708, May 25. Streatham.—On family affairs.

K. Marchioness of Granby to her sister[-in-law] the Duchess of [Bedford].

[1708,] August 22. On family affairs.—I am desired by Lord Granby to thank my brother for writing a letter on Barret's behalf. You may hear the trial has been put off by a *habeas corpus* to remove him to Lincoln for next assizes.

The Earl of Castlehaven to the Duke of Rutland.

1708-9, February 22. London .— Concerning completion of the purchase of Goldsmith's Grange.

E. Vernon to the Marquess of Granby.

1708-9, March 23. Lincoln.—A description of the trial of Mr. Barrett (apparently a servant of Lord Granby's), for murder. The trial lasted five hours. There was evidence of an assault by the person killed, and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The foreman

assured me, he tried to have the verdict brought in *se defendendo*. Mr. Barrett is upon bail at liberty.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to her grandson, Master MANNERS.

[1708–1710,] August 3. Stratton.—Your letter was very welcome. "I hope while I live you will always think of your old grandmama as a friend that wishes you all the good qualitys makes one useful to his country and happy to himself, and then he can't be only wise but a good man too, which is true wisdome . . . May health and innocent pleasure be the portion of every one of you, brothers and sisters; and 'tis not matter how the chances in the lottery are."

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to her grandson, Master THOMAS MANNERS.

[1708–1710,] August 3. Stratton.— Thanking him for a pretty letter, and sending affectionate wishes.

The SAME to her granddaughter, LADY FRANCES MANNERS.

Same date.—Your letter was welcome, and so will be the messenger who brings back your papa's horse with victory. I wish you also success in the lottery.

The SAME to her granddaughter, LADY BETE (Elizabeth) MANNERS.

Same date.—With expressions of affection.

The SAME to her granddaughter, LADY KATHERINE MANNERS.

[1708–1710,] August 13. Stratton.—"I shal ever expect from dear Lady Kate evcrything that can give me notice she remembers me with kindnesse, and with such thoughts I read your letter by the lucky jocky that ride your papa's horse, but I am told he was not only fortunate but performed very skilfully too; you are such a judge of horses already that I take it to be a proper subject to you." I hope you may be gratified in the lottery too, though you are not of a temper to trouble your mind about the event too much. A pretty flower or a variety of them will divert as well and last longer. "I much hope you think it soe that every innocent delight is desired for my dear child by her affcetionate grandmama."

The SAME to her daughter, LADY GRANBY.

1709, June 4. Saturday.—Concerning the business of a poor neighbour. As to news we hear no more than is in the prints. We dined yesterday at Devonshire House. "He says that the Dutch resent this way of acting by the French King, as one wod wish, and very particularly Amsterdam, who are enraged at the French King's way of proceeding."

The EARL OF SHAFTESBURY to [LADY GRANBY?].

1709, August 23.—Announcing his intended marriage with Miss Ewer, and giving the reasons of his choice. "It has been my fortune .... to renew an old acquaintance with a sober good family I formerly knew and was intimate with. They are of a good extract and good principles, and have educated their children accordingly with the happyest success. A daughter of these I have found of a temper, person, and health, as I could wish. So that having all the assurance I coud possibly have of her character from the worth and vertue of her parents—my old friends—as well as from her own carriage and behaviour

in every respect, I have determined to make my choice here, where I have nothing deficient but fortune only. . . . The lady is youngest daughter to the late Mrs. Ewer of Hartfordshire; her mother a Mountague, daughter to the old Lord Manchester."

RICHARD PEIRSON to the DUKE OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1709, September 6. London.—Concerning his recent purchase of silver plates. *Seal.*

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to LADY GRANBY, at Belvoir Castle.

[1710,] June 15. Thursday. Southampton House.—"As for what the Court is doing here the consern is abated, where 'tis to relate what on does not like, and wil be in the printes too, that is so far as that the seals were sent for from Lord Sunderland. The Queen ordered Mr. Boyle who told hur Majesty he wished she wod think fit to do it by som other: they had bin long greate frinds, and 'twas an unpleasant office to be charged with. She replyd, therfore best to be done by a frind; then she replyd, those things were best done by a frind; then he said he was not wel aequainted with the customs on such occasions, he thought Lord Sunderland might aske him if he migt not have the honour to present them himselfe. She said that wod be a trooble to himselfe as wel as to hur, soe al that is over. I think 'tis true the Duke of Beaufort has bought Lord Albermale and pays twelve thousand pound, has an able asistant 'tis guesd the present profesions are, this is al the alterations intended, but the person has the seale, was not guesed at by any soal that I can hear of. Lord Sunderland says he was told it three days before but thought them out of the way. I remember Lord Devon and he were great frinds at Westminster school, and he says now he is very pleasant conversation, but applycation to bisnesse has not yet bin his talent. He was of the comision of trade, and wod make jezts at al they did there, but troubled himselfe no farther. 'Twas a surprise Lord Poulet wod not; he holds to his point—a porter's life is a better thing. Duchesse Somerset has logings given hur at Kinsenton, so suppose more favours wil folow, but not all three places in one, which does not please som. The Lady easie to al I dare say, Lady Hide big with expectation. Of the purse party the Duchesse that has al stil in towne. Letters passe yet, what passes t'other side water I medle not with.

All comon chat is silaneed by these biger matters sence all are judges of all. The pen is in great use at this time; hur Majesty hurselfe is sure a ready writer."

Postscript.—"Lord Ashburnham's brother has the smale pox, and the first concluding he had had it, went to him, and now himselfe very ill of them. Doeter Ga[r]th who says none has them twice, examined the servants and they tel him he was but six days ill then; so he coneludes that was not the smale pox. He goes downe every other day to Sussex to him and Shadwel the other, he beleved him desperat at first." *Seal.*

THOMAS SAWBRIDGE to LADY GRANBY.

1710, July 12. Leicester.—Concerning Lord Granby's giving up the borough (of Stamford) and standing for the County of Leicester.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL to LADY GRANBY, at Belvoir Castle.

[1710,] July 25.—"I heartily desir those wise folks that think the Parliament shal sit out ther time may be right; but we in the county

do not proeeed as if we thought soe. Last week at the asisses at Winchester another addresse was sent up, such a one as our sheriffe thought good signe, the reverse I suposse to the others, and it being concluded a new election is neer, the gentlemen that is to big a number agreed Mr. Pitts, and Sir Nieholas Steward must stand. Pits a great estate, and the other a very good one, young and newly in posesion. At the same time Lord Winchester, and Mr. Jervis declared themselves wod stand; and now all mad to secure frends. But only yesterday I was engaged to dine at Mrs. Needham's with Lady Bete, the only plaee I eat a meale at from home at and that is at most but twise a year, and just as we were ready to goe, the Duke of Bolton sent to know if he might come to dinner but our apointment had bin a weeke before. I regret it, one reason beeause if Evered mistakes not who was to visit the house at Basin, says General Wood was with him, and Lord Winehester all going to the Island this morning, and 'tis hardly a week senee the Duke eame from it, so I eonclude 'tis to make frends, and wod have bin glad to have spoke to him, for 'tis the talke here the Duke of Beaufort is to be Lord Lieutenant."

Postscript.—"I have a letter from Lord Galway the 12 July. He writes that a terible fit of gout for three months has soe utterly disabled him that he found himselfe obleged to let the Queen know he eould be longer able to serve hur as she ought to be, and hur answar was that in regard to his ill state of health that he feard himselfe under, she had resolved to send other persones for the conduet of hur affaires, whieh he impatiently expeets, having great need of rest. But I know no more then the Dutch paper, Sir Robert Worsley had that named [Lord] Portmore for the army." *Seal.*

J. Garnar to [the Marquis of Granby ?].

1710, September 3. Grantham.—Concerning a collectorship and other posts in the borough.

The Duke of Bedford to his sister, Lady Granby, at Belvoir Castle.

1710, November 23.—Coneerning lottery tickets.

The Rev. Ab[el] Ligonier to Lady Granby.

1710, December 10. Bottesford.—Acknowledging a present, and complimentary.

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Thomas Sawbridge to the Duchess of Rutland.

1710[-11], February 7.—Referring to the death of his patron the late Duke of Rutland, and advising retrenehment.

The Same to [the Same].

1710[-11], February 10.—Soliciting a living for his son. Mentioning Lord Nottingham as an enemy of the Duke, and ineidentally alluding to the Duke as a Whig.

[Colonel] John Wilson to ———.

1710–11, February 14. Thorpe.—Mentioning the death of the late Duke of Rutland, and desiring to know the wishes of the present Duke with respect to the coming election for the county [of Leicester].

Thomas Sawbridge to the Duchess of Rutland.

1711, April 4.—"The times are evil, as the prophet Amos observes, when they afflict the just, and the prudent must then be silent. But yet I cannot but condole the hard fate of poor Lord Gallway, faulty because once King William's favourite, but sure time will reckon his disgrace our own. God is no respecter of parties no more than persons, and those who now seem to carry all before them, may get so high till they fall the heavier; and those who are now low may be exalted."

John Charlton to the Duchess of Rutland.

1711, July 13. St. Albans.—Concerning various friends. Mentions Lord Gallway, and Lady [Rachel] Russell's "unhappy circumstances." "The poor Vice [Chamberlain, Peregrine Bertie] who was as well as ever playing at White's at 10 o'clock last Monday night, fell into an apoplexy, never spoke one word, but lived till 7 the next evening."

The Lords of the Council to the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

1715, November 8.—Council Chamber at St. James's. Referring to a former letter of 16th September last, which desired him to direct the proper officers of militia forthwith to seize, with the assistance of a constable, the persons and arms of all Papists, Non-jurors, or other persons under suspicion of being disaffected to His Majesty and his Government; and, having received no return, repeating the request, and desiring a return without delay. *Six signatures.*

The Lords of the Council to the Duke of Rutland, Custos Rotulorum of the County of Leicester.

1715, November 8.—Council Chamber at St. James's. Referring to a former letter of the 20th July last, and desiring him forthwith to signify His Majesty's pleasure to the justices of the peace of the county that they do with the utmost diligence put in execution the law against Papists, Non-jurors, and others, by tendering the oaths, apprehending suspected persons, and seizing the arms of Papists and reputed Papists, and to require the justices to make a return, and to transmit the same to the Privy Council. *Six signatures.*

William Hawson to Mr. Lawrence, at Belvoir.

1717, December 26.—"The town seems very uneasy, what by the differences at St. James's and the fall of guineas, which are both to[o] certain grievances. A prohibition is, 'tis said, out that those that see the Prince shall not see the King. His Grace is one whom the order was sent to, but had visited His Highness first."

Lady Rachel Russell to her grandson the Marquess of Granby, at Kelham by Newark.

1718, June 17. Southampton House.—Congratulating him on the birth of a daughter, and accepting the office of sponsor for her great grandchild.

Viscount Dupplin to the Duke of Rutland.

1718, August 29. Bramham Park. — Sending thanks for two fillies.

The Marquess of Granby to his father the Duke of Rutland.

1719, April 12. London.—On family affairs. I do not know when I shall be able to leave town. If it is true, as reported, that the Ministry have laid aside the thoughts of bringing the Bill into our House, and intend to prorogue the Parliament, I hope to set out on Thursday. But I am informed, on the other hand, that at a private meeting of the chief Ministers last night it was resolved to send it down to us to take its fate. The House is extremely angry with it, and undoubtedly will throw it out the first day. "I am told several members have talked of bringing a pan of charcoals into the House to burn it, others sending for pair of shears to cut it, and 'tis certain there are precidents of both being done." I congratulate you on your success at Newmarket.

J. Byrd to [the Earl of Harborough].

1719, May 9. Northampton.—On electioneering business.

The Same to the Same, in Brewer Street, St. James.

1719, May 11. Claybrook.—On electioneering business, and concerning support for Lord William [Manners as a candidate for the County of Leicester].

The Earl of Rockingham to the Duke [of Rutland].

1719, May 12. Leicester Square.—I have written to engage all the interest I have as you desire, and wish I had been better able to serve my Lord William.

The Earl of Harborough to [the Duchess of Rutland].

1719, May 13. Wednesday.—Expressing pleasure in being able to oblige the Duke of Rutland with a fat stag; and concerning election prospects in the view of Lord William Manners's candidature.

Postscript:—"The Prince send Lord Belhaven with his compliments to the King the day he went, and I hear His Majesty has sent to let him know he may come to his children. All this looks well, and I wish from these steps an agreement may ensue." Sending verses.

Thomas Pengelly to the Duke [of Rutland].

1725, March 17. Exeter.—On electioneering affairs. "I had nothing particular to acquaint Mr. Forster, but that I intended to extend my benevolence yearly to the poor people amongst the Dissenting congregations, as well as to the publick, which he was to mention privately, and likewise to desire all my friends to forbeare names of reproach and reflexion, and also that although I intended to bestow some publick bounty to the Town, at a proper time, soe I would not promote that scandalous practice of buying votes at any price, as I had been informed, was practised on the behalf of the other gentleman."

Proceedings in the King's Council.

1727, November 2. The Court at St. James's.—Certificate that John, Duke of Rutland, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County

of Leicester, this day took the oaths appointed to be taken in lieu of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. *Signed*—Robert Hales. *Seal.*

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

1728, June 12. The Court at St. James's.—Ordering the Duke of Rutland, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to issue commissions for taking affidavits concerning destruction made in the Forest of Needwood, in the county of Stafford, in order that offenders may be proceeded against in the Duchy Court. *Signed*—Temple Stanyan.

ROBERT SHERARD to the DUKE [OF RUTLAND].

1728[–9], February 15.—On business.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

1728[–9], March 6. Whitehall.—List of Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Leicester approved by the King. *Signed*—Holles Newcastle.

ARTHUR COLLINS to the DUKE [OF RUTLAND.]

1730, October 1. Enfield.—I have not yet been able to send the drawings of the monuments of your ancestors, but hope to get them done by a person in Northamptonshire who made some drawings for Mr. Bridges, when he was writing the Antiquities of that County. I enclose the first sheet of the account of your family [in the peerage now preparing] having transcribed all the records that could be found in the Tower relating thereto. I have also many particulars from wills in the Prerogative Office, Manuscripts and History. Sir George Manners, first Lord Roos, lies buried in a chapel in St. George's Church in Windsor, as a monument there shows. Sir William Dugdale's statement that he was buried in the Priory at Holywell, is erroneous. I send you the conclusion of the last paragraph of the sheet. I shall, with the highest pleasure endeavour to do that justice to the memory of your ancestors, which they so highly deserve.

VISCOUNT HOWE to the DUKE OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1732, December 5.—I am detained in town until the instruction for my salary is fixed, but I hope to come and see you very soon.

The SAME to the SAME.

1733, June 28. Barbados.—I have sent you a cask of rack, which I hope will prove good. I commend it to the "Welsh part of your hunt." I hope the snuff will prove good. They tell me here it is as good as any. Mytton, who pretends to be a judge, commends it much, which was the reason I ventured to send it you. I have desired Page to introduce to you Mr. Peers, son to the Speaker of the Assembly, who is worth above 150,000*l.* I hope the Sugar Bill will pass your House; if it does not, and no relief is given to this island, it will be ruined. I gave you in my last some account of our ladies. I never saw so many charming girls in any place before. The dragons here are very watchful and fierce, I wish Cab and Herbert would let me know how each of them conquered the famous one in St. Martin's Lane; it might be of great use to me.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1734, June 14. Barbados.—"I am heartily sorry to hear that dear Cab has been obliged to give up his election by reason of his ill state of

health. I wish, with all my heart, it had been upon any other account. However, I hope soon to hear the Bath has intirely cured him. We are in daily expectation here of a visit from our French neighbours, and are making all necessary preparations, we are able to receive them in a proper manner. I am out every day disciplining and exercising my troops, who are but very few in number, and very slenderly supplyed with armes, but hope every day for a ship from England with those I have applyed for from the Government. However, if they should come in the mean time, we are determined to defend ourselves to the last extremity. For my own part I am resolved not to part with my government to his Majestie's ennemies, but with my life. You will be surpriscd to hear I have taken so much pains to make myself master of military discipline that I have made out an exercise myself for my men, and am with them every exercising day to teach them, doing the duty of a serjeant as well as general, in which I am very much flattered by the captains of the men-of-war, and the military men. You see I am very vain upon it, but I hope I discover my weakness to none but yourself." *Signed.*

Lord William Manners to his brother [the Duke of Rutland].

1735–6, February 2. Bath.—On personal affairs.

The Lords of the Council to the Duke of Rutland, Custos Rotulorum of the County of Leicester.

1738, July 31.—Requisition for impressment of seamen. *Seven signatures.*

Fr. Whichcote to the Duke [of Rutland].

1741, April 23. Aswarby.—You must excuse me if I do not engage myself against my neighbours. But I am informed Lord Tyrconnel declines standing for Grantham; if so, I hope the Marquess (of Granby) will have no opposition. If he should unexpectedly meet any, I shall be ready to use in his favour what little interest I have.

Viscount Tyrconnel to the Duke [of Rutland].

1741, May 16. Belton.—Congratulating him on his success at Newark and Grantham.

Le Mareschal Duc de Belleisle to the Duke of Rutland.

1741, September 5. Frankfort. — Acknowledging a letter, and complimentary. *French.*

The Same to [the Same].

1743, June 28. Belyle, near Vernon in Normandy.—Acknowledging a letter, and complimentary. *French.*

The Lords of the Council to the Duke of Rutland, Custos Rotulorum of the County of Leicester.

1743[–4], February 24. The Council Chamber at Whitehall.—Requiring him to signify His Majesty's pleasure to the Justices of the Peace that they put in force the laws against Papists, and require them to return an account of their proceedings therein. *Seven signatures.*

Lord George Manners to his father, the Duke of Rutland.

1745, May 24. Newcastle.—Describing the country passed through in the march. We are all tired of this town, for the inhabitants are not over civil. Except on field days, which I never miss, we make excursions into the country.

Le Mareschal Duc de Belleisle to the Duke of Rutland.

1745, August 13. Windsor.—A complimentary letter, written in prospect of early departure for Calais.

The Lords of the Council to the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

1745, September 5. The Council Chamber at Kensington.—Conveying information of the landing of "the eldest son of the Pretender" in the North-west of Scotland, and his advance, and requiring the Lord Lieutenant to cause all arms belonging to Papists, Non-jurors, and other dangerous persons, to be seized, and to return an account to the Council Board. *Seven signatures.*

The Lords of the Council to the Duke of Rutland, Custos Rotulorum of the County of Leicester.

1745, September 5. The Council Chamber at Kensington.—After a similar recital, requiring him to signify His Majesty's pleasure to Justices of the Peace that they put in force the laws against Papists, &c. *Seven signatures.*

Lord Gower to [the Duke of Rutland].

1745, October 19. London.—This morning Lord Exeter called upon me on his way to Bath, and desired I would thank you by this post for the offer of a company in Lord Granby's regiment to his second son, Mr. Cecil, and to let you know that his son is at your service, and that he hopes he will be very alert in raising his company.

William, Duke of Cumberland, to [the Duke of Rutland].

1745[-6], January 30. Holyrood House.—"In the hurry of business I had the day I left town no opportunity of laying your request before the King, but by this express I have acquainted the Duke of Newcastle with it, and informed him with my writing to you to desire that you would inform yourself by any of the King's ministers of his pleasure on your desire. I hope the next news you will have in town from these parts will bring you the account of success against the disturbers of our peace and tranquillity, at least I believe we shall do our utmost. I am your affectionate friend, William."

J. Wentworth to the Duke [of Rutland].

1745-6(*sic*), April 4. Kensington.—As you "have elsewhere an avocation of infinitely more consequence to the public, surely your attendance in quarters could never have been expected, not mentioning the subscription you have already made to His Majesty's service of three of the most gallant youths in the whole kingdom."

The Marquess of Granby to his father, the Duke of Rutland.

[1746,] June 17. Fort Augustus.—"We have been at this place about a month, and I believe we shall stay here some time longer. The

Duke since he has been here has sent out several detachments to drive in all the cattle belonging to the rebells, and to destroy and burn all their country, which they have performed with great success, having drove in several hundred head of cattle, and burnt everything they came near, without the least opposition. The Duke sent a detachment of an hundred of Kingston's horse, fifty on horseback and fifty on foot, into Glenmorrison's country to burn and drive in cattle, which they executed with great expedition, returning in a couple of days with a thousand head of cattle, after having burnt every house they could find. The Duke has now shown the gentlemen of Scotland who gave out that the Highlands were inaccessible to any but their own people, that not only the infantry can follow rebel Highlanders into their mountains, but that horse upon an occasion commanded by him find nothing impracticable. Captain Chadwicke who commanded says he was surprised to see the boldness of the men who galloped up and down mountains that he thought was impossible to have walked down. I hear some of our new raised regiments are continued; if mine should be continued I'll get to Newcastle as soon as possible, for Stanwix writes me word that our men begin to be uneasy and want their discharge."

H. Fox to the Duke of Rutland.

1746, June 17.—Concerning Lord Granby's regiment.

The Same to the Same.

1746, June 21. Holland House.—I am glad to find by your letter of the 18th that the (Marquess of Granby's) regiment is in good temper. How much that circumstance, as well as their other good behaviour, is owing to the extraordinary merit of Lieut.-Col. Stanwix I shall willingly represent in the proper place and best manner.

Lord George Manners to his father, the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1746, June 24. York. — Concerning his capture of thirty-nine deserters at Boroughbridge and their detention. "It is too hard to keep them amongst a parcel of rebells where there is a very bad distemper." This mutiny is a very happy thing, for the rest will now remain quiet.

The Same to the Same.

1746, [June] 29. Sunday. Boroughbridge.—I have received Colonel Stanwix's orders to confine the prisoners at York, and I am coming to Belvoir to consult you as to what is proper to do at this time with the deserters. *Seal.*

Lord Hardwicke, Chancellor, to the Duke [of Rutland].

1746, June 30. House of Lords.—Summons to attend the trial of the Earl of Kilmarnock, the Earl of Cromerty, and Lord Balmerino, for high treason. *Signed.*

H. Fox to Lieut. Colonel Stanwix, or Commanding Officer of the Marquess of Granby's Regiment.

1746, July 3. War Office.—Concerning the state of Lord Granby's regiment, and a "petition from your mutinous prisoners in York jayle." His Majesty has been pleased to pardon them; but that they may not think they have been guilty of no offence, their pardon is to be signified

to them by such person and in such manner as Lord Granby, the Duke of Rutland, or the Commanding Officer shall think fit. *Copy.*

The Marquess of Granby to his father, the Duke of Rutland.

1746, July 11. Fort Augustus.—"I desired Col. Stanwix to acquaint your Grace with His R.H. orders about a general Court Martial, but I suppose as we shall be broke immediately it will not be put into execution. I see by the newspapers that the King allows six days pay to each soldier to defray his expenses home, and the same paper mentions that Lord Berkeley has given his men four days pay per man over and above the King's allowance. I hope your Grace will pardon the liberty I am going to take in desiring a gratuity of half a guinea a man may be given to our soldiers when they are dismissed, as it will be an encouragement to them to inlist again as soldiers, if any unforseen accident should require any more regiments so to be raised, which I think not impossible, for untill a peace is concluded, France will no doubt try to keep up the Rebellion in the Highlands, which will be no difficult matter, if he will venture a little more money and men, for the spirit of rebellion still prevails among the greatest part of the clans, for numbers still remain in arms lurking among the hills, and those that have submitted, have brought in nothing but old rusty firelocks and pistols, and I don't doubt every man of them upon the landing of a few men and a little money, if the Pretender was to set up his standard again, would join him. *Incomplete.*

Lord George Manners to his father, the Duke of Rutland.

1746, July 13.—I got to Durham the last day of the races, and, as I had my dancing equipage to meet me, I went to the assembly not intending to dance, but they insisted on my dancing minuets. I asked Mrs. Bowes to dance country dances. Col. Stanwix intends to come with me to Belvoir to see the Castle. I have just met four of my grenadiers mounted on horseback, with their bayonets fixed, escorting Secretary Murray to the South. They seemed in high spirits with their expedition, he very dejected and talks little. The Colonel has received a letter threatening him if he does not let the soldiers go soon. We don't think any of the soldiers wish it, but some townsmen. The Colonel takes no notice of it.

The Same to the Same.

1747, May 19, New style.—We are encamped about six miles from Antwerp, our left at Sunthoven, and the right extends to Braxchosen. H.R.H. Quarters is at Scilde. We expect orders to march every day. Antwerp is full of soldiers, and the walls manned with them, which looks as if they intend to stand a siege. They are said to have about 70,000 infantry and cavalry, besides militia and irregulars. Our force is, I believe, 90,000 effective men, all in good health and spirits. H.R.H. has reviewed several of the foreign regiments. With so great a commander, you need not fear hearing of any engagements which we may have in the open field, notwithstanding the unlucky affair at Hulst where we were outnumbered. The Royals did what men could do. My brother, Col. Barrington, and I, are quartered at a pretty little house about a mile from the Duke's quarters, with a fish pond and gardens, just such a place as I should wish for about four or five miles from Belvoir. General Burghousen with two or three more foreigners with the Colonel of Dragoons supped with us last night at our Chateau. Both my brothers are well.

The Duke of Kingston to the Duke [of Rutland].

1747, June 18. Thoresby.—I am obliged for the offer of your interest at Nottingham in favour of Lord Howe, but as I have engaged mine both for Lord Howe and Mr. Plumtree, I do not think it would be right for me to act for one more than the other.

I hear we shall have your company at Mansfield. I hope you will take a bed here, and give me leave to wait upon you to the meeting.

The Marquess of Granby to his father the Duke of Rutland.

[1747,] June 20, N[ew] S[tyle]. Tuesday morning.—"We still continue in the same camp, our right at Lier, and our left at Sleventont. General Trips covers Lier with a body of irregulars. Prince Saxe Hilbourghousen is at West Wesel with a detachment of ten thousand men, to keep free the communication between our army and Santfleet and Bergenopzoom. The Generals Sommerfelt and Hawley are detached with the left wing of the second line to Westerloo, and have their outposts all along the borders of the Nithe. Prince Wolfenbutle is with the reserve at Everbode, and Baronai with 2,000 detached foot, and five hundred horse, with an imperial regiment of dragoons, and a large body of hussars and irregulars is encamped near Linhout, and has advanced posts on the borders of the Demes, and at Diest; from which post Count St. Germain, with a large detachment from the French army tried to dislodge them, but was repulsed with some loss.

The Count St. Germain is now encamped near Harlem, in view of Baronai, whose encampment is on a hill. The main body of the French army is said to be encamped between Louvain and Mechlin, but they have so many flying camps, and are continually marching and countermarching, that it is difficult to know their situation. Our camp is a very strong one, and I believe we shall not quit it as yet. I believe the Duke regulates his motions by those of the French, who gives out they design to attack us, but I am affraid they will never be such fools. If they march away to Maestricht, we shall follow them, and try to force them to a battle; but if they continue in their present situations I suppose we shall wait for a favourable opportunity of attacking them, which after the reduction of Genoa, which I hope we shall soon hear of, by the Austrians making a diversion in Provence, may easily happen."

Postscript.—"The Duke went out to reconnoitre all the advanced post yesterday. Bob (Lord Robert Sutton) is very well; he is with Hawley's detachment." George desires his duty. Tell Lord William I intend to write to him about our next winter campaign at fox hunting. If you are still in London, pray let Miss Mompesson know I had not time to write to her this post.

Lord Robert Sutton to his father, the Duke of Rutland, in Albemarle Street.

[1747,] June 11, Old style. Westerloo Camp.—"We are att present detached from the main army with a body of 15,000 foot and about 4,000 horse. I believe this motion was made upon the account of a body of French troops that came to attack Baronai with his advanced corps at Deest; and we were sent to support him in case they had attacked him. We were kept about for two or three days expecting every night what we call here a *rouse*. But we are now again att our ease, and I believe the French are gone back to Malines. So we keep

our post. The Prince of Wolfenbottle has the same number as us, about four miles advance before us, and Baronai is before him with his irregulars by Deest. This detachment was made from the left of the second line. General Somerfeldt and General Hawley command our detachment. I know nothing how things go on in the main army, as we are not allowed to stir out of our camp. If anything worth hearing happeneth I shall lett your Grace know immediately." I hope this will find all well at Belvoir. I have not seen my brothers since we came to this camp, but hear both are well.

The Earl of Winchelsea to the Duke of Rutland.

1747, June 13.—Asking him to support his brother [John Finch], the sitting member for the county of Rutland, for the coming election, against a combination made between the Earls of Exeter and Gainsborough.

The Same to the Same.

1747, June 28. Burley.—He cannot expect to meet with success, and therefore would not desire the Duke to quarrel with the Earls of Exeter or Gainsborough unnecessarily.

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Duke of Rutland.

1757, January 2. Newcastle House.—Conveying an offer of a seat in Parliament for Boroughbridge to Mr. Thoroton.

The Marquess of Granby to his father, the Duke of Rutland.

1758, July 31. Monday night. Jemmengum, 12 miles from Embden.—Gratefully acknowledging assistance.

The Same to the Same.

1759, March 16th.—On personal affairs.

Sir Thomas Cave to the Duke of Rutland.

1759, April 11.—I am sorry you were unable from ill-health to attend our meeting. We had a very thin one, but a sufficient number of gentlemen have given in their names to authorize the progress of the plan laid down by the Legislature. "The spirit of the people to oppose the natural enemy of the Kingdom is so great that I had a roll of 50 volunteers offered me, and every one a man of considerable property. It is to be wished that every gentleman of larger fortune had the same zeal; though, as to subaltern commands there are many gentlemen I believe who will cheerfully undertake the duty, when they find it neglected by those who have larger propertys to defend."

"With regard to the uniform, I presume the expence of the velvet facings—enlivened with a narrow gold galloon or cord—would not be thought a burthensome charge by the comission officers, and with respect to the private men such lapelles of cloth and yellow mettal buttons will be no more expensive than cloth lapelles of any other colour. The Norfolk uniform, I am told, is red and black, and looks very gallant, of which doubtless your Grace may see a pattern coat in Town . . . . The neighbouring Warwickshire Battalion is red and green with a silver breed. I imagine your Grace would not have the uniform of your county too similar to that, and still there are the colours of buff,

white, or yellow remaining, though the latter is not a pleasing colour to the eye, or cleanly in the wear."

William Pitt to the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant for the County of Leicester.

1759, June 5. Whitehall.—Requiring him, in view of the preparation in the French ports for the invasion of this kingdom, to make a return of the state of the militia in his county. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1759, June 5.—In consequence of an address of the House of Commons, requiring the Lord Lieutenant to carry into execution in his county the Acts for the better ordering of the militia. *Signed.*

Colonel Ed. Hervey to ———.

1759, May 11. Oberewallt [near Cassel].—Answer to complaints made against the British at Cassel, showing, by specific instances, that some very trivial damage had been magnified into claims for "ruining a garden," and desiring the particulars to be laid before Lord Granby.

The Battle of Minden.

1759, August 1.—"Disposition Générale de Monr. le Marechal de Contades pour l'attaque de l'Armée Alliée a Minden. . . . avec la relation de la Bataille qu'on suppose d'etre celle de Monsr. le Duc de Broglie."

(Maps by Henry Rudyerd.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Duke of Rutland.

1759, August 14. London.—The King having been pleased to consent to Lord George Sackville's request of leave to resign his command, His Majesty has appointed the Marquess of Granby Commander-in-Chief of His British forces in Germany. I have this night despatched his Lordship's commission and instructions. I congratulate your Grace on this signal mark of His Majesty's confidence in Lord Granby.

Holles, Duke of Newcastle to the Duke of Rutland.

1759, August 23. Claremont.— Compliments upon the appointment of the Marquess of Granby to be General and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's British troops in Germany. Refers to Prince Ferdinand's victory [at Minden]. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, Lord Granby's great friend, has extremely harrassed the French in their march to Cassel.

"Our regiments are very weak, especially those which came from Guadaloupe. We want in the whole 6,000 men to compleat our army at home. The City of London are *really* doing very well, and I hope will get a great many recruits. . . . We who are not *bled* with a militia should do something to show our zeal and to serve our country in this time of danger, as effectually and perhaps much more so than if we had a militia."

[The Marquess of Granby to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.]

[1759, August.]—Congratulates him on his reception into the Order of the Garter, and explains the nature of that distinction. *Unsigned, draft or copy. French.*

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to [the Marquess of Granby].

1759, November 2. Craffdorf.—As to the placing of a detachment of artillery. *French.*

The Same to the Same.

1759, November 14. Craffdorf.—Repeating a request to him to write to England for the necessary complement of men for the service of eight twelve-pounders. *French.*

The Same to the Same.

1759, November 14. Craffdorf.—Let me ask you to write to England to send 30 or 40 pontoon men with your 40 pontoons; otherwise I shall be much embarrassed in finding the persons necessary for the purpose. *French.*

The Same to the Same.

1759, November 17. Craffdorf.—I have the honour to forward a statement of the horses &c. necessary for mobilizing the train of 8 English guns now employed before Munster, and of which I wish to make use for the army in the approaching campaign. *French.*
Enclosing statement by Captain Forbes Macbean.

M. Braune to [the Marquess of Granby].

1759, November 24. Feltzburger Hoff.— Conveying a complaint from Prince Ferdinand that the English drivers had been dismissed from the English artillery train, and Germans employed by way of economy at the expense of efficiency. *French.*

C. G. de Malortie to [the Marquess of Granby].

1759, December 14. Krofdorf.—Concerning a passport for Captain Maud. *French.*

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 1. Newcastle House [London].—The King "expressed himself in the kindest manner upon your Lordship's subject, and told me most remarkably how satisfied *all his people* were with your Lordship. I told H.M. you would finish everything before you left the army, and I beg you would make my words good. The King is also very well pleased with your secretary, Col. Brown. . . . We are not quite easy here about the situation of your army; the great detachment made under the Hereditary Prince has made M. de Broglie make a show at least of a design to attempt you. We have, however, that dependence upon Prince Ferdinand's conduct and prudence that we doubt not but if M. de Broglie should make an attempt, you will be in a very good condition to receive him; and the King of Prussia's situation in Saxony required all the assistance that could be given him."

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 1. War Office.—Concerning a leave of absence. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Leicestershire.

1760, January 3. Whitehall. — Formal order intimating His Majesty's approval of Deputy Lieutenants, including the name of John Marquess of Granby, for the county of Leicester. *Signed:*—Holdernesse. *Seal.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 4. War Office.—Concerning medical stores, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Lord George Manners to his father, the Duke of Rutland.

1760, January 7. Leicester.—Concerning the militia for the county of Leicester. The rank of Colonel is at a stand. Lord Granby was mentioned, but it seemed a doubt whether he could serve for two counties. Mentions the appointment of Deputy Lieutenants.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 11. War Office.—Concerning a Quarter-master. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, January 15. War Office.—Concerning various matters of army administration. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 15. Newcastle House.—I could not avoid reading your letter to the King, who was very well pleased with it, especially with your eagerness to fight the French for winter quarters. I hope, however, that M. Broglie will give you no more disturbance this winter. The Spanish minister here says M. Broglie has not above 30,000 men, and I know the French own that his army is inferior to Prince Ferdinand's. This shows the wisdom of the Prince in detaching the Hereditary Prince to Saxony. I hope to be able to give you more encouragement as to reinforcements. Mr. Pitt I believe has given you some hints of having three regiments of dragoons augmented from hence. We are also endeavouring to get you two regiments of horse made up to the English number from Ireland. "Everybody that comes from the army is equally full of Lord Granby's praises. The King is satisfied with you beyond measure, and that makes my business go on very comfortably." Make my compliments to Prince Ferdinand, and let him know that I will take care that the money shall be constantly furnished for the payment of the recruits which by his Highness' most useful scheme are to be kept in readiness in the Electorate to supply deficiencies in the King's electoral troops. Lord Robert Sutton has been most obliging to me, and has taken our militia regiment in Nottinghamshire. This will have the best effect there. *Postscript.*—Lord Lincoln is very well and always yours. My love to Jack Mostyn.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 18. War Office.—Notifying the appointment of Major Corbet Parry to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 75th Regiment, and requiring permission for him to come to England. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 25. London.—Mentions that the merchants of the City of London have applied for and obtained the King's leave to supply the British troops serving in Germany with a number of flannel waistcoats, &c., for the winter's campaign; and asks directions as to forwarding the bales of these goods for distribution. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 25. War Office.—Concerning the appointment of Cornet Lascelles to a captaincy. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, February 1. Whitehall.—Mentions General Kingsley's return owing to ill-health, and the King's expressions of concern and appreciation of his distinguished conduct. *Signed.*

General J. Mostyn to [the Marquess of Granby in England].

1760, February 13. Osnaburg.—Reports the carrying out of various orders. Gifts to soldiers, waistcoats, &c. are divided. Concerning distribution of money to widows and orphans of soldiers, &c. We are now settled in our winter quarters. We cannot well spare Keith, Hepburn, Sutherland, and Bisset, the officers required to attend Lord G. Sackville's Court Martial. Some who are now in England should be sent back to their posts.

The Same to the Same.

1760, February 26. Osnaburg.—The sickness, arising from the change of habits in settling into winter quarters, is growing day by day less. The horses are in excellent order. There is inconvenience from scarcity of officers. I have represented this in official quarters, and hope you will stand by me if I am blamed for expressing an opinion. I am very tired of correspondence with '*Mon cher Rheden.*' I sicken at the sight of pen, ink, and paper. Have you dined with the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lincoln?

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, March 21st. War Office.—Concerning hospital arrangements and medical stores. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, March 14. London.—Representing the necessity of certain medical appointments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, March 21. Treasury Chambers.—Concerning stoppage of pay of cavalry when in winter quarters. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

General J. Mostyn to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, March 24. Osnaburg.—As to arrangements for wounded men. With regard to the money for the relief of widows and orphans, I have endeavoured to do the most good with it that I could, but there is no confining it to widows only, for a soldier's wife is rarely a widow above twenty-four hours, and a wife or any woman following the army may be as necessitous and as great an object of charity as a widow. Burlton reports that the sickness in the regimental infirmaries grows less; but we have lost a great many men. Our horses that are well will be very well and in fine order; but we are not yet free from glanders though we shoot away. Dr. Wintringham represents strongly the necessity of sending the hospital mates from England.

The Same to the Same.

1760, March 25. Osnaburg.—Sends an extract of a letter from Adjutant-General Rheden relative to the arrangements for equipment of certain cavalry regiments.

The Same to ——.

1760, March 29.—Forwarding account from deputies of the town of Embden, who have been referred to the writer by His Highness the Duke. Sending also a copy of His Highness' letter to Lord Granby.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 4. War Office.—Authorising him to appoint a Commissary. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, April 5. War Office.—Concerning his proposal for raising a corps of light-armed cavalry; and intimating His Majesty's approval thereof. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, April 6. War Office.—Signifying His Majesty's consent to Captain Revell's offer of service. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 9. Treasury Chambers.—General orders have been sent from here to Mr. Hatton, to execute immediately the orders given him by Prince Ferdinand, which should be necessary for opening the campaign. Their Lordships hope Mr. Hatton will think himself authorised by this General Order to repair such fortifications as His Highness thinks requisite to be put into a posture of defence for the purposes of the ensuing campaign. But lest Mr. Hatton should doubt the extent of his authority, they desire you immediately on your arrival in Germany, to take care that the orders of Prince Ferdinand on this point are carried into effect. The compensation for forage is reserved for further consideration. As to the other articles contained in Prince Ferdinand's memorandum given to Mr. Hunter, it is hoped that the orders sent will be sufficient; but you have general authority to supply any defects. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 15. Newcastle House.—I send in confidence, by the King's command, a copy of the sentence of the court martial [on Lord G. Sackville], so short of what we had reason to expect, and of the merits of the question. You will communicate it to Prince Ferdinand. There is no appearance of such an approaching peace as would prevent the opening of the campaign. I am now in hopes soon to send you a good body of infantry. Three or four good and strong battalions are certain; but I will not be contented without six, and I hope to succeed. Mr. Pitt is very reasonable, but he has his apprehensions at home. You will have, I hear, Waldegrave's regiment of horse, instead of the Irish regiment. I despair of ever being a favourite of Prince Ferdinand, but if he knew how I worked for him to get him further succours when we can spare them with safety, and what is more, to get the immense expenses which his army costs satisfied, His Serene Highness

would think I had some merit. I shall long to hear of your safe arrival at the army. Compliments to the Prince. I have had a very good letter from Jack Mostyn. I hope to have a line from you every post. *Endorsed:*—"Private."

B[ennet] Storer to Richard Cox.

1760, April 17. Hague.—Concerning accounts relating to the bridge over the Rhine. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 22. Newcastle House.—I was rejoiced to hear from G. Yorke that you were safely arrived at the Hague, and gone forward for the army, also that the Prince would be ready to take the field the 20th, two days ago, and that your reinforcements were arrived. We meet to-morrow to consider what troops we may send you from hence. The militia comes across us everywhere. I think the prospect of peace is much more remote than I wish it. The Freuch Court have been wishing to make a separate peace, leaving out the King of Prussia, who seems to have been mistaken in his impression of their intentions. "Lord George Sackville appeared this day in the House of Commons; I do not hear his Lordship had any *accueil* from anybody. I send in confidence a copy of the orders which Lord Ligonier gave me, and which I understand are to be given out to-morrow or next day. They are *stunning ones indeed.* I suppose you will have them in form from my Lord Holdernesse, with directions to publish."

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 22. Whitehall.—I hear from Holland of your safe arrival at the Hague. The King has heard from the German Chancery that the three regiments of dragoons were safely landed. *Signed.*

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 25. London.—Concerning staff appointments. I hope it will not be long before the Carabineers and Waldegrave's Dragoons reach you. They will embark next week. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 25. Treasury Chambers.—Giving authority to issue warrants for payment of liabilities incurred by Mr. Hatton's orders. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 25. Newcastle House.—I hope my other letter of this date will satisfy Prince Ferdinand. You have full powers to do which you think proper and necessary. "You I can trust, but I cannot answer it to the Parliament to put the same unlimited power in *a* Mr. Hatton, especially after he appeals to my friend, Munchausen, to be protected against me. . . . . You will receive orders by this post to publish the sentence (upon Lord G. Sackville) and the orders, *at the head of the line.* That particularly ordered by the King. I hope Prince Ferdinand will see by this that whatever *legerté* there may have been in the sentence of the Court Martial, His Majesty by the advice of his Ministers, has taken care to have his sense of it expressed in such a manner and published everywhere so as there can remain no doubt about the King's, and

the Nation's mind upon the subject, and that Prince Ferdinand has the strongest proofs that His Majesty and his subjects can give of their entire approbation of his conduct, and most thorough condemnation and detestation of that of the others. This is almost the universal sense of every-body in this country, and of this, I hope, you will assure the Prince. I have taken some pains in this affair, from the justice I thought due to, and the honour I have for Prince Ferdinand."

The Same to the Same.

1760, April 25. Newcastle House.—Concerning forage, &c., and explaining the reasons for certain dispositions of the Treasury complained of by Mr. Hatton as unduly restricting his powers as Commissary. *Signed.*

Baron Munchausen to the Duke of Newcastle.

1760, April 25. London.—As to certain questions relative to forage, expense of fortifications, &c. *Copy. French.*

Samuel Smith to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 25. London, Old Jewry.—Concerning the subscription fund for supply of comforts to the soldiers, &c.

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 25. Whitehall.—*Enclosing :—Signed.*

Orders reciting the sentence of the court-martial held upon Lord George Sackville for having disobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden, by which Lord George Sackville was found "guilty of having disobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whom he was by his commission and instructions directed to obey, as Commander-in-Chief, according to the Rules of War," and adjudged "unfit to serve His Majesty in any military capacity whatever," and directing the sentence to be published to the Army, in order that "officers, being convinced that neither high birth nor great employments shelter offences of such a nature, and that, seeing they are subject to censures much worse than death to a man who has any sense of honour, they may avoid the fatal consequences arising from disobedience of orders." *Copy.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 26. War Office.—Concerning Captain Purcell, an officer ordered to Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 29. Treasury.—Concerning the forms to be observed in issuing money-warrants. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to Mr. Hatton.

1760, April 29. Treasury Chambers.—Pointing out that the existing powers might have been made use of for the supply of what is necessary, and stating that Lord Granby will be authorised to give his warrants immediately to the deputy paymasters on receiving Mr. Hatton's certificates of the sums necessary to be paid in advance, and of the service to which they are to be applied. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 29. Newcastle House.—I am much concerned that after all the care and pains I had taken to do everything that could answer to Prince Ferdinand's expectations, I should be charged by him with an omission which hindered the army from taking the field and obliged His Highness to remain on the defensive. I little expected this, and that the charge—heavy as it is—should be conveyed to Mr. Secretary Pitt, and not one word said of it by His Highness to me, though he had then before him one or two letters from me unanswered. I have truly stated the case, and shown how entirely what is alleged is void of all foundation. I shall now consider the public service, and have therefore sent orders this night to your Lordship and Mr. Hatton to prevent any possible inconvenience which might arise from the orders as they were given by the Treasury. What hurts me, is that there is a fact asserted—I suppose truly—in a letter to a Secretary of State, viz., that the army has no magazines, and that the fact is attributed by the Prince to want of instructions and authorities from the Treasury. This is a heavy charge, and appears to be owing to Mr. Hatton's false representations. The Prince ought at least to have written to me, and I should then have been able to explain the matter. I now send you papers upon the subject. It would have been impossible to give Mr. Hatton the full powers which Mr. Hunter, the intendant-general, had. Detail of reasons for this. I beg you to read carefully my letters and the accompanying papers; make yourself master of the facts, and represent them cooly and with that force that you are very capable of doing, to His Highness. Show him the concern I am under, and then I flatter myself that he will see how much Mr. Hatton has deceived him. You know the confidence I always write to you in. Write with the same to me. Let me know the bottom of this affair, for it ought not to be kept a secret from me. I shall be impatient for your answer, but pray let it be full and explicit. *Two sheets.*

Michael Hatton to [the Marquess of Granby].

1760, April 29. Paderborn.—Stating that the magazine of Cassel must be at a full stop for want of money, unless immediately furnished. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, April 30. Paderborn.—Concerning the authority for an immediate advance, pending orders from England. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

B[ennet] Storer to Richard Cox.

1760, April 30. Osnabruck.—Concerning certain promotions. Lord Granby is at present ill of fever, but I hope will be about again in a few days. He would have written himself to Lord Ligonier if his illness had not prevented him. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, April 30. Osnabruck.—Requesting leave for Captain Young, incapacitated by wounds, to sell out. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Michael Hatton.

1760, May 1. Osnabruck.—Concerning orders for money. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 2. Whitehall.—Concerning reinforcements. *Signed.*

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 2. Newcastle House.—Nothing but the satisfaction which I have in the wise and necessary resolution which we have taken to send you immediately six of our best battalions, viz. Hodgson, Barrington, Bocland, Griffin now Carr, Cornwallis, and Charles Hay now Griffin, could make me support tolerably the plague which I have had with this fellow Hatton. All comes from him, and there is not the least foundation for the complaint which the Prince has now done me the honour to make to me. It is very probable that the magazines may not have been carried on so far as they ought to have been, but by whose fault? Hatton's undoubtedly, if they could have been carried on faster. He says he wanted money powers and authority. That is false, and appears so from his own acts. Mr. Hatton's point was to get the power. He could get it no otherwise than by persuading Prince Ferdinand that except he, Hatton, had the power, nothing could be done. I hope you will convince Prince Ferdinand that *that* is otherwise. You have the power of ordering all the money which Hatton shall want. Hatton cannot have it absolutely, and shall not have it whilst I am at the Treasury. I have by my other letter given you an extensive power indeed, viz. to draw on Clifford, &c. for *all* you may want. I hope that will satisfy His Serene Highness.

Further complaints as to the Prince allowing himself to be misled by Hatton. Discusses the question of superseding Hatton, but does not wish to push things to extremities if he will act reasonably. *Two sheets.*

The Same to the Same.

1760, May 2. Newcastle House.—Announcing the resolution to send six battalions—1,000 men each—as well as the regiment of cavalry—Irish. Discussing the affair of Mr. Hatton, and giving Lord Granby discretion to read the letter to the Prince. *Signed. French. Four sheets.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 6. War Office.—Announcing this order for six regiments of foot to embark for Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 6. Newcastle House.—Expressing anxiety about his health. To avoid difficulties in future, I have prevailed upon the King to let me send your friend Colonel Pierson to the Army to assist and act under you, and to have an absolute power over these Hattons, Oswalds, &c., to receive the Prince's orders, to see them executed, and also your Lordship's, to be in everything subordinate to you, and above these Commissaries. I shall then be sure that the Prince's orders, and your Lordship's, will be obeyed, and I shall constantly know the truth. The reinforcement exceeds what you asked upon your return from Germany. There will be actually 8,800 effective men in our pay, which with 4,400 Hanoverians paid by the King, and 2,500 Prussians—if they remain with us—makes Prince Ferdinand's army ninety-five thousand men effective—a force I hope more than sufficient to deal with M. de Broglie. But for God's sake *Begin.*

I shall be impatient for your next letters and to hear of your perfect recovery.

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

1760, May 6. Newcastle House.—Exonerating the Treasury from the charge of causing delay in the movement of the army, and combating Mr. Hatton's representations that such delay arose from his not being entrusted with full powers. Also mentioning the appointment of Colonel Pierson, and the expected reinforcements. *Copy. French. Three sheets.*

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 9. Newcastle House.—Referring to his convalescence from a fever. I enclose a copy of the letter which I received last night from Prince Ferdinand and of my answer to it. You will see I do all in my power to satisfy His Highness. The money voted for the *cinque battalions francs*, or the *Legion Britanique* amounts to about 27,000*l.* more than have been paid. There must be a warrant from the King for it, and I hope to send it by Tuesday's post. I hope to hear you approve of my choice of Colonel Pierson. *Postscript:*—The wind is now fair for our troops, they will embark on Monday.

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to [Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick].

1760, May 9. Newcastle House.—Concerning the appointment of Colonel Pierson and the powers of drawing money. *Copy. French.*

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 9. London.—Reporting the order for immediate embarkment of the six battalions, viz. Hodgson's, Barrington's, Bocland's, Cornwallis', Griffins', Carr's, under command of Major General Griffin. *Signed.*

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 9. Whitehall.—Referring to his convalescence. The embarkation of the English Infantry is preparing with the utmost expedition. Likewise there are reinforcements coming from Scotland. I enclose copies of His Majesty's messages to each House of Parliament, and the resolutions of the House of Lords and the Committee of Supply of the House of Commons. This unanimous support of Parliament cannot but be a great encouragement to the King's allies. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 9. War Office.—Concerning the sale of a commission. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Thomas Thoroton to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 9. Knightsbridge.—Referring to his convalescence, and sending anxious messages from the Duke [of Rutland]. The wind has today released the transports from the river, and I hope your reinforcement of the six Regiments of Infantry and the Regiment of Horse will very soon set sail. I am trying to find suitable horses for your own riding. I have bought one. Suggestions as to recruiting and drafting from the supernumeraries of the Light Dragoons.

Major-General J. G. Griffin to [the Marquess of Granby].

1760, May 9. London.—Concerning the embarkation of the six battalions, and their equipment.

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 12. Newcastle House.—I have settled everything with Peirson who sets out with this letter, and another for the Prince. I have given him as full instructions as possible. Yet I depend still more upon your Lordship's attention upon the spot. I know you two will not suffer the service to be disappointed; but also that neither of you will let the public be imposed upon by unnecessary demands, so that I am safe with the unlimited powers which are given to you two. But let me have no more complaints. You two must answer the Prince's requirements in future. If, contrary to our expectations and the care we have taken to send you 150,000*l.* per month for extraordinaries, you should want money, your Lordship and Pierson have an unlimited credit to draw for all the money in Ireland. I am happy in the thought of having sent Pierson; and the King is equally pleased. I am sure it will make you easy and happy. I am puzzled what to say to the paper you sent me from Prince Ferdinand. Mr. Pitt will not say a word upon it. *It is not in his department.* I have sent it to Ligonier and Hunter and they have both made observations which I have given to Peirson and directed him to lay before the Prince. Let me caution you as to your health. I long to hear how Pierson sets out. I hope *every body* will be well disposed to receive him.

The Lords of the Treasury to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 12.—Explaining the authorities given for executing the extraordinary services of the Army in Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Michael Hatton.

1760, May 13. Paderborn.—Communicating the authority received from the Treasury to issue warrants, and requiring him to give an account of the state of his contracts and the sums of money immediately necessary; and also to get in the accounts for forage, &c. delivered in Mr. Hunter's time to be transmitted to Mr. Hunter for his approval in order to lay them before the Treasury. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 13. London.—A letter from Storer makes me anxious as to your recovery. The Infantry destined for Germany is now embarking. *Signed.*

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 13. Whitehall.—Mentioning his own leave of absence until the 27th or the 30th. *Signed.*

Thomas Thoroton to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 13. Knightsbridge.—Concerning horses which he has procured for him and others.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 13. War Office.—Concerning the appointment of a surgeon. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

[1760, May .]—Enclosing state of debts delivered by Mr. Hatton and concerning various matters connected with these accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, May 14. Paderborn.—Concerning promotions, and an exchange. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1760, May 14. Paderborn. — Accepting the authority to issue warrants on Mr. Hatton's certificates. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Michael Hatton to [the Marquess of Granby].

1760, May 14. Paderborn.—Concerning payments for forage, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to [the Marquess of Granby].

1760, May 15. Amsterdam.—Expressing readiness to undertake the whole employment of accepting and paying the bills drawn for the service of the army. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Thomas Thoroton to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 16. Knightsbridge.—The embarkation of the infantry, &c. was finished yesterday by noon, and they were to sail at night. The wind being fair, I make no doubt that they are now at sea. I have shipped the horses spoken of in my last letter. A detailed description follows. *Two sheets.*

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 20. Newcastle House.—Cautions as to health. Kind messages from the King. The absurdity of Hatton's complaints of want of money is now further shown by the amount of his drafts on us. Pierson will be with you by this time. I am sure you will find him an able and useful man. The troops sailed from the Nore on Sunday with a fair wind. We suppose in ten days from hence they will be up with the army. I conclude the Hereditary Prince is gone upon some operation. The sooner you begin the better. All depends upon being the first attacker. If you can strike a good blow, before they begin with the King of Prussia, I shall have the greatest hopes of the success of this campaign, and of a good peace at the end of it. But if the King of Prussia should get himself beat *first*, as may happen, everything afterwards will be up-hill work.

There are good accounts from General Amherst at New York, and from Brigadier Murray at Quebec. There are good hopes not only of the reduction of Montreal, but of their driving the French entirely out of Canada this campaign. If the good news of this should come before your campaign in Germany is finished, the enemy will scarcely look you in the face. But I must repeat to you the dependence upon your success is founded on the hopes of your beginning early. I want more particulars from you as to the dispute about the magazines. You know we are remitting 150,000*l.* a month to Holland. That sum must be applied, as far as it will go, so as to cover the extraordinaries. I hope to have the honour of a letter from Prince Ferdinand by next messenger,

which may put me quite at ease upon the head of our financial arrangements. *Two sheets.*

The Marquess of Granby to the Viscount Ligonier.

1760, May 20. Fritzlar.—Sending thanks for enquiries as to health. I am glad of the reinforcement of six battalions, but I wish they had been accompanied with some light cavalry.

Postscript:—We just now hear that 27 sail with the cavalry from England were arrived in the Weser. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Thomas Thoroton to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 20. Knightsbridge.—Congratulations upon progress towards recovery. As to horses, recruiting, &c.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 22. Concerning drafts of men for the army serving in Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, May 23. Fritzlar.—I am glad to hear of the reinforcements of British infantry. The Carabineers and Waldegrave's regiment are safely landed, and, as the wind is fair, we impatiently expect the news of the arrival of the infantry. Concerning the purchase of a commission and the appointment of a surgeon. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1760, May 23. Fritzlar.—To the same effect concerning the reinforcements. You will excuse my continuing to wish for some Light British Cavalry. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Thomas Thoroton to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 23.—Hoping to hear of quick recovery of strength and spirits. Lord Robert [Sutton] is labouring most assiduously to complete your light cavalry. The regiment is half complete, and the men are all most *extraordinarily good.* I don't despair of sending still better accounts shortly. The King yesterday put an end to the Session of Parliament, and the Town empties apace. Concerning a butt of porter offered as a present by Sir William Calvert, and personal and family matters.

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 23. Newcastle House.—Refers to the monstrous sums which have been paid for extraordinaries since 5th February last, 753,300*l.*, by Hatton's orders. Everybody is scandalized that he should dare to say the service suffered from want of money when there had been such large sums remitted and paid, and there was the same power to draw for more. Consults Lord Granby as to whether Mr. Hatton should be recalled.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 23. War Office.—Requiring him to order to England a certain private in the army, required as a witness in a trial for murder in England. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 23.—Concerning accounts and supplies for the service of the army. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1760, May 27. Fritzlar.—Enclosing memorial from General Waldegrave, with recommendation of certain officers for gallant behaviour at the battle of Minden. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 27. Kensington.—I have been relieved to hear from General Yorke, at the Hague, that you were quite recovered, but somewhat hurt that I have not heard from yourself. I had the satisfaction to hear from the King that Prince Ferdinand seems extremely pleased with my regulations, provided they be executed. I must beg you to enquire into the truth of a report which has reached me, that Mr. Taylor, the deputy paymaster, makes a deduction of six or seven per cent. out of his payments, retaining that sum for himself. I should think it impossible, but for a circumstance which I could not otherwise account for. I beg you to direct Pierson to write constantly to me. Let me remind you I have had scarcely any answer to my letters to yourself and the Prince in regard to Mr. Hatton.

Lt.-Colonel John Campbell, Commandant of 88th Regiment, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 28. Bremenlie.—Reporting arrival of some of the reinforcements from Scotland, with some details as to deficiencies in drill and equipment.

Thomas Thoroton to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 30. Knightsbridge.—On personal and family matters. I was to-day congratulated, by an old friend of yours, on your getting rid of all trouble and vexation arising from the Army accounts and Treasury matters by Pierson's going over. We hope he takes all that burden from your shoulders.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 30. War Office.—Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Peter Taylor.

1760, June 2. Fritzlar.—Directing certain payments in respect of forage, and undertaking to be accountable for them until proper authority can be got from the Treasury. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, June 3. Newcastle House.—I have received yours of 20th, 23d, 27th, and 28th, ulto. The King is extremely pleased with you. The best news you sent me was of your own recovery, and I hope you will be prudent so as not to risk a relapse. I am glad to hear by two letters from Prince Ferdinand that he is satisfied with me and pleased with our new arrangements, and with Colonel Pierson. I am sure he deserves it. I am much pleased with the two letters I have had from him. Concerning the appointment as a Commissary (by recommendation of Mr. Pitt of a Mr.

Blakeney, who had been consul at Nice and had been very ill-used by the French. I approve of your account of your draughts, and of the money remaining in the Deputy-Paymaster's hands. I hope the Prince sees there is no want of money *at present*—148,000*l.* in cash and 150,000*l.* on the road cannot be called a want of money. M. de Broglie would rejoice at half as much. As to magazines, &c., when proposals are approved, let us know what they are, the necessity of the service, and the terms of the contract; but do not delay any necessary services for an answer from hence. Concerning reinforcements of cavalry (Elliot's, Honeywood's) to be sent in answer to the Prince's request for some in consequence of the recall of his Prussian cavalry.

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, June 3. Whitehall.—Reports his own return from leave of absence, and acknowledges receipt of Lord Granby's severl letters of 14th, 19th, 20th, and 23rd ulto. The King has determined to send Honeywood's Regiment of Horse and Elliot's of Light Dragoons to join his army in Germany. Major-General Elliot is likewise ordered over to serve in the line. I understand they will embark at Gravesend the 10th and 11th instant. *Signed.*

R. Pierson to [the Marquess of Granby].

1760, June 4.—Mentioning urgent necessity for payment of 300,000 crowns, and asking him to draw for that amount on Messrs. Pye and Cruikshank according to the intentions of the Treasury. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, June 7. Fritzlar.—Concerning medical appointments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, June 7. Fritzlar.—Recommending William Talbot for a cornetcy. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1760, June 7. Fritzlar.—Concerning drafts for money and accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Samuel Smith to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, June 9. London.—Concerning charity for widows and orphans, and supply of shoes and stockings for the troops.

Peter Taylor to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, June 8. Fritzlar.—Concerning forage money for the officers of the six new infantry regiments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to [the Marquess of Granby].

1760, June 9. Amsterdam.—Mentioning the acceptance of certain bills, and readiness to accept any further drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, June 10. War Office.—Concerning the succession to a lieutenancy. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, June 10. Whitehall.—The embarkation of the two regiments under the command of Major-General Elliot begins to-day, and will be carried on with the utmost expedition. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1760, June 13. Whitehall.—Honeywood's and Elliot's Regiments are embarked, but are still detained by the east wind. I enclose a list of the French army in Germany as they give it out. I believe the names and numbers of the battalions and squadrons are right; but if the intelligence I have received can be credited, they are far from being complete; and it is certain the greatest discord reigns among them. *Signed.*

Samuel Martin to [the Marquess of Granby].

1760, June 13. Treasury Chambers.—Concerning complaints by Hessians as to the coin in which payments are made to them, and requesting an enquiry into the justice of those complaints. Also concerning the form of drafts upon England. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, June 13. War Office.—Concerning sale of commissions in the 23rd Regiment of Foot. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, June 14. Fritzlar. — Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, June 15. Newcastle House.—I was made happy by yours of 7th inst., and a letter from Pierson, with the good news that your health was perfectly restored. You must take care of yourself. Your health is of such consequence to the King and the public. I will speak to Barrington about this officer whom the Hereditary Prince wishes to have. You know it is difficult to obtain the King's leave for officers in England to go abroad, but His Majesty will, I am sure, be glad to oblige the Hereditary Prince. On looking over your letter again, I find that this Captain Annesley is of Elliott's regiment now embarked for Germany; so that you and Prince Ferdinand may arrange for him to attend the Hereditary Prince. As to mode of drawing for money. More as to the commissariat, Mr. Hatton, &c. I find the Hereditary Prince has set out with the Greys, Mordants, &c. I fancy that will be a beginning. I suppose Honeywood's and Elliot's are all on board, and wait only for a fair wind. When these troops arrive, your army will amount to upwards of 92,000 men, all good troops, in good order, and well supplied; and I doubt not, with the blessing of God, such a General and such troops will be able to give a good account of the enemy. Though their numbers are superior, their troops must be raw, ill provided, and without money. I wish the King of Prussia and Prince Henry were in as good a situation as you are. The recall of the Prussian cavalry at this time must be a disappointment to Prince Ferdinand. We have done all we can for him.

Postscript.—I have communicated the Hereditary Prince's desire with regard to Captain Annesley to the King, and His Majesty will be very glad to oblige him, so you may give Captain Annesley directions accordingly. *Two sheets.*

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, June 16. War Office. — Concerning Mr. Smith, a military surgeon. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, June 17. War Office.—Enclosing a letter from an officer, and his certificate of illness. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I. *Also copies of the letter and certificate mentioned.*)

The EARL OF HOLDERNESSE to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, June 17. Whitehall. — Encloses Gazette with news from North America. *Signed.*

BENNET STORER to MICHAEL HATTON.

1760, June 20. Fritzlar.—Requiring (by Lord Granby's orders) copies of all contracts in respect of which Mr. Hatton has authority to draw money. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

HOLLES, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, June 20. Newcastle House.—Complaining of want of news. M. de Broglie, I find, is not in haste. Mentioning complaints from the Hessians of being paid in bad money, &c.

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, June 20. Newcastle House.—Concerning rations for the *Legion Britannique.*

MICHAEL HATTON to the REV. [BENNET] STORER.

1760, June 21. Fritzlar.—Promising copies of the contracts as soon as they can be made. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

MICHAEL HATTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, June 22. Fritzlar.—Concerning contracts for the supply of bread, forage, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

SAMUEL MARTIN to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, June 27. Treasury Chambers.—Concerning allowance of meat-money to additional battalions for British Legion. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

RICHARD COX to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, June 27. London.—Sends Gazette and message by direction of Lord Ligonier.

The EARL OF HOLDERNESSE to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, June 27. Whitehall.—Reports the raising of the siege of Quebec, and refers to enclosed extraordinary Gazette for particulars. *Signed.*

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to SAMUEL MARTIN.

1760, June 30.—Concerning the accounts for forages, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, June 30.—Acknowledging letters. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, June 30.—Concerning the method of mustering the troops. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

R. Pierson to the Marquess of Granby.

[1760, June .] Wednesday morning, 6 o'clock. Sachsenhausen. —Concerning a conversation with the Duke [of Brunswick]. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Thomas Tyrrhitt to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 1. War Office.—Asking (in the absence of Lord Barrington, who is out of town) for Lord Granby's recommendation in regard to promotions in certain regiments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Peter Taylor to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 5. Allindorff.—Concerning accounts of extraordinary expenditure. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1670, July 10. Treasury Chambers.—Replying to a letter of 30th June. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 10. War Office.—Concerning the requirement of security from agents to regiments, by deposits of money. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 11. Newcastle House.—Impatience for news from the army. Confidence in Prince Ferdinand's superiority to M. Broglie. The defeat of the Prussians in Silesia is a most terrible blow to the King of Prussia, and if His Prussian Majesty shall abandon Saxony upon it, and go with the whole or the greatest part of his army into Silesia —which I think the most probable—M. Daun and the army of the Empire may, in that case, give you some trouble. I send good news which we have received from the East Indies. I am very sorry for the loss of poor Col. Brereton. He was a very valuable, good officer. But this blow there will affect the French much, for the French King and the whole Court are interested in the French East India Company.

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 11. Whitehall.—Reports advices of Col. Coote's victory over the French near Pondicherry. Our loss small, but including Major Brereton, a young officer of great merit. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 11.. War Office.—Concerning the succession to vacancies in Cornwallis's and Cholmondeley's regiments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 12. War Office.—Concerning a caution to be given to officers as to exactness in their returns of forage, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1760, July 14.—Concerning promotion consequent on Lieutenant-Colonel Furye having been killed in action on the 10th July. "On the 8th in the morning, the French Army marched from their camp at Neustadt directing their march by Rosenthal and Frankenberg to Corbach. The same day at 3 on the afternoon H. S. H. decamped from Ziegenhain marched in six columns to the heights near Wildungen, where the army encamped the next morning, being the 9th. The same day the Hereditary Prince marched with the corps of Kilmansegge and Griffin to the heights of Sachsenhausen, Major General Lukener having taken possession of Corbach on the 9th. The 10th, early in the morning, the Hereditary Prince marched from Sachsenhausen to the heights of Corbach, where he found the army of St. Germain had obliged Lukener to quit Corbach and were now formed in order of battle with their right to Corbach—into which place they had thrown 4 Battalions—and their left to the wood of Berndorff, which was occupied by their irregulars, about 9 o'clock. After some Hussar firing, the affair began and lasted till near three; it was disputed with great bravery by the Hereditary Prince with a very inferior corps in point of number, but upon the appearance of the whole French Army under the Duke of Broglio coming from Frankenberg on his rear, H. S. H. called off his troops and rejoined the grand army, which was then arriving on the heights of Sachsenhausen, having marched at one that morning from Wildungen. The cannonade was hot, as was also the fire of the infantry, in a hollow way between two woods on the side of the hill. The French by their account had six Brigades of Infantry engaged, which suffered greatly. General Napier has a return of our loss. The two British battalions of Hodgson's and Cornwallis's, and those under General Griffin during the cannonade showed the greatest eagerness to engage, and in the retreat the greatest firmness and discipline. A squadron of Bland's commanded by Major Mills, and one of Howard's, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Moucher were the only two that charged. Their gallant and intrepid behaviour has gained them the greatest applause both from the Duke and the Hereditary Prince, who commended them and was an eye witness to their behaviour, indeed led them on to the charge and was in the midst of it. The other squadrons in covering the retreat showed the greatest firmness and resolution; and the two regiments of Cavalry who were happy in showing themselves, have been thanked in particular by H. S. H. in orders for their gallant behaviour.

"We have been very unlucky in losing almost the whole right Brigade of Artillery, under Captain Charlton, one only being saved, but I have the pleasure to assure your Lordship that I believe it was not Captain Charlton's fault, as the Hereditary Prince has expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the behaviour of Captain Charlton, his officers and men."

Enclosed I send a list of officers I recommend to the vacancies here. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1760, July 14. Camp at Sachsenhausen.—Concerning orders for money. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, July 14. Sachsenhausen.—Enclosing recommendations to vacancies; and concerning the promotions consequent on death of Lieutenant Colonel Furye. We have had continued alarms since daybreak this morning. A recommendation as to sale of a commission. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Thomas Tyrrhitt to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 16. War Office.—Sending copy of a warrant as to admission of out-Pensioners to Chelsea Hospital. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 17. War Office.—Being informed that you have ordered all the absent officers belonging to the troops under your command to join their respective corps immediately, I enclose a list of officers for whom I have obtained the King's leave of absence on grounds of inability from ill-health. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 18. War Office.—Concerning a muster of the troops. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 22. Newcastle House.—Prince Ferdinand has sent Lord Holdernesse an account of what passed on the 10th. I had also a good letter from Col. Pierson of the 12th. We were greatly concerned at what passed, notwithstanding the bravery of the Hereditary Prince, and all that could be done by the troops. It was, however, some comfort that the British foot and cavalry that were there behaved so well. The King ordered yesterday three battalions of Guards, one from each regiment, to be embarked with the utmost expedition to join your army. General Cæsar will command them.

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 22. Whitehall.—Refers to the 'smart skirmish' of the 10th instant near Corbach. Formally reports the resolution to reinforce the army under Prince Ferdinand with three battalions of Guards. *Signed.*

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 22. London.—Mentions the check (at Corbach) and the King's order to send a Brigade of Guards under the command of General Noel or General Caesar. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 22. War Office.—Concerning a leave of absence. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, July 22. War Office.—Announcing His Majesty's order for embarking the second battalions of each of the three regiments of Foot Guards; and Major-General Caesar's appointment to serve as a Major-General under Lord Granby's command. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 22. Treasury Chambers.—Concerning the money affairs in Germany; arrangements as to different currencies, &c.; and describing further enquiry into the complaints made by the Hessian Ministers. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Michael Hatton to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 27. Cassel.—Concerning a payment on account of contracts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Robert Cathcart, Director of the British Hospital.

1760, July 20 and 29. Camps at Sachsenhausen and Cassel (?).—Concerning management and payment of supplies for the Hospital. *Copies of two letters.* (G. L. B. II.)

Peter Taylor to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 29. Cassel.—Pointing out the dangers in case of the money for the subsistence of the army falling into the enemy's hands; since, circumstanced as we are between this and Holland, it would be impossible to replace it within eighteen days. "I will further take on me to say whatever good humour the troops may be in, the want of their subsistence will put them out of temper and will be attended with very disagreeable circumstances to your Lordship. The thing was once like to happen. I now tremble to remember what was said on this occasion, indeed it was before your Lordship had the command." I conceive the best remedy to be that you should order the several paymasters to this place to receive the subsistence due these three days, but whatever you order I shall pay implicit obedience to it. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 29.—Congratulating him upon the news contained in a letter of the 18th inst. from Prince Ferdinand giving an account of the Hereditary Prince's successful expedition against the corps of the enemy commanded by M. de Glaubitz, and upon that young Prince's entire recovery. The transports with the Brigade of Guards and the ordnance store ships sailed from the Nore yesterday morning with a fair wind for the Weser. *Signed.*

Viscount Ligonier to Viscount Barrington.

1760, July 30. North Audley Street.—Expressing the King's approval of Lord Granby's proposed method for the present and future promotion of the field officers in Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 30. War Office.—Concerning some medical appointments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, July 30. London.—Mentions orders from the King as to promotions, varying in some respects Lord Granby's recommendations. The Brigade of Guards was out of sight yesterday morning. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to [the Marquess of Granby].

1760, July 31. War Office.—Concerning promotions, and giving the names of lieutenants willing to raise companies for regiments under Lord Granby's command. Enclosing copy of Lord Ligonier's letter to Lord Barrington of July 30. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Chancery of War of Hanover to the Marquess of Granby.

[1760, July].—Concerning expenses of depôts kept for recompletion of the Hanoverian regiments. *Copy.* (G. L., B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, August 2. Camp at Warburg.—Concerning lieutenants who are desirous to raise companies, an officer absent without leave, an exchange, and appointments of surgeons. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Sir James Cockburn, Bart.

1760, August 4. Warburg Camp.—Requiring him to call upon certain persons for accounts of money and returns. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, August 5th. Whitehall.—Congratulation upon success of the corps under the command of M. de Sporcken, of which Baron Münchhausen has received particulars from the Regency at Hanover. His Majesty has been extremely pleased at the accounts Prince Ferdinand has transmitted of the gallant behaviour of the English troops upon every occasion that has presented itself. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Thomas Bishop, Director of the Hospitals.

1760, August 6. Hohenweipel. — Requiring accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, August 7. Camp at Warburg.—I must ask you to send me a duplicate of any lists of promotions that have been sent, as it is probable that some may have been lost in the mail of the 15th which was taken by the enemy. Recommendations as to promotions, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1760, August 7. Camp at Warburg.— Acknowledging letter with copy of Treasury Memorial relating to rate of exchange, &c. Col. Pierson has under my orders informed himself on the subject of the Memorials of Hessian Ministers, and transmitted a full state of the case to the Duke of Newcastle. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, August 8. War Office. — Concerning the purchase of an Ensigncy. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, August 8. War Office. — Concerning an exchange between Captains upon a consideration of 500*l*. His Majesty in this particular case has consented that the exchange should take place upon the terms agreed between the parties. In general His Majesty continues as averse as ever to exchanges upon pecuniary considerations, and I must beg you not to propose any without acquainting me with all the circumstances. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, August 8. Whitehall.—Respecting a special messenger, who is to convey answers to letters. *Signed. Postscript.*—Congratulations upon success (at Warburg) reported in Lord Granby's letter just arrived. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, August 11. Camp at Warburg.—"I have also just received from M. Broglio your Lordship's two letters of the 11th, which had been taken by the French, and shall take care to comply with their contents." *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, August 12. Whitehall.—"The King has the greatest satisfaction in the gallant behaviour of his British troops on the 31st past (Warburg). For though the Cavalry only, and some Grenadiers and Highlanders, who were actually engaged, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves eminently, yet the zeal and spirit shown by the Infantry, in pressing their march in the manner you describe, with the hope of engaging the enemy, is very praiseworthy. His Majesty also saw with great pleasure that the English Artillery had performed such remarkable service." You will convey His Majesty's thanks to the Army accordingly. Prince Ferdinand has been careful to apprize the King how much you yourself contributed to the success of the day. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1760, August 19. Whitehall.—Delay in mails causes us anxiety. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, August 17. Warburg Camp.—Acknowledging letters. Concerning promotions, &c. I have sent for sixteen surgeons mates, of whom eight are additional. You will give orders for their being sent immediately by the most expeditious manner, as they are very much wanted at present, and in all probability will soon be more so. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Peter Taylor to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, August 17. Warburg —Concerning the subsistence money for the five battalions of the *Legion Britanique*, and as to the currency and rate of exchange for payment. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, August 19. Treasury Chambers.—I enclose copies of correspondence between the Ministry of Cassel and Mr. Hatton, relating to

the old complaint of the manner wherein payments have been made to the Hessian Inhabitants for carriage and other articles by overvaluing the ducats. The Duke [of Newcastle] desires that you and Colonel Pierson would pay attention to the matter contained in these letters. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

MICHAEL HATTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 20. Warbourg.—Concerning the payment of freight for supplies coming up the Weser. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

SIR JAMES COCKBURN to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 21. Hanover.—Concerning the accounts of the Artillery Hospitals. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 22. War Office.—Sends duplicates of letters and lists since 6th July. Concerning the retirement of a captain. Only twelve lieutenants can at present be permitted to raise independent companies for Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

VISCOUNT LIGONIER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 22. London.— Congratulations on his account of the Blues and of the troops generally. I am sensible how necessary it would be to supply the deficiencies mentioned in your returns ; but as there are now only two Regiments of Cavalry in England, and they not complete, there will be great difficulty attending such supply. Mentions commendations which have been bestowed on the Royal Foresters. *Signed.*

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to SIR JAMES COCKBURN.

1760, August 23. Camp at Warburg.—Concerning accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Agreement between MICHAEL HATTON and J. JACOB UCKERMANN.

1760, August 25. Head Quarters at Buhore.—Contract for oats, hay, and straw, &c. to be delivered for the use of the army. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The EARL OF HOLDERNESSE to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 26. Whitehall.—Despatch, chiefly in cypher, concluding with mention of the joyful news that the King of Prussia had gained a signal victory over General Landohn. *Signed.*

Refers to Prince Ferdinand's message requesting reinforcements to recomplete the British troops in Germany by the month of September ; and showing the impossibility of complying with the request. *Copy deciphered.*

SIR JAMES COCKBURN to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 27. Hanover. — Concerning accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 29. War Office.—I intended to take the twelve senior lieutenants according to the List of the Army. If there has been a

mistake, it cannot be altered now. Concerning a promotion, and surgeons' mates. Enclosing list of promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, August 29.—Let me know the number of horses wanted to replace those lost in the late action; and I shall endeavour to send them as soon as possible. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, August 29. War Office.—I send a list of the captains of the two Highland Battalions, as they were posted upon the first forming of these battalions with the approbation of the Duke of Argyll; and you will give directions (if not done already) for their taking post according to this list. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.) *The list accompanies, and also the copy of a memorandum by the Duke of Argyll.*

J. West to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, August 29. Treasury Chambers.—Transmitting copy of Baron Munchausen's Memorial presented to the Duke of Newcastle, and desiring that the warrant for payment may be expedited if Lord Granby sees no objection. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, August 30. Burgholtz.—Concerning matters of administration of the Army. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Colonel Pierson.

1760, September 2. Burgholtz.—I send you copies of my letters of 13th May to Mr. Hatton and 4th August to Sir James Cockburn. As the case now stands, I am granting vast sums of money to people who are strangers to me, and who have given no proper security to the public. I therefore desire and hope that you will order the several persons to conform to my commands on this head, so that what money I grant may be regular and consistent with my instructions from Government. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

J. West to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 2. Treasury Chambers.—Requesting him to accept and pay any sum not exceeding 2,500*l.*, drawn by Colonel Claveing, His Majesty's Minister with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, September 2. Treasury Chambers.—Transmitting another memorial from Baron Munchausen. Various directions as to liquidation of accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to John (*sic*) West.

1760, September 5. Burgholtz.—Concerning Monsr. Munchausen's memorial. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1760, September 5. Burgholtz.—Colonel Pierson has answered the complaints from Cassel, and he will again, by my directions, write this

post. I believe their Lordships will agree with me in thinking the complaints of the Ministry of Cassel without foundation, and their demands unreasonable. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, September 5. Burgholtz.—Recommendation for promotions in the 25th Regiment. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Sir James Cockburn to [Bennet] Storer.

1760, September 7.—Concerning the hospital accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 8. Whitehall. — Congratulating him upon the favourable turn the King of Prussia's affairs seem to be taking. That monarch's manœuvre in his last expedition in Silesia is looked upon as the masterpiece of military skill. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 12. War Office.—Advice of embarkation of one surgeon, one apothecary, and 16 mates for service in the Army. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, September 12. War Office.—Concerning some financial details. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, September 15. Geismar.—By the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, there is a vacancy in the 4th regiment of Horse. I have many applications. Adhering to the plan of doing justice to seniority, I should recommend Major East. But to do justice to every candidate, I enclose their memorials. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 16. Whitehall.—We were glad to hear of the success of the Hereditary Prince on the 5th instant; also that the Prince found means to frustrate M. de Broglie's scheme of foraging near Geismar. *Signed.*

Thomas Tyrwhit to [the Marquess of Granby].

1760, September 16. War Office.—Concerning commissions in the 24th and 25th Regiments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 19. Whitehall.—I send a messenger to convey you a letter of the Duke of Newcastle upon the disposition of a sum of money. Congratulation upon the success of Mons. de Bulow at Marburg, &c. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to General Braun.

1760, September 20. Camp at Geismar.—Concerning a request from the Chancery at Hanover, for advances of money. *Copy. French.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to James West.

1760, September 20.—Concerning accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 23. London.—I am afraid His Majesty will not comply with the request of our friend, General Howard; but it is my business to lay his and every officer's pretensions before His Majesty. "On a similar occasion, when Lord George Beauclerk and General Kingsley made their applications, the King was pleased to give a positive denial, and gave for his reason that he never would lose a very good officer of foot by making him a very bad officer of cavalry." I congratulate you on the affair of Zicrenberg, where our corps which were engaged behaved so gallantly under General Griffin. *Signed.*

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 23. Whitehall.—Adverse winds have prevented our getting accounts from the other side. Mentions the arrival of seventeen East India Company's ships under convoy of Admiral Pocock, with His Majesty's ships *Yarmouth*, *Rippon*, and *Colchester*, and transmits news of the success of His Majesty's arms on the coast of Coromandel. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 23. War Office.—Concerning medical stores and transports for horses. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, September 23. War Office.—Concerning promotions, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

J. West to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 26. Treasury Chambers.—Concerning accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1760, September 26. Treasury Chambers.—It was not intended by my letter of 2 September that accounts of which you approved, and thought yourself authorized to draw for, should be transmitted to England before being paid; but only such as you should have any objection to, or found yourself not fully authorized to draw for. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Lords [of the Treasury].

1760, September 26. Warburg.—Advising the granting of a money warrant and a bill drawn on Messrs. Pye and Cruikshanks. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 26. Whitehall.—I heartily congratulate you on the success of His Prussian Majesty's arms in Silesia, which, we flatter ourselves here, will have obliged Marshal Daun to retreat and give His Prussian Majesty an opportunity efficaciously to oppose the Russians if they should persist in the resolution of advancing. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, September 27. Warburg.—Acknowledging letters and enclosing list of recommendations, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

B[ennet] Storer to — Cox.

1760, September 27. Warburg.—I am directed by Lord Granby to acknowledge your letter of 19th inst. and to say how much he is affected by the account it gives of Lord Ligonier's state of health. Lord Granby will not trouble him with a letter by the mail, but submits to your discretion whether to show him the list of recommendations sent. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Holdernesse.

1760, September 27. Warburg.—" Since mine of the 20th to your Lordship from Geismar, I have moved with the reserve under my command, and encamped between Warbourg and Disenberg. Most of the army is in separate corps along the Diemel. It is probable H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand intends to assemble a small army in Westphalia, of which your Lordship will be better informed by his letter, that this messenger carries to you. The French army keep nearly the same position they were in for these fifteen days past. Lukenar having attacked and routed Beauffremont's dragoons, took about 100 prisoners, besides a lieutenant-colonel and four officers. This happened at Norton. The Duke of Wirtenberg, after having pillaged Halle, and that circle of Saxony, threatens to march, and raise contributions in the Pais de Brunswick. We don't seem here to apprehend much from his threats. General Wangenheim, with four battalions of Hanoverians, was attacked by 30 battalions and 16 squadrons of the Reserve under Monsr. de Luzace, who had as volunteers with him, the Prince of Condé and Marshal Broglie. The affair began, on the side of the French, about 3 o'clock, and lasted till 11 at night, by which time General Wangenheim had secured his retreat over the Weser, losing only four pieces of cannon, of which three were rendered useless, the touch holes being run by the extraordinary fire on that occasion. Killed, wounded, and missing did not exceed 250, of which many are hourly returning. The loss on the side of the French, by their own account, exceeds 800; and by other accounts, which may be credited, their loss was above 1,500 besides several officers of rank. Nothing is more certain, than that the coolness, conduct, and bravery of the Hanoverian general, the confidence the troops had in him, and their intrepidity, were the cause of defeating a most favourite scheme of Monsr. de Broglie.

" Your Lordship will receive the news from H.S.H. of the Russians having been obliged to raise the siege of Colberg, with the loss of ten pieces of cannon, which must be of great advantage to His Prussian Majesty's affairs in Pomerania." *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

J. West to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 30. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.—Concerning accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, October 4. Warburg. — Acknowledging letters, and mentioning some recommendations. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance.

1760, October 4. Warburg.—Requesting expedition in the despatch of ordnance and stores. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to James West.

1760, October 4. Warburg. — Acknowledging letter. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Michael Hatton to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, October 5. Daesbourg. — Concerning waggons for bread supply. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, October 6. Whitehall.—Transmitting the news of the entire reduction of Canada by the taking of Montreal. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, October 7. War Office.—Concerning leave of absence for Lieut. Francis Cook. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, October 7. Treasury Chambers.—Concerning accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, October 7. Whitehall.—I congratulate you upon the continuance of the success of His Majesty's arms against parties of the enemy, particularly upon the gallant resistance made by M. de Wangenheim against an enemy so greatly superior in number. I sincerely regret the loss of Major Bulow. Our attention is at present divided between the operations upon the Lower Rhine, and the resolution of M. de Broglie will take upon the new face the campaign has taken. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, October 9. Cavendish Square.—Repudiates a statement tha the writer is averse to giving forage money to the Infantry. "Private."

The Same to the Same.

1760, October 10. War Office.—Colonel Craufurd's regiment of Royal Volunteers being ordered upon immediate foreign service, it is His Majesty's pleasure that the officers of that regiment now serving as volunteers in Germany join their regiment without delay, except such as you may think necessary, for particular reasons, to detain in the army under your command. *Postscript.*—This letter is written at the particular desire of Colonel Craufurd. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Bennet Storer to Thomas Thoroton.

1760, October 11. Warburg. — Sends compliments from Lord Granby to his family. Messages about the horses. The siege of Wesel goes on briskly, but I fear will be work of a long time.

The Marquess of Granby to James West.

1760, October 11. Warburg. — Concerning payments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1760, October 11.—"I am to lay before your Lordship the case of the British Hospital, which, falling into the hands of the enemy at Cassel, the sick were challenged as prisoners of war, and the officers obliged to give their parole not to serve till exchanged, without the least regard being paid to the *Ecluse Cartel* settled between the two nations upon that subject. His Lordship, having made the proper remonstrance upon this occasion to M. Broglio, received at length an answer from him, importing that he could not look upon the persons taken with our Hospitals in any other light than as prisoners, being himself unacquainted with the *Cartel* alluded to by his Lordship, and at the same time representing the hardship he should labour under if any such did really subsist between the two nations, as Prince Ferdinand always took care that the French Hospitals should never be taken by any part of his army, but Hanoverians or Hessians, and also that none of his own should be exposed to danger except the British. He then adds that, having communicated my remonstrance to Marshal Bellisle, in order to have an authority from Paris to determine what part he was to act upon the occasion, he had as yet received no other answer from thence than that the Marshal Bellisle would write himself to England upon it. I thought it proper to report this to your Lordship, as an affair of consequence, and requiring some speedy determination, referring it at the same time to your Lordship to take what measures you shall think necessary upon the occasion." *Copy, part of letter.* (G. L. B. II.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, October 14. Amsterdam.—Advice of drafts being duly honoured. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, October 14. London.—Exempting Lord Warkworth and Lord Brome from recall. Expressing also impatience for news of the army. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, October 15. Warburg.—Sending recommendations as to promotions in the 11th and the 1st Dragoons. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1760, October 15. Warburg.—"We have been for some time in constant expectation of the enemy's moving, particularly to-day. But my Aid-de-Camps, who are just returned from their patroles, bring me an account that all is quiet. We have at present no news from Wesel, but expect to hear some in a day or two." *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, October 17. Whitehall.—We are without letters, and ignorant what is passing abroad. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1760, October 25. Warburg.—I do not send you a list of our loss in the late action near Cloister Camp, because General Waldegrave informs me he has done it himself; neither am I able to transmit any detail of that engagement, as I have yet received no other account of it than from common report. Our situation here is much the same as it has been for some time past. Monsr. Broglie continues perfectly quiet, otherwise than having some few detachments, which threaten to beat up the quarters of our Cavalry and keep them alert. As the last accounts from the King of Prussia inform us of his being near Wittenberg, we expect every day some good news from that quarter, and we hope His affairs will again take a favourable turn.

Concerning appointments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1760, October 25. Warburg.—Concerning accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Vol. XXIII.

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, October 27. Whitehall.—Announces the unlooked for death of the late King (George II.), the proclamation of his present Majesty (King George III.), and his declaration in Council, resolving to support his allies and to prosecute the War with vigour. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, October 31. Warburg. Enclosing a list of recommendations. *Postscript.*—As the Captains of men of war and Masters of transports make difficulties of staying the least time to take in the discharged men, and even of taking them in at all, I must desire you to obtain orders from the Admiralty that in case any more men of war or transports arrive they may take on board the discharged men and invalids. Otherwise I shall ask you to apply for a transport on purpose. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1760, October 31. Warburg.—"Though the expedition against Wesel did not turn out to our wishes, or indeed to the sanguine expectations of many, yet the re-passing the Rhine without the loss of a single man, with troops so harrassed as ours were, in the face of a superior enemy elated with success, and considering likewise the many dangers and difficulties that attended the passage of such a river, over a single bridge of boats, in such tempestuous weather, cannot but be reckoned a most fortunate event. And by all accounts the Hereditary Prince's conduct as a General, on no occasion has given him greater honour than on this very critical one. All the troops likewise under His Serene Highness's command, have gained themselves great honour from their steadiness and bravery.

"Your Lordship before you receive this will have known that Berlin has been taken and evacuated, and that Wittenberg had shared the same

fate; that also the King of Prussia had unexpectedly appeared in the environs of Wittenberg to the no small surprise of the Duke of Wurtenberg, and the army of the Empire, which had immediately thought proper to retire. The Duke of Wurtenberg is said to have been attacked in his rear on his retreat home by General Halsen, who took 8 officers and 400 prisoners. Wittenberg is again in His Prussian Majesty's possession. General Halsen has joined his army, and His Majesty is in full march to Saxony, either to fall on the army of the Empire or give Marshal Daun battle, who 'tis said, is advanced as far as Meissen."

I enclose a list of recommendations to vacant commissions. *Postscript.*—I fear Lord Downe is in a very dangerous state, yet we are not without hopes of his recovery. The rest of the wounded officers are doing well. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, October 31. War Office.—Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

VISCOUNT LIGONIER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 1. London. — Directions for officers mourning. *Signed.*

SAMUEL MARTIN to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 4. Treasury Chambers.—Authority to draw bills for the Hospital Service. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 4. War Office.—Concerning the appointment of a surgeon. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

THOMAS HALSEY to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 4. Hamelin.—Concerning an allowance of meat-money claimed for the Hanoverian troops. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to VISCOUNT LIGONIER.

1760, November 5. Warburg.—Referring to the death of the late King. I regret to say that our sickness increases, having upwards of 4,000 in our hospitals. I have not yet an exact return of the Cavalry, but am afraid that, even without an action, we shall want near 1,400 horses to complete, especially as we are likely to continue some time longer in the field. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1760, November 5. Warburg.—Requesting another physician to be sent. As we shall probably have a winter's campaign, I would recommend sending a very active strong man with a good constitution. I enclose, with my strong approval, the Hospital Board's recommendation of Mr. Cathcart to be a principal purveyor, and to have deputies under him. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1760, November 7. Warburg.—"Having just now received the news of the King of Prussia having attained a complete victory over

Marshall Daun, I would not omit the first opportunity of communicating it to your Lordship, and of congratulating you upon an event of such importance. The particulars are not yet known. This account came from Monsr. Keller, the Prussian Commandant in Leipsig, to the Landgrave of Hesse, saying that he had just received a courier with it from the army, that the battle was fought the 3rd of November in the afternoon between Eulenberg and Torgan, and that the remains of Daun's army was totally dispersed." *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 8. — Concerning memorial of Captn. Douglas. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

THOMAS TYRWHITT to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 14. War Office.—Agreeably to Duke Ferdinand's request, Captain Egerton is permitted to remain in Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1760, November 14. Warburg.—Concerning promotions. *Postscript.*—I most sincerely congratulate you on the King of Prussia's most glorious victory over Marshal Daun. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The EARL OF HOLDERNESSE to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 18. Whitehall.—Send the King's speech upon the opening of Parliament, and copy of the Resolution of the Peers. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, November 18. Whitehall.—Sending complimentary messages from the King. *Signed.*

THOMAS BISHOP to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 18. Hameln. — Concerning the expenses of the hospitals. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 18. War Office.—Concerning application for leave of absence for Lord John Murray. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to PYE and CRUIKSHANKS.

1760, November 20. Warburg. — Advising the drawing of a bill. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

VISCOUNT LIGONIER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 21. London.—I will not fail to mention Captain Faucett to the King as you desire. General Waldegrave has sent me a list of the killed and wounded, with a detail of the action at Campen. I am greatly concerned to find our battalions so reduced, and in particular the Welsh Fusiliers, who did not fight above 300 men that day. I hope a good frost will empty our hospitals and fill up our battalions. Concerning certain appointments. Enclosure of correspondence with Marshal Belleisle relative to the Cartel. *Postscript.*—His

Majesty has appointed Captain Faucett to be Deputy Adjutant-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. We are in ignorance of what passes abroad, four or five mails being overdue. *Signed.*

RICHARD POTENGER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 21. Whitehall.—I send, by Lord Holdernesse's directions, the address of the House of Peers. That of the House of Commons was not printed in time to be sent by this mail.

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1760, November 25. Warburg.—Concerning the memorial of Captn. Douglas of Homes. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

VISCOUNT LIGONIER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 25. War Office.—Concerning appointments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to PETER TAYLOR.

1760, November 27. Warburg. — Having lately had very large demands made on me for money, I desire you to give an account of what public money you have in hand, that I may regulate my measures accordingly. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

PETER TAYLOR to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 28. Warburg. — Concerning requirements for money. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to SAMUEL MARTIN.

1760, November 30. Warburg.—Advising draft mentioned in letter of 20th to Pye & Cruikshank. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

[THOMAS] HALSEY to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, November 30. Halteren.—Concerning the accounts of the Hanoverian hospitals. *Postscript.* — The troops are ordered into quarters of cantonment to-morrow, and the cordon will run from Beedon to Olphen. The Commissariat will, I believe, be ordered to Münster. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1760, December 1. Warburg. — Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to VISCOUNT LIGONIER.

1760, December 1. Warburg. — Concerning leaves of absence. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to SAMUEL MARTIN.

1760, December 1. Warburg.—Advising the draft of some bills. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

CHARLES FREDERICK to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, December 3. Berkeley Square.—Requesting leave for Colonel Frederick to come to England on urgent private affairs. The wind

continues unfavourable, and the secret expedition is not yet sailed. The King has appointed two more Lords of the Bedchamber, Norborne Berkeley and George Pitt. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

VISCOUNT LIGONIER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, December 5. London.—Rank of Colonel is to be given to Harvey, Lord Fitzmaurice, and Lord Downe. Concerning suggestions for recruiting in Germany. *Signed.*

SIR JAMES COCKBURN to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, December 8. Harste. — Concerning forage. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

PYE AND CRUIKSHANK to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, December 8. Amsterdam.—Undertaking to provide for the honour of certain bills drawn on them. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, December 10. Amsterdam. — Confirming letter of 8th instant, and suggesting that, owing to irregularity of communication, bills hereafter should be drawn two months or six weeks after *sight.* *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

PETER TAYLOR to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, December 11. Warburg.—Concerning supplies of money, and difficulties occasioned by unauthorised demands. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The EARL OF HOLDERNESSE to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, December 12. Whitehall.—I am still without letters from Holland, owing to the continuance of the north-west winds. The convention with the King of Prussia by which His Majesty grants him a subsidy of four millions of German crowns has been renewed this day on the same terms with that of last year. *Signed.*

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1760, December 12. Warburg.—Mentioning the appointment of Lieutenant Faucett to be Deputy Adjutant-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and other appointments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, December 16. War Office.—Requesting leave for Lieutenant-Colonel Lord George Lennox, of the 33d Regiment of Foot. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, December 16. War Office.—A similar request for Colonel Blayney. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, December 16. War Office.—Concerning the succession in the 5th Regiment consequent on Lieutenant Williamson having been permitted by General Amherst to purchase a company in North America. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, December 18. Warburg.—Concerning Colonel Bodens's leave of absence. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1760, December 18. Warburg.—I am very glad of the honour His Majesty has conferred on my friend Harvey. My friend Lord Fitzmaurice's very gallant behavionr at Cloister Kampen gained him great honour. Poor Lord Downe's zeal and activity in the service he was employed in had great merit. Every one rejoices at his promotion; but I fear he may not long live to enjoy the honour His Majesty has conferred upon him. Colonel Frederick has my leave to go to England; and I have numerous applications for leave which are difficult to refuse.

The Hereditary Prince has taken the command of the corps of 10,000 men which marched from side of Wesel under the command of General Bocke, and is now with them at Brilon. If a frost sets in, we expect him to attempt the destruction of some of the large magazines they have been forming about Dillenbourg, Marbourg, &c.; but at present the badness of the weather from the continual rains which have made the roads impassible, prevents anything being attempted. We have been amused for several days past with the hopes of the enemy quitting Cassel, by reports of their baggage, hospitals, and vivandiers of all sorts quitting the town; but still there they are. I wish they were gone, or that a hard frost would enable us to manœuvre them out; otherwise we must expect no settled winter quarters. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Bennet Storer, *Secretaire du Cabinet,* to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1760, December 18. Warburg.—Concerning certain bills. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1760, December 18. Warburg.—Advice of drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, December 19. Whitehall.—I collect from Prince Ferdinand's letters that H.S.H. has still some operations in view before the conclusion of the campagin. The detachment made by the King of Prussia will in all probability greatly facilitate them. His Majesty has expressed great satisfaction at this proof of the King of Prussia's attention. The troops destined for the secret expedition, having been detained by contrary winds above three weeks, and both horses and men having suffered considerably by the extreme badness of the weather, His Majesty has thought proper to order them to be disembarked. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1760, December 19. Warburg. — Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Bennet Storer to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1760, December 19. Warburg.—Concerning the mode of sending advices. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, December 19. Treasury Chambers.—Concerning supplies of money. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, December 19. War Office.—Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1760, December 22. Warburg. — Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, December 23. War Office.—Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Henry Crabb Boulton to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, December 24.—Application for leave for a soldier to settle private affairs. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, December 26. London.—I hope to see your Lordship this winter notwithstanding the disagreeable aspect our affairs now bear; but if what we hear is true that the King of Prussia is sending a Corps of Troops on the back of M. Broglie, he must be obliged to abandon Hesse. *Signed.*

Thomas Tyrwhitt to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, December 26.—Owing to numerous applications on behalf of officers, His Majesty has decided that he will not himself send leave to any officer to come from Germany, but that you may give leave to such officers as you think proper. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, December 29. Amsterdam.—Advising payment and acceptance of certain bills, and concerning a claim. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1760, December 31. Corvey on the Weser.—Concerning certain leaves of absence and appointments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 1st. Amsterdam.—Confirming acceptance of certain bills. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, January 2. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 2. London.—Concerning leaves of absence. You may give leave to officers in general to come home; but two general officers should remain to take care of the troops in your absence. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 2. War Office.—I hear various reports to the disadvantage of the hospital department. I think it right to impart my concern upon this head to you, and ask whether it is true that out of the great number of sick which have been in the hospitals, very few have rejoined the army, and if so, to what causes this extraordinary mortality is to be attributed, whether to the peculiar malignity of their disorders, or to the want of proper lodgings and other necessaries, or to the negligence or incapacity of those who have the care of them. I heartily wish you may enable me to contradict these rumours in the main point, the number of the dead in hospitals; but if that is too true, I shall be glad to learn from you whether anything can be done on my part towards preventing this great evil another year, by supply of stores, reorganisation, or otherwise. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Thomas Tyrwhitt to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 6. War Office.—Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 7. Amsterdam.—Advising acceptance of certain bills. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

R. Pierson to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 9. Uslar.—Concerning money arrangements. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, January 11. Corvey on the Weser.—Mentioning the arrival in Holland of the remittance from the Treasury for the month of November. "It came very seasonably, as we were in the utmost distress for the want of it; and I am afraid a further large sum will still be necessary to serve the uses of the army, which everything at present contributes to render more expensive." I am this moment advised that the remittance for the month of December is arrived. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, January 12. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Bennet Storer to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1761, January 12. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Bennet Storer to ———.

1760 (sc. 1761), January 12. Corvey.—Concerning accounts for horses delivered, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 13. Whitehall.—His Majesty has under consideration the answer to be returned to the French minister on the subject of Marshall Belleisle's letters to Lord Ligonier, complaining of a breach of the Cartel of Sluys. I shall duly acquaint you with his final determination. *Signed.*

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 13. London.—Difficulties of making draughts of men from England. Misgivings as to siege operations in winter. Clothing for the troops. Urges transmission of a complete return as to the number of men and horses wanting to complete the British troops. Does not understand why artillery officers are proposing to recruit their own companies, as there are disciplined men at Woolwich ready to complete them ; while we cannot satisfy the demands of the line to be completed from old corps here. Promotions : Major-General George Boscawen to have the Welsh Fusiliers on the death of General Huske, Lord Forbes to have General Boscawen's regiment, &c. *Signed.*

Thomas Thoroton to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 13. Knightsbridge.—Mr. Vyner and Sir John Thorold have declined standing for Lincolnshire, and leave the field to Lord Brownlow Bertie and Mr. Whichcott. At Lincoln Town, too, all affairs are compromised. Mr. Chaplin declines, and Lord Scarborough brings in Mr. Sibthorp in his stead. Chaplin goes to Stamford. Lord Denbigh is Master of the Foxhounds and Harriers. The Bishop of St. Davids being dead, the Duke [of Rutland] applied in favour of Dr. Ewer. Having been assured by the Duke of Newcastle "that the nomination was not in his power," he immediately went to the King who received him graciously, but said nothing decisive. We almost hope to see your Lordship sooner than the world imagines, as a short time must now determine the campaign one way or other, but we depend upon seeing you, however late the campaign may end.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 13. War Office. — Concerning leaves. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Pye and Cruikshank.

1761, January 18. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, January 19. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 19. Amsterdam.—Advising acceptance of drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1761, January 19. Corvey. — Concerning a cornetcy: hospital transport; return to duty of convalescents, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 20. War Office.—Concerning hospital appointments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1761, January 21. Corvey. — Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, January 22. Corvey.—I am sorry we can have no recruits from the old regiments; but as there are no more than six in England I am convinced of the impossibility of it, yet fear other recruits will not answer.

I sincerely wish some other method than sieges may be found to make the French quit Cassel and Gottengen, as I dread a siege against people so expert in that art.

On your first letter I immediately ordered returns of the number of men and horses wanting to complete. But from the troops being so dispersed, and the hospitals so distant from each other, it is difficult to get them. I am sorry to say we continue to lose many men in the Infantry, and of late the Cavalry have begun to fall down with inflammatory disorders. But as we have now a frost, I hope our sickness will decrease.

I wish for many reasons to be in England; but shall not stir till the fate of Cassel is determined. I rejoice at my friend Colonel Russane's promotion; and must beg leave to recommend to your protection my friend General Caesar whenever a vacant old regiment shall give him an opportunity of being recommended to his Majesty's favour.

I enclose copy of a convention, with the Duke's remarks upon it; and will ask you to show it to Lord Holdernesse, as I have just received a letter from him in which he says that Marshal Bellisle's complaints are under the consideration of His Majesty and his Ministers.

I find I am blamed for granting so many leaves of absence. I have only granted eight to officers of infantry and about as many of the Guards, recommended by their commanding officers as under absolute necessity for their private affairs. All the rest have permission on medical certificates. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1761, January 22. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, January 22. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 23. War Office.—Concerning a hospital appointment. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Richard Oswald.

1761, January 23. Corvey.—Requiring a copy of contract and reasons for want of regularity in delivery of bread. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 24. Amsterdam.—Advising acceptance of bills. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 25. War Office.—The King has consented, on the strong recommendation and at the earnest desire of Prince Ferdinand, to confer the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon Major Maxwell. In this promotion by brevet he has broken through a rule, which makes this

mark of favour more distinguishing. There are two lieutenant-coloncies now vacant in Germany which His Majesty will fill up when I have laid your recommendations before him. If the officers then promoted are seniors to Major Maxwell their commissions of Lieutenant-Colonel will be dated before his. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1761, January 26. Corvey. — Sending recommendations. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 27. London.—Expressing anxiety to see the termination of the campaign. Concerning leaves of absence. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

R. Pierson to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 27. Uslar.—Concerning various claims for supplies, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1761, January 27. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, January 27. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 28. Amsterdam.—Advising acceptance of bills *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

R. Pierson to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 30. Uslar.—Concerning accounts of the Army. You will probably have heard that a battalion of the *Legion Brittanique* has been surprised at Stadberg and the whole killed or taken. Amongst the former is poor Delaune. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, January 30. War Office.—Concerning a promotion consequent on the death in Germany of Sir William Fowler who was there as a volunteer. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Bennet Storer to Michael Hatton.

1761, January 30. Corvey. — Concerning supplies. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Bennet Storer to Colonel Pierson.

1761, January 30. Corvey.—Concerning accounts and supply of money. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Bennet Storer, *Secretaire du Cabinet*, to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1761, January. Corvey.—Regretting that change of quarters prevented Lord Granby from sending a messenger so soon as he intended with the advice of bills of 22d December. In future he proposes to draw his bills at two months date. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1761, February 2. Corvey.—Enclosing list of recommendations. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, February 2. Corvey.—Concerning various wants of the army. I hope the regiments of Irish Horse and the Inniskillings will receive their men from Ireland, and that men to complete the Highlanders will be found from their own country. We have received no orders here to move yet; but live in expectation of them, unless this thaw which seems to be set in, should prevent operations. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Michael Hatton to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 3. Uslar.—Concerning accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 4. War Office.—Mentioning the appointment of Lieutenant Hunter of Cornwallis' Regiment to the command of an independent company of foot to be forthwith raised. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 4. Amsterdam.—Advising acceptance of bills, and asking that further bills may be drawn at 70 days sight. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1761, February 4. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 6. London.—Concerning promotions. The King seems resolved not to go further, in matters of Brevet, than the promotion of Major Maxwell. He inclines to promote Major Marlay and Captain Hemmington, as the regiment they are in has been in very severe service, and Marlay one of the eldest Majors. Hemmington also has seen a great deal of service.

I have received from you the copy of the Convention of which we were ignorant, Monsr. de Bellisle not having mentioned it. I see it provides only for the exchange of prisoners, which is far short of what is specified in the Cartel. Concerning leaves of absence. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 6. Treasury Chambers.—Concerning a memorial from the Hanover Chancery. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, February 6. Corvey.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Sir James Cockburn to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 7. Osterode.—Concerning accounts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 10. War Office.—Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Peter Taylor to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 10. Dalheim.—My instructions from the Paymaster-General of His Majesty's forces are to apply to you for orders. I have with me warrants for near four millions sterling. My reasons for having them with me is that I daily want references to them to carry on the service. I have besides with me 42,000 ducats. I ask your directions whether I am to follow you with these papers and money or what part of it. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 10. War Office.—Concerning the appointment of a surgeon. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1761, February 10. War Office.—I yesterday received the letter written by your order by Dr. Wintringham and Mr. Burlton, which I am glad to see answers the complaints against the hospital management. Some detailed criticism upon this letter, and an inquiry why the facts as to the inefficiency of the Civil Department were not represented to the War Office. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Bennet Storer to T. Thoroton.

[1761,] February 12. Volkemissen.—Lord Granby is gone to take the command of the Vanguard, consisting of about 4,000 men, and has the Duke's orders to attack the Port Weissenstein on the heights above Cassel, in which, if necessary, his Lordship is to be supported by the whole army. May Heaven preserve him in the undertaking. Providence I trust will preserve so good a man. I shall just finish these despatches and attend him immediately.

R. Pierson to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 13.—Concerning arrangements for payment of money. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 13.—Confirming letter of 4th current, and further on same subject. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Thomas Bishop to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 15. Hameln.—Concerning the accounts of the Hessian Hospital. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Michael Hatton to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 15. Niedenstein.—Concerning money for subsistence and forage. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Bennet Storer to T. Thoroton.

1761, February 16. Kürkberg.—We took possession of the Port of Weissenstein without any opposition. On the 14th Lord Granby, by

the Duke's orders, took possession of the town of Gudensberg, and attacked the castle, in which was a garrison of about 200 men, with some cannon and 2 howitzers, but from its very great height upon a sugar-loaf hill, the cannon could have no effect, and not above one shell in twenty fell into it, so could not succeed that way; and the Duke did not think it of consequence sufficient to attempt it by storm.

Yesterday Fritzlar capitulated after a most severe cannonade and several shells thrown into it; the garrison consisting of about 1,200 men not to serve any more for the year 1761. General Breitenbach drove in the French post near Marbourg, and took possession of the town, but in endeavouring to do the same by the Castle, was killed in his approach by an unlucky shot. Count Büchebourg has his troops in the villages round Cassel. Maréchall Broglie has assembled his troops on the heights of Homberg, but to what number I can't say. Lord Granby is this moment gone out to throw some shells into Gudensberg." He will give his support to Lord Winchelsea in Rutland, and his steward has orders accordingly. *Postscript.*—A thaw has succeeded the frost and snow which will render our movements very difficult. We found in Fritzlar a considerable magazine.

PETER TAYLOR to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1761, February 20. Neukirchen.—The British troops under your command are so divided that I cannot find them, therefore pray inform me that I may take proper measures. I have certain information that the roads between Holland and the army are not safe to transport the specie for the subsistence of the troops and the payment of the extraordinaries. I have made application to the Duke and to yourself for a route and escort for the safety of the public money under my care; and am obliged to make a further application, that I may not be blamed if delay or inconvenience happens to the service. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

BENNET STORER to T. THOROTON.

1761, February 21. Neukirchen.—"On the 13th General Sporken near Egesnneck in Upper Saxony attacked the Saxons under the command of Counts Stainville and Solme, made 5 battalions prisoners and took 13 pieces of cannon and 7 colours. On the 19th General Oheime near Marburg surprised Lt. General Le Chevalier de Meaupeon and made him prisoner together with 400 men. The same evening the Enemy abandoned Hirschfeldt after having burnt a very large magazine consisting of 80,000 sacks of meal, 50,000 sacks of oats, and above 400,000 rations of hay. Lord Granby marches to-morrow with 3 Battalions of Guards to drive in the Enemy's outposts, and to block up Ziegenheim. His Lordship then leaves the conduct of the blockade to General Silüter and marches with the Guards and Elliots light Horse to take the command of a corps of about 8,000 men, which is to act separately on the right, particularly against a corps of the enemy collected near Marburg."

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

1761, February 21. Neukirchen.—Acknowledging letters. Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1761, February 21.—Enclosing list of recommendations. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 24. War Office.—Forwarding a letter offering to supply the Army with cheese and butter. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Board of Ordnance to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, February 27. Office of Ordnance.—The account of artillery horses killed or taken by the enemy from 10 February to 31 December 1760 appeared so extraordinary that it has been decided to make regulations requiring affidavits to be annexed to the certificates. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

R. Pierson to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, [February] 2 o'clock. Niederstein.—Suggesting the appointment of an assistant commissary to go to Cassel. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Bennet Storer to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1761, March 2. Schrocke.—The Bridge at Wesel has been and continues to be a very troublesome affair. Lord Granby desires you will be so obliging as to assist Mr. Craufurd in settling this account; paying Mr. Craufurd what appears to be due to him, and furnishing him with money or credit so as to enable him to finish this affair. Lord Granby will furnish you with bills for what you shall disburse on this account. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Bennet Storer to Michael Hatton.

1761, March 2. Schrocke.—Concerning forage and magazines. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1761, March 3. Schreck.—Recommending certain promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, March 5. War Office.—Concerning promotions, consequent on the appointments of Lieutenant James Peter (Borland's), Thomas Fletcher (Napier's), Peter Gordon (Brudenell's) and Arther Barber (Huske's), to the command of independent companies which they have formed. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, March 5. Schröch.—Though I wish much to get to England, I am not certain when I shall be able to do so. I must ask you to hasten over the officers who have not your permission to stay longer. We must not expect much rest after this expedition, as the enemy will probably be in motion very early on the Lower Rhine. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

[Bennet Storer ?] to the Duke of Newcastle.

1762 (sc. 1761), March 5.—The account of our situation [is] that four Battalions under his Lordship's command blockaded the Castle of Marbourg; that the siege of Ziegenheim went on, and in case that succeeded that of Marbourg would be commenced, that the enemy were assembling near Bergen Frankfort and Friedbourg. That General

Hardenberg with a small corps from Munsterld secured our right flank and rear. *Copy or abstract.* (G. L. B. III.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, March 6. London.—"I have received with great satisfaction your Lordship's letter of 21st February, which has raised our hopes and expectations. This stroke so little apprehended by the enemy may in all probability throw confusion into their affairs, and prevent their Grand Army from assembling. Let us only get them out of Cassel, and I think our affair is finished." We are sending you the clothing and camp necessaries for the foot; most of the horses are bought, and everything shall be expedited with the greatest dispatch. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to the gentlemen of the British Commissariat.

1761, March 15. Lohre.—Concerning compensation to a contractor for the number of horses killed in the service. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Bennet Storer to T. Thoroton.

1761, March 16. Lohre.—In case Colonel Harvey's election should come before the House, Lord Granby asks that you will lend him every assistance in your power. Agreeably to your's of the 24th, I enclose a certificate from Lord Granby, and lest perchance this letter should miscarry I propose sending you another in my next. With regard to the Rutlandshire election, I have already written twice, but in case they should, contrary to expectation, have miscarried, I repeat what I said—that Lord Granby wishes his tenants to give either single votes to Lord Winchelsea, or the first to him, and the second to Mr. Noel, as Lord Winchelsea may direct.

I should have been very glad that there had been any foundation for the report of the enemy's having abandoned Cassel. However, the siege is pushed with the utmost vigour. Being sent last week by Lord Granby on business to Warbourg, I passed the siege on my way back, and found a most infernal fire kept up by both sides. At Zeigenheim the enemy's fire was not so hot as ours, the deserters say from want of ammunition. Marbourg is still blockaded. M. Broglie has assembled his forces and is near, if not at, Gressen. We are here the advanced corps, if the enemy come on us in too great force 'tis probable we may repass the Lahn, and fall back upon the Grand Army, which occupies the heights of Hombourg. The present seems a most critical juncture, yet I trust I shall soon be able to send you good news from hence.

Postscript.—Gros Seleim. March 18.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock we recrossed the Lahn, and last night took up our quarters at this place.

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, March 17. London.—The successes described in your letter of the 5th instant are so great, and the extent and vigorous execution of the plan so surprising, that I am at a loss how to give a name to the superior capacity of Prince Ferdinand.

But what is become of this formidable superiority of the enemy of whose army I can find nothing but 17 battalions in Cassel, some detachments in Göttingen, Marburg and Ziegenheim; whilst you are besieging

Cassel with 21 battalions and all the rest with superior eorps in the faee of this superior army?

The King has named Lieutenant-General Conway to serve under your command; Major-General Arehibald Douglas to serve as major-general in the room of Major-General Honeywood, whosc health prevents him serving in Germany. Major-General Griffin's wounds prevent his return; and Major-General Brudenel will, I fear, be incapaeitated from serving this eampaign. Major-Generals Earl of Pembroke, George Townshend, Lord Fredcriek Cavendish, and Robert Sandford are by His Majesty now put on the German Staff under your command.

Our grand expedition sails the 24th instant. I am greatly eoncerned to find the immense consumption of artillery horses. I hope to see you here, however short the time you may be able to stay. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Board of Ordnance.

1761, March 18. Gros Seelheim. — Concerning the necessary vouchers relating to the supply of horses. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Barrington.

1761, March 18. Gros Seelheim.—Concerning a proposal to supply the army with eheese and butter. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Same to the Same.

1761, March 18. Gros Seelheim. Our situation renders it impossible to grant leave of absenee at present. Should we enter into settled cantonments, I shall at onee comply with your request on behalf of the officer you mention. Concerning recommendations for eommissions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Duke of Newcastle.

1761, March 18. Gros Seelheim.—The bad weather, by making the roads almost impassible for our artillery, has prevented our pushing the enemy so rapidly as we could have wished, and has afforded them a breathing time which they have employed in eollecting their whole force. All the troops from the *Bas Rhine* have now joined them; they are cantoned in all the villages from Wetzlar to Giessen; and in all those on this side the Lahn betwixt Lich and Grunberg. By a superior force they have obliged the Hereditary Prinee to retire from Laubach and Grunberg to Burgemmünden. The Duke's army occupies the heights of Homburg. General Hardenberg from Westphalia has joined H.S.H. I, the other day, passed the Lahn with the troops under my eommand, and fixed my quarters at Lohre, with the light troops pushed on towards Wetzlar and Giessen; but on the enemy's crossing the Lahn *en force*, I reeeived the Duke's orders to repass the Lahn, which I effeeted on the 16th, and have now my quarters at Gros Seelheim, about a league from Kircheim on the Ohm.

Ziegenheim has been vigorously bombarded, and most of it burnt; but, for want of battering cannon, I fear it will not be immediately in our possession; yet one successful day may decide everything in our favour. The enemy have made two sorties from Cassel, but were repulsed by Count Büekebourg each time with mueh loss on their side. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, March 19. Kirchain.—Concerning promotions. "The main body of the army has its position upon the heights of Homburg, where huts have been erected for the reception of the troops upon occasion, though at present they are suffered to remain in their cantonments in the villages adjacent. The Hereditary Prince with his corps is advanced towards Grunberg. My position is upon the heights of Langstein. The enemy's army occupies the whole country on both sides the Lahn from towards Gladebach to Lich, and Hungen, and Laubach. From all appearances, and the different movements they make daily, they seem determined to advance upon us, so that it is highly probable something interesting or decisive may happen between the two armies in a very few days.

All that we hear from Cassel is that the garrison lately made two sallies, and were repulsed in both with great loss. With regard to Ziegheim the greatest part of the town has been burned down, but the citadel, it is supposed, has suffered but little. As we don't hear that the garrison are distressed for provisions or any other necessaries, and as we are in want of ammunition I begin to look upon our acquisition of the place as a very doubtful circumstance." I am writing by this messenger an office letter upon an augmentation to the British Artillery for this campaign. It is a corps which has distinguished itself, and deservedly acquired the approbation of the Duke and the whole army, and, therefore, I commend the proposal to your protection. I send you a petition from the subalterns of Napier's regiment in regard to duties thrown upon them by Lieutenant Bruce being employed as an engineer, and being absent from the regiment four years. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Holdernesse.

1761, March 19. Kirchain.—Since I wrote from Shrock, I passed the Lahn at the new Muhl below Marburg, with the greatest part of my corps, and took up my quarters for some days in Lohr, Damm, Ober, Wilgem, Trouhausen, and the contiguous villages, whence I sent frequent patroles and parties towards Giessen and Witzlar to get intelligence of the enemy who were beginning to assemble their forces thereabouts. The 16th and 17th they advanced towards me in such force that the Duke ordered me to repass the Lahn, which I did without molestation from the enemy. The present position of the main body of our army is upon the heights of Homburg. Huts have been erected there for the reception of the troops when the Duke thinks proper to order it; in the meantime they are permitted to remain in their cantonments in the villages. The Hereditary Prince is advanced with his corps towards Grunberg. My position is upon the heights of Langstein, and General Herdenberg's in the rear of Schweinsburg.

The enemy are advancing with all their forces on both sides of the Lahn, so that from all appearances one may expect something decisive to happen in a very few days. By the last accounts from Cassel the garrison had made two sallies, and were repulsed in both with great loss. The siege of Ziegenheim moves on very slowly at present, as we are without ammunition; the greatest part of the town has been burned, but I don't yet hear that the citadel has suffered to any material degree. *Copy or draft.*

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, March 20. London. — Concerning the supply of Ordnance stores. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.—entered amongst letters dated in June, probably after Lord Granby's return to Germany.)

Bennet Storer to T. Thoroton.

1761, March 31. Wrexen, near the Dymel.—The superiority of the enemy, and want of forage, has obliged us to retreat to this place; and I believe to-morrow or next day we shall repass the Dymel, in order to take cantonments for the refreshment of our troops, a circumstance they stand much in need of, after the excessive fatigue they have undergone. I don't enter into any detail of our manœuvres as I flatter myself that I shall soon have the honour of attending Lord Granby to England, his Lordship having proposed, after seeing the Duke, to set out in a few days.

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, March 31. Wrexen.—Concerning promotions. Let me congratulate you on your appointment. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Duke of Newcastle.

1761, March 31. Wrexen.—Superiority of the enemy and want of forage occasioned H.S.H.'s retreat, which he began on the 23rd. The Hereditary Prince was attacked on the 22nd, and suffered some loss. The siege of Cassel is raised. Our quarters are to be on the other side of the Dymel; the Duke's, I believe, at Neuhaus. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, March 31. Wrexen.—Advising drafts for settling the affairs of the bridge at Wesel, and on account of the British hospitals. *Copy or draft.*

The Marquess of Granby to Colonel Pierson.

1761, April 24.—Requiring him, in consequence of a strong letter from the Treasury, which enclosed a letter of Duke Ferdinand, to assemble the Commissariat in order that they may assign satisfactory reasons why the Duke's orders were not fulfilled according to his intentions, and to state every point and all the difficulties that have arisen in supplying the troops, so as to obviate those that probably will arise the ensuing campaign. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, May 9. Albemarle Street.—Concerning the disposal of a commission by Captn. Castlemain of the 23rd Regiment *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, May 14. War Office.—Concerning hospitals. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1761, May 21.—Concerning a requisition for contingent charges. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, May 22. Albemarle Street.—Concerning accounts of the cavalry, and discharges of men sent to Embden. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, June 1. Harwich.—Recommendation of Mr. Charlton for an ensigncy in the 25th Regiment. The wind is come about, and I am this moment going on board. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, June 5. London.—Concerning recruits, and complaints from General Conway relating to their health and size. "In short, my dear Lord, you must make the best of what you have. You know how impossible it is for us to send you one man more, and that the King made your Lordship sensible that on the 1st of May last there were 270 men in Germany more than complete, and therefore Conway's computation must go to sleep till next year." *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1761, June 5. London.—Concerning the recommendation of Captn. Somerville for a majority. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

C. Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1761, June 11. War Office.—Asking for an order for the discharge from indentures of a private alleged to be an apprentice. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1761, June 11. War Office.—Concerning leave of absence for a corporal to receive a legacy. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, June 12. Treasury Chambers.—Concerning the organization of the British Commissariat in Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, June 16. Paderborn.—I came here by a *détour* to avoid Wesel. My route was by Zwole, the Bontarge Fort, and Osnabrück. I found everything here perfeetly quiet, and it still remains so.

The Hereditary Prince is encamped near Nottellen, General Spocken on the Dymel with a considerable corps. Our British battalions with Conway encamp near Soest and Ham, and our brigade of dragoon guards mareh that way. The rest of the British cavalry are still in cantonments, but will encamp on the 19th with the brigade of guards which is now here.

I shall remain here as the most central plaee until we ean see more clearly into the enemy's intentions, and ean form an intention *ou la bombe crevera.* Monsr. de Soubise's whole army, I am credibly informed, is in camp on our side the Rhine, but hitherto he has not advanced. On the other hand Monsr. de Broglie is still quiet in his cantonments. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1761, June 16. Paderborn.—In case it should be proposed to plaee a garrison at Bremen, where we have our hospital and large magazines, let me know His Majesty's sentiments as to removing a part or the whole of the garrison at Embden for that purpose; in which case

Embden would have to be abandoned, unless a regiment of Invalids or some of the independent companies could be sent to replace the garrison. The army is not so healthy as I could wish. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Duke of Newcastle.

1761, June 16. Paderborn.—I arrived here on the 15 in., after a disagreeable *détour* by Zwole and Bontarge Fort made in consequence of advice of my friends at the Hague. I am informed there are nearly 12,000 men sick in the Army. The British Cavalry are in very fine order; and so I am told are the cavalry in general. The independent companies have miserably let down our infantry, but there was no help for it, and we must be content.

M. Broglie is not yet at Cassel, and everything is quiet in those parts. M. Soubise with his whole army and heavy artillery has passed the Rhine, and different reports have prevailed of his advancing, but no certain idea can yet be formed of his intentions.

The Hereditary Prince is at Nottelen, watching their motions. General Conway is at Soest, where and at Ham 12 battalions of infantry are encamped with Elliott's regiment. The Brigade of Dragoon Guards under General Douglas are marched to join them. General Spocken with a large corps is at Warbourg and commands on the Dymel. H.S.H. some days since reviewed that corps, and I am informed that it was in excellent order. The British guards and cavalry with the rest of the Army which are in cantonments near this place, making about 24 battalions and 28 squadrons, will encamp here on the 19th as the Grand Army.

We are waiting to see on what side the bomb will burst. This is the third day of continued rain. The enemy will find difficulty in bringing on their artillery, &c. Concerning appointments, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, June 18. Paderborn.—Advising a draft on Messrs. Pye and Cruikshank. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Pye and Cruikshank.

1761, June 18. Paderborn.—Advising them of a draft. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Morning Orders to the Army.

1761, June 19. 6 o'clock. Soest.—Declare that all officers and privates who distinguish themselves by their bravery and good conduct shall not only be recompensed but promoted, by preference, to the highest employments. Those on the contrary, who are remiss shall not only forfeit preference but be punished according to the laws of war with the utmost vigour. This order is communicated to all the General officers commanding Nations in order that it may be published with all solemnity on Sunday the 21st of June. *Copy.*

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, June 20. Paderborn.—Concerning a Convention which Duke Ferdinand had made with Monsr. Broglie in regard to the exchange of prisoners. I have proposed to the Duke to acquaint Maréchal Broglie that I agreed to have the British troops under my command included in that Convention, notwithstanding the *Cartel de l'Ecluse*, which

however was understood to remain in full force in all other parts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1761, June 20. Paderborn.—On the same subject. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, June 20. Paderborn.—Concerning the employment of an officer named Browne. *Copy.* (G. L., B. II.)

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, June 22. War Office.—Concerning commissions. The King has at my desire given to Major Mariot the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet. You will see from this that I do not fail to attend to your recommendations. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1761, June 23. War Office.—Enclosing list of promotions in Honywood's Regiment of Horse. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, June 25. Amsterdam.—Undertaking to protect certain drafts; and advising a consignment of six hogsheads of the best claret. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, June 29. War Office.—Concerning the prospects of peace; and promotions, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1761, June 29. War Office.—Mr. Pownal having been appointed by the Treasury to be a Commissary of control in Germany, His Majesty has ordered that he shall take the honours and rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Foot during the continuance of his employment in Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, June 30. Ost Buren.—Concerning commissions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquis of Granby.

1761, June 30. St. James's.—Concerning the garrison at Embden, &c. *Copy partly in cypher.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Burgomaster and Senators of Bremen to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, July 1.—Relating to a proposal to establish a magazine, and asking for delay until a representation is made to the Prince upon the subject. *French.*

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, July 1. Ost Buren.—Acknowledging letters. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1761, July 6. Camp at Hemmern.—"The hurry of our late movements has prevented my having the honour of writing to your Lordship since the 20th of June from Paderborn. On the 21st we marched [to] Gesecke, on the 23d to Alt Gesecke, on the 25th to Soest, and at 12 that night I was detached with the 2 battalions of British Grenadiers and Highlanders, and Colonel Harvey's Brigade consisting of the Greys, Mostyns, and Ancram's, and Mansbergs two battalions to Wippriughansen ; the next day I was joined by Hodgson's, Napier's, Cornwallis's and Stewart's. On the 27th, in the evening, I moved with these corps to take possession of the heights of Rhüne in order to cover the army's forming, which marched at 12 that night to Werle. The 29th, at 4 in the morning, we marched in 7 columns ; and it was H.S.H.'s intention to have brought on, if possible, an engagement ; but their advanced camp under the orders of the Prince of Condé retired with their Army on our cannonading it. The Enemy's Headquarters were then at Unna, and ours at Lundern. On the 1st, at 11 at night, the Army marched in 5 columns, my corps forming the rear guard, and H.S.H. took up his head-quarters at Dortmund. By this fine manœuvre the Duke got in the rear of their left flank, marching quite round them, without the least molestation excepting a few shots. . . . . On the 2nd, the enemy with a corps of 10,000 men—as the prisoners and deserters reported—attacked the pickets under Lieutenant-General Wütgenau, at [a] village called Wassercole on the Sesecke, where they had been posted to cover the flank of Army on its march. They were warmly received by the pickets, and, after about 20 minutes smart firing they retired seeing the picket sustained by 4 battalions of the rear guard under my command, which had halted about half a mile from them, in order to cover the march of the Artillery, but which, on hearing the firing had marched up to sustain them. The 4th, at one in morning, we marched to attack their army ; my particular destination was to have forced their right, the Hereditary Prince their left ; but they prevented H.S.H.'s intention by a night march. We came up, however, time enough to cannonade them in their retreat, and took up their ground.

Yesterday H.S.H. again resolved to bring them to an action ; and accordingly detached the Hereditary Prince on their left, and the two battalions Grenadiers and Highlanders, with Elliott's and all the Hussars on their right. The army then moved down in six columns, mine making the seventh, on the left. In this order we halted at the Debruchis, and for some time cannonaded each other, till H.S.H., finding them so strongly posted in Maréchal Turenne's famous camp, thought it imprudent and impracticable to persist, and accordingly we returned to our ground, where we have remained ever since under arms."

I must mention an instance of striking valour and discipline shown by a detachment (of about 20 men) of Elliot's horse, who, with some hussars, were sent to attack a picket of about 50 men, whom they followed across a ravine into a wood and took most of them prisoners. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, July 6. Hemeren. — Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Duke of Newcastle.

1761, July 6. Hemeren.—During our march, in which we left Paderborn on the 21st, and of which I have written fully to Lord Bute, the Duke twice endeavoured to bring Mons. Soubise to an action, in which he was prevented; the first time by the enemy stealing a night march, the second time by the impracticability of the ground. "There never was a bolder or more masterly stroke attempted by any general—to march round so numerous an army through the strongest country, and at so small a distance that the left column (the corps which I commanded) was during the whole march within two or three miles of their camp, and by thus gaining the rear of their left flank to force them to quit their strong position or risk his attack—is a manœuvre that must amaze every one."

You ask the strength of our army. I do not think it can amount to more than 60,000 effectives. Spocken's corps, I know, does not amount to more than 20,000; and the army here is not above 43,000; so that, considering the immense force we are opposed to—though our troops are in excellent order and good spirits—every one with whom I have conversed wishes the war concluded by a good peace. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, July 7. War Office.—Applying for leave to come to England for Captain Wedderburn, of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell's corps of Highlanders, he having undertaken to complete five of the independent companies lately drafted for Germany to their numbers on the establishment, on condition of his being appointed Major-Commandant to the corps when raised and effective. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, July 8. St. James's.—Announcing the resolution of the King, declared in Council, to demand in marriage the Princess Charlotta, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1761, July 13.—Responding to the announcement of the King's intended marriage. Acknowledging a letter in cypher with regard to the subject of the *Cartel.* Monsr. Broglie has not as yet returned any answer to H.S.H.'s letter. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, July 15. Cobham.—Commending the good generalship of Prince Ferdinand. Recommendation of John Horton for an appointment as ensign. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Colonel R. Pierson to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, July 20. Nordinker.—Concerning forage. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, July 21. St. James's.—I send you the extraordinary gazette, with an account received by Captain Monckton of the success of His Majesty's arms in the reduction of Pondicherry, which surrendered at discretion the 15th of January last. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, July 21. War Office.—Concerning promotions. *Copy.* G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, July 23. Kirchdenkeren.—Concerning the succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Cook and to Major Campbell, both killed in action on the 15th. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, July 23. Kirchdenkeren.—On the same subject, and concerning some memorials from officers. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, July 23. Kirchdenkeren.—Concerning a proposal to grant brevets, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Duke of Newcastle.

1761, July 23. Kirchdenkeren.—Our army preserves nearly the same position it did before the action. Mons. Soubise is encamped behind Soest. Mons. Broglie continues at Ervette and its environs near Lipstadt.

Every day adds to the consequence of the late action. The enemy's loss, by account of the deserters and prisoners, amounts to above 8,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In an attack on the enemy's outpost the other morning, Prince Henry, brother to the Hereditary Prince, received a dangerous wound by a shot in the throat. To-day's account, however, is more favourable than yesterday's. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, July 24. St. James's.—I am extremely obliged for your letter giving particulars of the actions between the Allied and French armies on the 15th and 16th. I am to express the King's satisfaction "from your very able conduct and gallant behaviour of which all our accounts are full, and from the signal bravery and spirit of the officers and troops whom you commanded, and to whom your Lordship does so much justice in your relation." I congratulate you on the failure of the enemy to dislodge you from your posts, and on the total *deroute* which followed; and on your own great share in the success of that glorious day. I have as you desired, strongly recommended Captain Brome to the King's favour, and you may rely upon his being advanced. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, July 28. London.—Congratulates Lord Granby on the good news (the defeat of the French at Kirch Denkern) contained in his

letters of 15th and 18th inst. Will mention Captain Brome to His Majesty. *Signed.*

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, July 28. War Office.—Concerning the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Bute to [the Marquess of Granby].

1761, July 31. St. James's.—"My dear Lord, your character and generous sentiments are so well known to me, that I am certain the high approbation of your Lordship's conduct, expressed by His Majesty's order, in my last letter, will not affect you deeper, than the great confidence the King is pleas'd to place in you, by committing to your care the delicate business I am now commanded to write to you upon. Your Lordship may recollect that, at our last meeting, I mention'd the King's great esteem for the Hereditary Prince, something also pass'd, with regard to Lady Augusta. Since that time events have happen'd, that endear the Prince, still more, if possible, to His Majesty; the King does ample justice to all this illustrious family; to the superior capacity of Prince Ferdinand, to the rising genious and intrepidity of the Hereditary Prince; to the generous ardor of his young brothers; to the firm and steady friendship of the Duke their father; and to the constant attachment and distinguished merit of Prince Lewis; but not satisfied with this, the King wishes to show their Serene Highnesses, the strongest proof of his esteem and affection, by adding another tye to all those, that have hithertoo form'd the bond of union; the Princess Augusta's hand, is that pledge of friendship His Majesty inclines to give the Hereditary Prince, a nobler is not, even in the King's power, to offer; his favorite sister, the first daughter of England; the most beautiful and accomplish'd Princess in Europe, leaves the truth of this beyond a doubt. It is the King's pleasure therefore my Lord, that you should communicate these his ideas to the Hereditary Prince and Duke Ferdinand; and that you acquaint me with their sentiments, on which will depend, the more solemn steps to be taken with the Duke of Brunswick. Having thus obeyd the King's commands, suffer me out of the most profound veneration, for this family of heroes, to offer my humble tho warm and hearty wishes that this alliance may take place."

The Same to the Same.

1761, July 31. St. James's.—"My dear Lord, I have chose to write the letter that accompanys this in a free and easy manner, and yet the nature of the business demands, that you should read it, or even show it to the partys concerned, but without giving any copy of it; nor should it appear that you have any directions to impart the whole contents; on the contrary, do it under the seal of secresy. The King, my Lord, would think it beneath his dignity to offer his sister to France or Spain, but to this gallant family, he looks upon it as a mark of his friendship, a reward for their great and important services; may they receive it in the light it is meant. I must observe farther to your Lordship, that the King from affection for Lady Augusta, and from his knowledge of the circumstances of the Duke of Brunswick, intends to procure Her Royal Highness, the full dower of Princess Royal. This will be delivr'd to you by Col. Broom for whom, at your Lordship's desire I got (tho with difficulty) this rank. In any answer your Lordship shall make to this or

other letters on this subject, be so good as to write *Private* on the cover, to prevent their being open'd of course."

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, August 3. War Office.—Announcing the order for embarkation of two companies of Lord Lindore's regiment of invalids to reinforce the garrison of Embden. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Bennet Storer to [T. Thoroton].

1761, August 8 (?). Haaren.—My last letter was dated the 23rd from Kirchden (?). On the 26th, Lord Granby's corps marched to occupy the heights of Brisken (?), and on the 27th to this place. The Grand Army also marched on the 26th to Baren, where it now remains. *Postscript:*—Mienberg, August 15. I had got thus far when we received orders to march, which we did at 3 in the morning on the 9th instant, and continued doing so for five days without intermission. Yesterday, about noon, the enemy attacked the town of Horn, in which we had a post, but were repulsed. They marched to the attack a corps of about 10,000 men, but retired on seeing Lord Granby's corps strike their tents. Yesterday, the generals of each army, Duke Ferdinand and M. Broglie, were reconnoitring each other with their glasses.

Charles (Hereditary Prince of Brunswick) to [the Marquess of Granby].

1761, August 9.—You are aware that I depend upon the will of my parents, without whom I should not take any important step; and yet I confess that the point most essential for me is to know the sentiments of the Princess, as to which nothing can assure me but the happiness of paying my respects to her in person (*sur quoi rien au monde pourra me rassurer que le bonheur de lui rendre mes dévoires en personne*). You understand that I fully appreciate what you have said, and can only respond by redoubling my zeal for the service of the King, and of a family whom I esteem. *French.*

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, August 10. Meinberg.—Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, August 21. Camp at Hoxter.—"I am just returned home from the heights above Hoxter, having been out since 4 in the morning, everything having been prepared for the bombarding and attacking Hoxter, which the French had fortified by a good covert-way, well palisadoed, and some outworks, but the enemy by evacuating the place, had luckily prevented the unhappy consequences which in that case must have attended the poor inhabitants.

"The enemy are all now on the other side the Weser; they have one camp by Bevern, and another by Holzmünden, with the right of their main army opposite the Palace of Corvey, and their left at Furstenberg, where M. Broglie has his headquarters."

"While H.S.H. lay at Buren he detached Generals Wütgenau and Wangenheim to turn the left of a corps of the enemy, which lay at Stadtbergen, at the same time ordering General Waldegrave to march with part of my corps, consisting of Beckwith's Brigade, the two

Battalions of Mansberg, with likewise the picketts of Lord W. Cavendish and General Sandford, with Elliot's Regiment and the picketts of General Douglas and Colonel Harvey's Brigade of Cavalry to cross the Dymel, in order to attack the right of that corps. But the enemy, by getting intelligence of Wütgenau's march, had time to strike their tents and retire. General Wütgenau attacked them in their retreat, but without any great loss on either side. The picketts, under the command of Lord George Lennox, with Walsh's Grenadiers, attacked a battalion of the enemy at the village of Weston, on this side the Dymel, and immediately disposted. H.S.H., who was present, highly extolled the behaviour of those troops, and of the officers who commanded them on that occasion, and ordered me to thank them for the excellent manner in which they led them on." I must mention that on the 16th three pairs of colours and some cannon were taken by Walsh's Battalion.

"During this, I marched with the rest of my corps to the heights above the Convent of Dalem, in order to prevent a large corps of the enemy, encamped at Kleinenberg, from turning General Waldegrave's left flank. H.S.H. had also taken every precaution, by advancing other corps to have supported us, had the enemy chose to have brought on anything general. The Duke, finding from their situation that he could not easily turn their left, marched, the 15th, from Buren Camp four days successively, and took possession of the heights betwixt Blomberg and Horn, my corps, then consisting of Beckwith's Brigade, the three battalions of Brunswick Grenadiers, Harvey's Brigade, Elliots, and the five squadrons of Prussian Hussars making always the advanced Guard. Upon the head of my corps gaining the heights, we perceived many columns of cavalry and infantry advancing to us; but upon their perceiving that my corps had gained the heights, as likewise a detached corps under General Spocken, they halted for some time, and after several *manœuvres*, seeing that our whole army was coming up, they fell back and encamped on the heights of Neinheim. 'Twas then that we perceived that it was M. Broglie's whole army, which had intended to have encamped on the very heights we had just gained.

"Early the next morning the enemy attacked the town of Horn, in which we had a post of 300 infantry under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Diemer, with a body of 10,000 men and cannon, but were obliged to retire with the loss of about 200 men killed and wounded. A Corporal Davidson of your old regiment of the Blacks with 4 infantry, which had straggled into the town, behaved most gallantly on that occasion. The defence of this, surrounded only by bad wall, has done great honour to the commander and the troops under him. I marched to have supported the place, but the enemy retired immediately on seeing my corps advance. The deserters say they threatened a second attack, but on the 17th, at night, they decamped. In the morning of the 18th I received H.S.H.'s orders to follow them, which I did, and came up with their rear guard with the picketts of my corps, Elliott's, and the Hussars. The picketts of Beckwith's Brigade, which had been ordered to push some infantry from a village, *pour eclaircir la marche de l'ennemie*, having executed their orders with the utmost spirit, unluckily pursued several hundred yards into an open field in which the whole rear guard of the enemy, consisting of about 10,000 men, and 10 pieces of cannon were formed within 500 paces of them, who, on seeing that their number consisted but of 200 men, attacked them with 4 squadrons. . . . . The whole must have been entirely demolished had it not been for the gallant behaviour of Elliot's regiment, who charged the cavalry with the utmost spirit, and by that means saved them. Lieutenant Nangle of that regiment, who had

been detached round the left flank of the village by Major Erskine, with 60 men charged the enemy four several times. On the 18th, at night, the army encamped on the heights of Neinheim. My corps encamped on the heights of Altenberg about a league in their front.

"The Duke having received intelligence that a large part of the enemy's army had passed the Weser, and that two large corps remained on the heights on this side Hoxter, H.S.H. determined to attack them. On the 19th the army marched in six columns, of which the Duke marched with two columns to turn their right. Four columns, my corps making the advanced guard, marched to gain their left. I then received the Duke's orders, by Major Bower, to take every measure possible to dispost them, as it would be impracticable at the distance he should be from me to send me any orders, at the same time directing me to order up, as I should find it necessary, battalions from any of the four columns; but upon my approaching the left of their camp I found they had retired. I pushed on immediately with the light troops, the picketts and brigade of Beckwith with the battalion guns and two heavy six-pounders, with orders for the cannon and the rest of the troops to advance as fast as possible, and gained the heights above Hoxter time enough to cannonade their rear guard as they passed the Weser. At the same time the two columns under General Wütgenau, where the Duke was, having gained the heights in the rear of their right flank, cannonaded them likewise. I have just heard that all the enemy's baggage is sent away to Uslar. This moment I have a letter from Colonel Clinton by order of the Hereditary Prince, which says that the corps of M. Steinville has fallen back towards Cassel, and that a person from thence had met 100 pieces of cannon betwixt Westhouflen and Cassel. It is, therefore, most probable that to-morrow morning they may move. General Mostyn and Waldegrave, with the Dragoon Guards and Sandford's Brigade, have now joined my corps." The Highlanders have done great service, but sustained great losses. M. Soubise is very near Munster, but we have no apprehension for it as the garrison there is strong. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Duke of Newcastle.

1761, September 3. Corbecke.—I could not let Captain Egerton go to England without a letter from me. Notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy, everything seems to go on well. I am glad to hear that H.S.H.'s manœuvres are appreciated in England. You will be informed better than I can inform you what passed in Munsterland where everything under the Hereditary Prince went on successfully. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1761, September 3. Corbecke.—Since my last of 21st we have advanced as the enemy retired; and the greatest part of the British troops passed the Dymel, and encamped on the heights of Immenhausen. This drew large detachments from the other side the Weser to the environs of Cassel, on which the Duke thought proper to retire his troops and encamp in the old strong position on this side the Dymel. You will hear from other sources of the manœuvres of the Hereditary Prince. Everybody owns that in this campaign he has surpassed the most sanguine expectations. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, September 4. London.—I am obliged for your detailed account of the enemy's motions, which His Majesty read with very great

pleasure. All your friends are much pleased that you have had so great a share of the laurels which have been gathered by our army in Germany. "My opinion is that our generals and our troops have gained such an ascendant over the French, that they will hardly give you any further trouble this campaign." As to your requests in regard to officers of artillery, His Majesty was pleased to observe that all those promotions out of turn were productive of very great inconveniences, and refuses to give brevets but on very extraordinary occasions. At the same time, as neither Col. Brome or Captain Hill or any brevet given to officers of the artillery regiment shall be any pretence for advancement in the corps above their real commissions, he does not see that these brevets can prejudice any of the officers in that regiment. *Signed.*

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, September 4. War Office.—Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Colonel Pierson.

1761, September 10. Weimar.—Concerning leave for a contractor to go home and explain his accounts so as to obtain assistance from the Treasury. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Lieutenant-General G. Howard to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, September 10. Camp at Grunberg.—Communicating certain paragraphs from a letter of Mr. Martin, as to drafts upon the Treasury. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, September 11. St. James's. Announcing the solemnization on Tuesday, the 8th instant, of the marriage of the King with the Princess of Mecklenburg, now the Queen. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Pownal to Colonel Harvey.

1761, September 21. Hoxter.—Concerning a system for keeping accounts in each regiment of the forage consumed. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1761, September 22.—"Since my last account, which ended September the 3rd, the British Guards marched from Hoxter early in the morning to Burkholtz, and encamped there under the command of General Wangenheim. This night the enemy attacked the Chasseurs consisting of 50 men in the Sabbebourg and took it. On the 5th General Wangenheim with his corps changed his position and encamped upon the heights of Dinkelberg, occupying the town of Warburg with 200 infantry. By the Duke's orders I advanced three squadrons of Prussian Hussars to sustain him and to send patroles over the Dymel to observe the enemy's left. On the 6th Count Steinville advanced with his right towards Manendorf, and his left towards Schaten. I this night took possession [of] Hohenberg with the Chasseurs of my infantry to observe the enemy, who this afternoon had foraged the town of Geismar. On the 9th, report having been made that the enemy were marching in force towards Hardhausen, H.S.H. detached Colonel Keppel from General Wangenheim's corps to dislodge them, and returned next day having seen nothing of the enemy. 10th. This day the Prince of Anhalt changed his position and encamped on the height of Langen-

dale, General Hardenberg took post on the heights of Beverungen with four battalions. 13th. General Mansberg who had been detached on the 12th from General Spocken's corps with four battalions and four squadrons to take post near Nieuhaus in the Sollingen, was attacked in the Rhenehartzwoldt by the enemy from Uslar and lost 3 cannon and a colour. The Regiment of Mansberg suffered much, as also his cavalry. 14th. This morning a patrole of English cavalry belonging to General Harlem's corps were attacked, of which 2 officers and 16 men were made prisoners. His Serene Highness ordered bridges to be laid over the Weser at Herstell and Beverungen. 15th. We foraged beyond the Dymel; the enemy marched some Infantry and Cavalry to disturb our foragers but without effect. 16th. The Hereditary Prince with the corps arrived from Westphalia and encamped betwixt Ossendorff and Warburg, leaving a corps under General Oheim near Hamm to observe Monsr. Soubise. Wangenheim's Corps this morning changed their position and encamped on the heights of Lameren. 17th. This morning Mr. Steinville retired his camp from Grabenstein to the heights of Immenhausen; this night the Army was ordered to march in 8 columns to the Dymel; at 2 in the morning we passed the river to attack Mr. Steinville on the heights of Immenhausen. He had no intelligence of our March till 7 in the morning, but still had time to retire in three columns under the cannon of Cassel. We cannonaded his rear and took some prisoners. The nature of the country very much favoured his retreat; otherwise we should certainly have come up with him with our cavalry. This night the army remained on the heights of Fromershausen and Ober Volmar; the Hereditary Prince's Corps on the heights of Hallershausen. Mr. Steinville encamped under the cannon of Cassel detaching a brigade of Infantry to Luternberg to secure his right and observe the Pass of Münden. On the 19th our army encamped on the above ground. 20th. In the morning the Hereditary Prince marched towards Fritzlar. His Highness had with him 14 squadrons of Hussars to push forward upon the enemy's communication betwixt Marbourg and Cassel. This afternoon the army changed its position and encamped with their right upon the heights of Weimar, and left at Hohenkirchen. The Duke's quarters were at Wilhelmstahl. General Wütgenau and Anhalt have changed their position from Holtzhausen towards Immenhausen. 21st. This morning General Waldegrave marched with four battalions, and General Douglas' brigade of cavalry to take post on the heights on this side of Libanau to cover our bakery established there. I hear the Hereditary Prince has taken a magazine of the enemy at Fritzlar consisting of 150,000 rations of oats. 22d. This day the deserters from the enemy assure us that Mr. Broglie has returned to Cassel, and reinforced Mr. Steinville with the whole picketts of his army; if this last manœvre of Duke Ferdinand's should have obliged M. Broglie to relinquish his views upon Hanover and Brunswick and at the same time allow us to consume the forage in Hesse, which the enemy had hitherto carefully spared, t'will certainly have had the most desired effect." *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, September 22. Weimar.—Concerning promotions, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, September 22. Weimar.—With recommendation of officers. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, September 22. Weimar.—With recommendations. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, September 23. St. James's.—Formal announcement of their Majesties' Coronation. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Lieutenant-Colonel DeCoone.

1761, September 28. Camp at Willemsthal.—Concerning the defence of Bremen. *Postscript :*—I am authorised by Prince Ferdinand to say you may do what is necessary to put Bremen *à l'abri d'un coup de main*, and what money you spend upon this shall be repaid you. I trust your discretion to be as sparing as is consistent with the nature of the object. The Prince has ordered you some reinforcements, which you may employ as you think necessary. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Sir James Cockburn to Mr. Bishop at Stautzenbach.

1762, September 28. Instructions concerning the management of the hospitals. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, October 9. St. James's.—Announcing the resignation of Mr. Pitt, and that the King had delivered the seals of the Southern Department to the Earl of Egremont, His Majesty's first plenipotentiary to the future Congress of Augsbourg. *Postscript :*—I have to add that "in consideration of the great and important services of Mr. Pitt, the King has been pleased to grant to the Lady Hester, his wife, and to her heirs male, a Barony of Great Britain by the name stile and title of Baroness of Chatham, and also to confer upon the same gentleman an annuity of 3,000*l.* sterling during his own life, that of my Lady Hester and their son John Pitt, Esq." *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, October 9. London.—Concerning promotions, and the resignation of Mr. Pitt. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, October 15. War Office.—Concerning leave of absence for Lieut. Gregory of the 37th Regiment. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Bennet Storer to T. Thoroton.

1761, October 20. Gross Hillesfeldt.—Concerning certain appointments. We are this morning by a messenger acquainted with Mr. Pitt's resignation, and the names of the Lt.-Colonels Commandants who are to raise the new corps. "Of late the run seems to have been for the enemy. They had got possession of Meppen and Wolfenbüttel, and had laid siege to Brunswick which was within some hours of capitulation, but by a noble stroke of Prince Frederick, in which he was seconded by General Lukener, that capital was relieved and the enemy obliged to abandon Wolfenbüttel. In consequence of the enemy having besieged Brunswick His Serene Highness repassed the Dymel and marched to Hamelin, and Lord Granby's corps passed the Weser, where it is now

encamped. But the raising of the siege of Brunswick I believe stopped our march, and all our cavalry went the other day into cantonment."

General Mostyn and others to [the Marquess of Granby].

1761, October 20. Camp of Ohr.—Representing that it was always customary last war to allow each General Officer and his Aids de Camp, 200 days forage money every winter, to enable him to take the field, and suggesting that the officers signing should be put upon the same footing. *Six signatures.*

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, October 20. Detached Camp at Hilligesfeldt.—Remarking on the hurried movements of the troops. "I thought a few days ago we had some prospect of a long, if not a winter campaign, the enemy being in possession of Wolfenbüttel, and having invested Brunswick. The Army was on its march to pass the Weser when we received the news of Prince Frederick's having most gallantly relieved Brunswick, and of the enemy's having abandoned Wolfenbüttel, and, consequently, of their retreat from that part of the country. The Army accordingly encamped near Ohr, where H.S.H. established his Headquarters; and my corps only, which made the advanced guard of the Army, passed the Weser.

"They have a considerable corps at Eschartshausen and a part at Halle, and M. de Broglie's quarters, we hear, are at Stadt Oldendorff. The villages between that and Emback are full of troops, but as their object upon Brunswick has failed it seems natural to suppose *l'affair tire vers sa fin pour cette campagne*, especially if what we hear be true, that M. de Soubize *se replie sur* Wesel." I therefore hope to be before long in England, and have applied for leave, which I shall not make use of until I am assured that the campaign is over. I suppose you have heard of the fate of Embden, which was surrendered on the 24th by the Captain (who is since dead) in command of the two invalid companies there. Part of the garrison is arrived at Bremen. The boat in which were most of the sick was still missing on the 16th instant. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, October 20.—With recommendations, and concerning memorials of officers. What is being done about the winter sixpences for the cavalry? They most thoroughly deserve it. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1761, October 23. Gross Hilligesfeldt.—Advising a draft. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, October 23. Gross Hillesfeldt.—Advising the draft of a bill. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

C. Towshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, October 30. War Office.—Concerning permission to Cornet Talbot to come to England to raise men for a battalion of which he is proposed to be Captain. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Pye and Cruikshanks to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, October 31. Amsterdam.—Promising to protect a draft. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, October 31. Gross Hilligesfeldt.—Forwarding Major Holmes's memorial. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1761, November 1. Gross Hillesgefeldt.—The Duke's headquarters are at the same place as when I wrote last. All the British infantry, except Beckwith's Brigade, remain encamped in their old position on the other side the Wesar, together with the Hanoverian and Brunswick Guards. The rest of the foreign troops, except four battalions which have joined my corps, are come on this side the Wesar and are marched and marching towards Hildersheim to reinforce the Hereditary Prince. The cavalry remain cantoned. Generals Oheim and Beck are, I am informed, about Rheda with two small corps, watching a body of troops of M. Soubise's army that are at Lunen in order to support Hamm against any *coup de main.* We are marching towards the enemy, and believe that winter quarters are not far distant. M. Broglie's Army continues in the same position about Eimbeck Eschershausen, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, November 2. Detached Camp at Hillesgefeldt.—Concerning leave for Lieut. Gregory, and Lieut. Brittain's memorial. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, November 2. Detached Camp at Hillesgefelt.—Concerning prospects of winter quarters; and hopes of returning to England to discuss arrangements for next campaign. Recommendations of officers. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, November 3. St. James's.—Concerning leave. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, November 5. War Office.—Concerning certain officers proposed for commissions in some new levies of Highlanders. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, November 6. St. James's.—Intimating the election of Sir John Cust as Speaker of the House of Commons; and sending copies of the King's Speech and the address of the House of Peers. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1761, November 6. St. James's.—Concerning leave for Lord Granby and certain General Officers to come to England. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, November 6. London.—Thanking him for his account of the late military transactions in Germany, which does so much honour to those concerned, and in which Prince Frederick has been so distinguished. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, November 12. War Office.—Concerning the sale of Lieut. Hall's commission. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1761, November 16. War Office.—Concerning leave of absence for Lieut. Col. Williams. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1761, November 16. War Office.—Requesting permission for Lieutenant General George Howard and Major General George Townshend to come to England. *Signed.*

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, November 17. St. James's.—I enclose the address presented yesterday by the House of Commons to the King assuring him of their resolution to support him in the prosecution of the war. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1761, November 18. Saltzderhelden.—I enclose a return of the British troops up to the first of this month. I am preparing another up to the 12th of this month, the day the troops marched into cantonments. When the troops arrive in their winter quarters, first I shall immediately order the men unfit for service to be discharged; and horses to be cast, and then I shall lay before His Majesty our deficiencies in both. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1761, November 23. Saltzderhelden.—Enclosing return of troops, and explaining that this return does not fully represent the number wanted to complete. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, November 24. St. James's.—I laid before His Majesty your two letters of the 8th and 11th instant; and am glad to inform you of the satisfaction with which H. M. received your account of the gallant behaviour of the British troops under your command in repulsing the enemy, and that after so fatiguing a march with so much resolution and vigour. I congratulate you on the success of your expedition in dislodging the enemy from so great a tract of country, as they have been obliged to abandon in consequence of His Serene Highness's late operations. *Signed.*

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761, November 24. London.—As to certain employments, recruiting, and promotions. Congratulations on the event of the engagement of the 5th inst. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to the Duke of Newcastle.

1761, November 24. Saltzderhelden.—Concerning the appointment of a military secretary. *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles [Townshend].

[1761, November 24.] Saltzderhelden.—Concerning the succession to a vacant troop in Elliot's regiment. "That regiment has behaved so gallantly that I cannot think of recommending out of it." *Copy.* (G. L. B. III.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, November 26. Saltzderhelden. — Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1761, November 26. Saltzderhelden.—Advising drafts. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1761, November 27. Saltzderhelden.—The brigade of foot guards, the brigade of dragoon guards, the two battalions of grenadiers, and the two battalions of Highlanders commence their march to-morrow to their winter quarters, whence they will arrive on the 8th December. The guards in Osnabrück, the rest Eveake and County of Lingen. They march in two divisions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761, November 29. Saltzderhelden.—Enclosing recommendations to vacant commissions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1760 (sc. 1761), November 30. Saltzderhelden.—Concerning the commission appointed by Colonel Pierson as to contractors' claims, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1761, December 6. Osnabruck.—Concerning the prospect of return to England. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Pye and Cruikshanks.

1761, December 8. Osnaburg.—Advising a draft. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Samuel Martin.

1761, December 8. Osnaburg. — Advising the same. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Colonel Watson to Ben[net Storer].

1761, December 26. Osnabruck.—Gossip about the army. I hope Lord Granby got safe to London. *Postscript:*—"Burlton will deliver you this, who has now got as many gold snuff boxes as Mr. Pitt."

The Dean and Chapter of Münster to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, January 13. Münster.—Asking him to intercede for the inhabitants of the district who have suffered from excessive requisitions of forage, &c. *French.* (Three enclosures, *French.*)

François Furstenberg to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, January 15. Münster.—Transmitting the above letters and pleading for the poor inhabitants. *French.*

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1761 (sc. 1762), January 30. Knightsbridge.—Recommending Capt. Ralph Dundas for purchase of a step. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

[Peter] Taylor to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, February 2nd. Osnabruck.—Mentioning difficulties in negotiating bills for the service of the army. Colonel Pierson has been much imposed upon, and may soon find his position untenable. If he should resign, you should be prepared to defend yourself from any attempt made for you to have the least to do with the Civil branch of the army. "Had you ten times the abilities you have, the mischief is too deep-rooted ever to be got out, it must end in distraction." I wish I could get away from it. I hope you will not think these hints impertinent.

Charles Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, March 25. Grosvenor Square.—Major Chalbert is actually appointed to succeed Colonel Wilmot. This will make room for Picton. Erskine succeeds Lord Pembroke. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1762, March 27. Grantham.—Concerning the purchase of Cornet Leech's commission. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Charles Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, April 6. War Office.—Intimating the King's pleasure that Mr. Pownal shall receive the honours and take rank as Colonel of Foot during the continuance of his employment in Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1762, May 5. North Audley Street.—Concerning the transport of troops and conveyance of ordnance and stores to Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

176[2], May 6. North Audley Street.—Requesting—in accordance with the disposition expressed by the King—an order to be made out for Colonels Johnston, Pitt, and Momperson to act as Major-Generals in Germany. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Same to the Same.

1762, May 13. North Audley Street.—Transmitting recommendations as to regimental succession. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

Lord North to the Marquess of Granby.

[1762,] May 17. Treasury Chambers.— The Treasury have this morning ordered a letter to Mr. Fox to desire him to direct his deputy

to attend with his military chest at the Head Quarters of the Army in Germany, and to pay the subordinate cashiers out of the contingencies of his office.

J. West to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, May 19. Treasury Chambers.—Concerning an increase of allowance to the British officers of Dragoons in Germany for contingencies. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1762, May 21.—Communicating a Treasury Minute as to remittances. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1762, May 22. Harwich.—Sending recommendations to vacant commissions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, May 26. St. James's.—I am commanded to inform you of my appointment as First Commissioner of the Treasury on the Duke of Newcastle's resignation, and of the appointment of the Right Honourable George Grenville to be Secretary of State for the Northern Department in my room. *Signed.*

George Grenville to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, May 28. St. James's.—To a similar effect. *Signed.*

Bennet Storer to T. Thoroton.

1762, May 28. Harwich.—"Captn. Hill, aide de camp to Count Bückebonn will be so obliging as to deliver this note to you, no publick conveyance being in the least to [be] confided in, which being the case, Lord Granby desires that in your letters to him you will take notice of nothing but what is publick, and what anyone may read, for, be assured, all our letters are opened.

"His Lordship is very well, and we flatter ourselves that the wind is coming about by the south. The Prince of Mecklenberg landed yesterday and Count Le Lippe is expected tomorrow.

"What changes! Sir Francis [Dashwood] Chancellor of the Exchequer. That cocoa tree, like the grain of mustard seed in the parable, now covers the whole earth with its branches.

"We hear that His Grace of Newcastle had a most numerous levee, on the evening before his resignation. It gave me great pleasure, as it seemed a proper compliment paid to that merit and disinterestedness which have always formed so conspicuous a part of His Grace's character. But *entre nous* I own I am quite ashamed that the first men of my profession, and who certainly have greater obligations to the Duke of Newcastle than to any man should have been so much wanting in paying their last compliment to him."

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1762, June 2. Hague.—Congratulatory letter on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury. *Memorandum.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to George Grenville.

1762, June 2.—The same on his appointment to succeed the Earl of Bute as Secretary of State for the Northern Province. *Memorandum.* (G. L. B. II.)

Bennet Storer to [Thomas Thoroton].

1762, June 17. Hoxter.—I have just attended Lord Granby from his quarters at Brakell to this place. H.S.H. has his quarters at the Palace of Corvey. Family messages.

The Same to the Same.

1762, June 22. Warbourg.—On the 17th I wrote to you from Hoxter. On the 18th H.S.H., having reviewed the Grand Army as it marched to its ground near Brackell, dined with Lord Granby. The next day Lord Granby's corps marched to Pickelsheim. On the 20th to Warbourg and occupied the old position on the Dymel. Yesterday morning, by the Duke's orders, Lord Granby, with part of his corps, crossed the Dymel and pushed on as far as Wolfshangen, from whence they drove a party of light troops belonging to M. Steinville's corps, and occupied the heights above Volkmissen, where they now remain. I have this moment heard that the Chasseurs of Freytag have taken possession of the Chateau of Sababourg and narrowly missed Messrs. de Steinville, Castris, and the Duke of Coygni. They took sixty horses.

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1762, June 22. Warbourg.—Concerning promotions. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Bute.

1762, June 22. Warbourg.—Concerning pressing demands for subsistence money for the Britannic Legion, &c. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to ————.

1762, June 25. Furstenwaldt.—"I have just time by Colonel Boyd who this day sets out by Duke Ferdinand's order for England, to acquaint you that on the evening of the 23d the whole army received orders to march on the 24th, and to pass the Dymel. My corps was ordered to march to the right, so as, if possible, to fall upon the right of the enemy's rear. We arrived upon the heights of Furstenwald, in the rear of their left flank just as the Duke began to cannonade them. The French Marshalls did not choose to risk a battle, but immediately retired leaving a strong rear guard, consisting of *Les Grenadiers de France*, *Les Grenadiers Royaux*, and some other Battalions. Upon perceiving this I marched with my corps to Wilhelmsthal, by which means I cut off their rear guard. Upon finding this they several times attempted to force their way through, but were repulsed into a wood with loss. Many were made prisoners, and some few surrendered; and upon the arrival of the army, the remainder after our fire surrendered to the 5th regiment of foot." The first battalion of Grenadiers, belonging to Colonel Beckwith's Brigade, remarkably distinguished itself. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

George Grenville to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, July 2. St. James's.—I congratulate you upon the success of H.M.'s arms upon the 24th against the whole French Army commanded

by the two Marshals in person. The King has expressed his satisfaction in the distinguished part, which by all our letters it appears you had in the victory obtained that day. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1762, July 2. St. James's.—Adding the writer's personal congratulations to the above more formal communication. "Private."

Samuel Martin to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, July 2. Treasury Chambers.—Congratulating him upon the victory obtained by His Majesty's Army, and upon the honour which the British Troops and their leader have acquired in that action. Concerning the business of the Commissariat; the relations of that department to the Commander-in-Chief; the investigation of certain frauds; and other matters in the administration of the army. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.) *Also copies of same date, and relating to similar matters, of letter of Samuel Martin to Lieutenant-General Howard, and of draft of proposed letter by the Lords of the Treasury to Lord Granby.*

The Marquess of Granby to William Fraser.

1762, July 6. Niedenstein.—Concerning the payment of hospital expenses. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Lord [Ligonier ?].

1762, July 6. Camp at Niedenstein.—I have not until now been able to wish you joy of the very great credit your old friends the Blues acquired the 1st of this month. "I marched on the 30th, at night, from Durrenberg to Fritzlar with the Blues, Elliot's, Sprengel's, and Weltheim's. There I found the two battalions of Grenadiers and the two battalions of Highlanders. From that point I was to proceed to dislodge Monsieur de Rochambeau's corps at Homburg by attacking his left, while Lord Frederick Cavendish, with four battalions of Chasseurs and Reidessels and Bauer's Hussars from the point of Feltzberg were to attack his right." When we came near he struck his tents and advanced a little to meet us. But when he discovered Lord Frederick's column he began his retreat. "Our cavalry pressed to engage him; Elliot's led, leaving the village of Kattsdorff on the right, through the enclosures, and charged most gallantly, but Colonel Harvey, seeing the enemy prepared for them, and that unless the Regiment was instantly sustained it was undone, followed with rapidity through the village with the Blues, past a rivulet that, with the narrowness of the streets and the close position of the enemy to them, impeded their forming; but, as no time was to be lost, charged with them with only six or eight men in front. This had the best effect; their *deroute* was complete had not their infantry lined a little hollow way, which at the same time that it saved their cavalry, prevented our's advancing. Thus they continued a very long time, charging and manœuvring with such a continuance as did them an honour never to be forgot; and during this time Elliot's were extremely useful to the Blues, though their ammunition was totally expended. Our Infantry by this got forward, and, sustained by the cavalry, followed the enemy at least a league and a half, as did Lord Frederick's column, though it could not arrive time enough to attack them with us.

"I never can sufficiently commend the gallantry and good conduct of the Blues and Elliot's, nor enough express the obligations I have to Colonel Harvey, Colonel Erskine, Major Forbes, and Major Ainslie, as well as the rest of the officers. Neither would I be thought to omit the praise justly due to the infantry, who showed the same spirit and readiness they have ever done.

"It was now time to think of the execution of my further instructions, which were to push on with the whole corps, except the Hanoverian Chasseurs and Hussars, to Melsungen. I found it occupied by the enemy, but it was too late at night and the troops were too much fatigued to attack it that night, and in the night I received H.R.H.'s orders to return to Fritzlar."

On the 4th instant I moved to Lohn, where Lord Frederick now is with his three battalions of Chasseurs and Elliot's. Fritzlar is occupied by his fourth battalion and 100 Arquebusiers of Freitag's. The posts of Feltzberg and Gudensberg are likewise occupied each by 50 chasseurs. The rest are flung into Fritzlar. Last night, with the Blues, Springle's and Weltheim's, and the Grenadiers and Highlanders, I joined General Wangenheim with three Hanoverian battalions. The Hanoverian Chasseurs and Hussars are on the Eder. General Cæsar, with the Guards, and Lord Pembroke with Bland's, are at Hoff, and General Waldegrave with a brigade of British infantry at the Hercules. H.S.H.'s headquarters are still at Wilhelmsthal, on the heights of which General Conway is with the right of the Army. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Charles Townshend.

1762, July 6. Niederstein.—With recommendations as to promotion. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1762, July 7.—Asking confirmation of an appointment of General Cæsar to the Brigade of Guards and Grenadiers, and of Colonel Pierson to act as Major-General under General Cæsar, and with other recommendations. *Copy of postscript to a letter.* (G. L. B. II.)

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, &c. to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, July 8. Wilhelmsthal.—Calling his attention to a declaration of Mr. Bishop relating to the hospital service. *French. Signed.*

The Earl of Bute to [the Marquess of Granby].

1762, July 8. London.—"My dear Lord, I am now commanded by His Majesty to acquaint your Lordship with the great satisfaction he has receiv'd from the Hereditary Prince's letter to your Lordship. The King desires your Lordship would acquaint His Serene Highness with this, and assure him in his name that the very noble and respectful manner in which he has answer'd your intimations, raises, if possible, his opinion of His Serene Highness, and indears him still more to him. However the King may wish earnestly to see the Prince, he will upon no account deprive the army and the common cause of so valuable a commander. He, therefore, will deprive himself of the pleasure he proposes till the event of this campain will leave His Serene Highness at liberty to make the journey, and in the meantime necessary arrangements may be taken to ripen this important affair, and bring it to a

happy conclusion. I am also to inform your Lordship of the satisfaction His Majesty expresses in the zeal and diligence your Lordship has shown in the execution of His orders. Before I finish this letter may I intreat your Lordship to assure His Screne Highness of the deep sensc I have of the manner in which he is pleased to accept my humble endeavours to bring about this alliance. My conduct in this affair is founded on the high respect and veneration I have for the serene House of Brunswick, and for his Highness in particular, and I shall be too happy to see my wishes tend to the satisfaction and prosperity of that Illustrious Family."

WILLIAM FRASER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1762, July 10. Welbeck.—Concerning hospital expenses. *Copy*. (G. L. B. I.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to SIR JAMES COCKBURN.

1762, July 19. Gudensberg.—Concerning hospital accounts. *Copy*. (G. L. B. II.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

1762, July 21. Gudensberg.—With recommendations as to promotions, &c. *Copy*. (G. L. B. II.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE ENQUIRY.

1762, July 21. Gudensberg.—Concerning the necessity of devising some means of settling just claims without waiting for the investigation of the alleged frauds. *Copy*. (G. L. B. II.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to SAMUEL MARTIN.

1762, July 21. Gudensberg.—Acknowledging congratulations on the victory of the 24th (June). I hope I shall not be again employed in the business of the Commissariat Department.

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to GEORGE GRENVILLE.

1762, July 21. Gudensberg.—Acknowledging congratulations on victory of 24th (June). The enemy evacuated Göttingen, but returned before our troops could arrive to take possession of it. However, the consequences of the 24th have been very great in giving us a large district to forage in.

The EARL OF BUTE to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1762, July 30. London.—I have received your account of what passed in Hesse since the victory of the 24th of June, and of the further advantage obtained by the part of H.M.'s Army under your immediate command. I congratulate you on these successes, and particularly on your own distinguished share in them. Your desire respecting the forage money is complied with. *Signed*.

GEORGE GRENVILLE to the MARQUIS OF GRANBY.

1762, July 30. St. James's.—Acknowledging a letter which gives an account of the great gallantry of the British troops in the action of the 1st instant against Monsieur de Rochambeau, and particularly

of Colonels Harvey and Erskine, and Majors Forbes and Ainslie on that occasion, and mentioning the commendations upon this action, and Lord Granby's conduct therein, by the King, who has received a particular account of it from Prince Ferdinand.

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, July 30. London.—Congratulations. *Signed.*

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, August 3. Gudensberg.—Forwarding the copy of a letter to General Howard relating to the settlement of accounts of the various fortifications. *French. Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Mr. Fuhr.

1762, August 4. Elphershausen.—Concerning an official dispute. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to Mr. Bishop.

1762, August 4. Elphershausen.—Concerning the foreign hospitals. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Marquess of Granby to the Commissioners of Enquiry.

1762, August 5. Elphershausen.—Concerning a Court Martial. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, August 6. War Office.—Concerning appointments. *Signed.*

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, August 6. London.— Recommending Captn. Lieut. William Mackenzie of the 88th Regiment, who raised a considerable number of men at his own expense. *Signed.*

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, August 7. Gudensberg.—Same subject as letter of 3rd inst *Two enclosures :—Copy of a letter of General Howard of the 5th inst. and of the Prince's reply. French.*

C. Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, August 10. War Office.—Congratulations upon result of last attack on the enemy. As to promotions and regimental matters. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1762, August 10. War Office.—Referring a complaint. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Sir James Cockburn.

1762, August 10. Elphershausen.—Concerning the supplies for and accounts of the foreign hospitals. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, August 12. South Audley Street.—Recommending Alexander Dunlop, a military surgeon. *Signed.*

GEORGE GRENVILLE to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1762, August 13. St. James's.—Enclosing *Gazette* which notifies the birth of a Prince. *Signed.*

DAVID CUTHBERT to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1762, August 15. Elfershausen.—Concerning the frauds on the public revenue. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

1762, August 15. Elphershausen.—Concerning appointments. Recommending compliance with the request of Colonel Beckwith, who has acted in the command of a brigade, to be put on the same footing as the other officers commanding brigades: and a similar request from Colonel Poole. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to GEORGE GRENVILLE.

1762, August 15. Elphershausen.—Concerning the manœuvres of the two armies. Things cannot certainly remain long in their present situation. The French, I should think, must retire for want of subsistence, or risk a battle. Our pickets have repulsed two attacks made by a considerable force. *Copy.* (G. L. B. II.)

VISCOUNT LIGONIER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1762, August 20. London.—Concerning appointments. Rumours of peace and contrary rumours of renewed hostilities. *Signed.*

C. TOWNSHEND to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1762, August 27. War Office.—Notifying appointment of Captn. Reynolds to a company in the Coldstreams, and asking permission for him to leave the army in Germany.

The SAME to the SAME.

1762, August 27. War Office.—As to vacancies, promotions, and other affairs relating to officers. As to prospects of peace. "Your service, and your army, your success, your skill, your campaign, are without rival, and Europe must stand amazed at the annals of Prince Ferdinand's fame."

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to PYE, RICH and WILKINSON.

1762, September 13. Swenesberg.—Advising a draft. *Copy.*

HOLLES, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1762, September 14. Claremont.—Expressing anxiety in regard to the recent accident to the Hereditary Prince. Congratulations upon the army's success, and hopes for a final success to terminate the campaign. Commends himself to Prince Ferdinand. We talk of nothing here but peace. The Duke of Bedford is gone to Paris to put the last hand to it.

The EARL OF BUTE to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1762, September 14. London.—Expressions of anxiety regarding the accident to the Hereditary Prince. "The King was extremely hurt with the news, and desires your Lordship would send me constant accounts of the state His Serene Highness is in."

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, September 17. London.—Concerning appointments. Narrow escape of the Hereditary Prince. Prospects of peace. *Signed.*

Sir Joseph Yorke to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, September 18. Hague.—"This accompanies one from our old friend the D[uke] of N[ewcastle], which will tell you more than I know, and by it you will see that he loves the crackle of the whip still, and is the same zealous friend as ever. I forsee that the march to the Ohrne on your side, and the French marching along the Lahne on the other, will be variously interpreted, and that on the other side the water it will be worked up into a retreat, without considering that Cassel must be taken if the peace is not made, and that if it is, the enemy must winter behind the Main as much as if you had staid at Sladen or made them repass that river in consequence of a decisive battle. I have endeavoured to explain this in as clear a way as I am able, as well to friends as to the public, in an article for the *London Gazette.* That affair of the Hereditary Prince was unlucky, publicly and personally, for I imagine if he had continued his march to Assenheim and let the French come to Friedberg, the latter would have been soon in a puzzle for their communication again with Hanau at least, if not with Frankfort. *Mais je parle comme un aveugle de couleurs.* The Duke of Bedford arrived at Paris on the 11th, in the evening. By the next post we shall probably hear something further." Prospects of peace. I hear Colonel Kepple has good hopes of succeeding in the intended attack of the *Moro* castle at the Havannah. I trust he will succeed as well as your army in preventing the French from getting back into the basin of Cassel.

Lieut.-Colonel Pownall to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, October 14. Hameln.—Concerning the place to which the office of the Commissariat should be removed for the winter, and suggesting Bremen for the purpose. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

The Same to the Same.

1762, October 14. Hameln.—Concerning the accounts and control of the hospitals. *Copy.* (G. L. B. I.)

Bennet Storer to [T. Thoroton].

1762, October 30. Nieder Klein.—The enemy have sent their cavalry into cantonments. H.S.H. has done the same by the greater part of ours. As to our position, it continues the same as when I wrote last. The siege of Cassel goes on, and our first parallel is finished, which was begun so near the town that I believe there will be no necessity for more than two. The enemy have made sorties, in some of which they have succeeded, in others miscarried. Prospects of peace and personal matters.

The Duke of Devonshire to the Duke of Rutland.

1762, November 2. Chatsworth.—"Your Grace's goodness to me induces me to take the liberty of acquainting you with an event that has happened in regard to myself. When I was at Bath I received a summons from Lord Egremont to attend a Council where the final terms of the peace were to be settled. As I had long declin'd attending meetings, and as I understood I had the King's leave so to do, I

return'd for answer that I hoped His Majesty would excuse my not coming to the Council as it was impossible for me to give an opinion in the uninform'd situation I was in, and therefore hoped his Majesty wou'd not expect that I shou'd make myself responsible for measures that I had had no share in and was in a manner unacquainted with. As his Majesty's ministers had put me under the necessity of disobeying his commands, I thought myself under the necessity of desiring the King's permission to retire. As soon as my health would permit I came from Bath, went to Court, and desir'd to see the King. The *valet de chambre* returned with an answer that the King wou'd not see me, upon which I desir'd to know who I shou'd deliver my staff. The answer return'd was that he wou'd send me his orders. After this extraordinary message, I cou'd not think of keeping my key one moment, so I went to Lord Egremont and desir'd his Lordship wou'd deliver it to the King, which he promised to do. I should have sent your Grace this account sooner, but I have been confin'd to my room in great pain."

Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, November 5. Claremont.—Having an opportunity to send this letter by Sir Joseph Yorke's chaplain to the Hague, I take the liberty with the utmost freedom and respect to lay before your Lordship the present most unfortunate state of affairs at home. You must "know the uneasiness which has been expressed at the sole power lodged in one particular minister, inexperienced in business in general, and—as was universally thought—not yet sufficiently informed of the nature and principles of our Constitution, and, I am sorry to say, that the manner in which power is exercised every day does not show that regard to the first and principal persons in the kingdom which has ever been used toward them in all former times." I shall say very little upon my own personal "ill-treatment in forcing me out of my office, setting up my own Board of Treasury against me, not allowing me the common power and credit belonging to my station, either in my particular office or in the general conduct of the affairs of the kingdom."

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Hardwicke and myself were alone in council for supporting the war in Germany and renewing an annual engagement with the King of Prussia.

What passed upon the Duke of Devonshire's coming to Court on the 28th of last month your Lordship knows. The general disapprobation which appeared from all friends of the Government on that occasion, one would have imagined, would at least have given the ministers to think a little, and would have prevented any further extremity, but to the astonishment of all it was followed by a still more offensive slip than the other.

A Council was called for proroguing Parliament, "when the Council was over the King called for the Council books, and his Majesty struck the Duke of Devonshire's name out of the Council *with his own hand*, and did not give one single reason for so doing. And I understand that not one word was said by any of the ministers upon it."

Such usage to such a man has occasioned a violent resentment in all sorts of people and made them conclude "that the measure of this administration is to support themselves by power, and to employ the proper *instruments* for that purpose.

"The Duke of Devonshire thought he owed it to himself and his family to require those immediately belonging to him, his brother and brother-in-law, to resign their employments, which they both most

readily did. His Majesty made no answer to Lord George when he brought his staff but *that whoever desired to quit his staff, the King did not desire he should keep it.*"

The Marquess of Rockingham came from Newmarket and acquainted the King that what had happened to the Duke of Devonshire had confirmed him in his opinion that "the view and design of his Majesty's ministers was to weed out and remove from the King's service all those who had served his Majesty's two predecessors and were the true friends to his royal family and government; that this being his Lordship's opinion, he thought in duty to the King he could not remain in employment, as his Majesty must be imposed upon by him if he did. For the King could not think that those were his thoughts and that he could still remain in employment, and therefore that he must desire his Majesty's leave to resign his office of Lord of the Bedchamber." The King heard him with seeming civility but made him no answer but what he said to Lord George Cavendish upon the like occasion.

"Many more resignations are talked of, but I know nothing of the matter. The only one that relates immediately to myself I believe will take place, and that is Lord Lincoln. He will, I believe, think himself particularly obliged not to remain in employment as the most injurious reports have been spread even, I believe, by some of the ministers themselves, that my Lord Lincoln had renounced me. "The contrary of which is so true that in an audience which he lately had of the King, *by his Majesty's own order*, when I am afraid the King was endeavouring not only to persuade my Lord Lincoln to take a contrary part from that which his Majesty apprehended the Duke of Newcastle would take, but even to use his credit with some of my friends to prevent them going with me, my Lord Lincoln acted upon that attempt with all the prudence, spirit, and dignity and with the utmost marks of friendship and attachment to me; and gave his Majesty to understand that he was incapable of acting such a part towards me, and that he fear'd circumstances might be such as might oblige him to resign his employment."

I come now to what more immediately relates to your own family, but I must beg your Lordship to take no notice to the Duke of Rutland of my having written to you.

"The whole town was full of it and I believe Mr. Calcraft had declared it, that the Duke of Devonshire's staff would be offer'd to the Duke of Rutland." After Court yesterday, the Duke of Rutland sent to desire that I would call upon him which I accordingly did. He then acquainted me that the King had sent for him that morning, loaded him with compliments on his own and your account, went through the substance of all the articles of the peace, which the King extolled mightily, "and I think the result of what relates to the peace was that the peace was agreed between England and France, a day given for Spain to come in, and if Spain did not come in France was to use her best endeavours to get them to come in; and till Spain had agreed, no restitution, either of acquisitions or prisoners by sea or land, should be made to France."

"But to return to the point. The King said 'I have it now in my power to give you the first office in England with respect to the rank, consequences, and employments depending upon it, and that is the Chamberlain's staff.' The Duke of Rutland desired to remain where he was, and that he should do nothing till he saw his son my Lord Granby, who was soon coming over. But his Majesty mistaking his Grace, said, 'My Lord, the Chamberlain's staff can't wait so long, and I desire you would bring me your answer *tomorrow*.' The Duke of Rutland gave his reasons against accepting the Chamberlain's staff, but

however was this day to carry his answer; and as it will be a negative I shall not be greatly surprised if they take the Master of the Horse from him, for I know they want it for the Duke of Marlborough."

I stated to his Grace the great affront put upon the Duke of Devonshire, not only to refuse to see him, actually then Lord Chamberlain, but to send him word of it by a page; and a few days after to strike his name out of the Council with the King's own hand, "an affront never put upon any man but upon a very particular circumstance relating to Mr. Pulteney, who whas then an hackney opposer of all the King's measures; and was he to be compared to the Duke of Devonshire?"

One thing passed in this audience which is a great justification for the Duke of Devonshire. The King expressly owned to the Duke of Rutland that he had consented to the Duke of Devonshire's absenting himself from the Council.

As the Duke of Rutland declared both to Lord Egremont and to the King, that he would do nothing till he heard from you, I took the liberty to beseech his Grace to explain his intention to the King, so that his Majesty might not think that that related to his acceptance of the Chamberlain's office, but that in declaring that he would do nothing till he saw you, the Duke of Rutland meant with regard to his continuanee or not in his present office of Master of the Horse, and he promised me that he would explain himself in that manner to the King.

I hear that when one of the ministers was told that this violent measure might offend the nobility, he answered "that it might have that effect with some few of the great lords, but that in general it would strike terror. What sort of comfort ought that to be to an administration in this country?"

The present case is the first that has ever happened, and "if some disapprobation is not shewed of it, in all probability these measures of terror will be pursued, and God knows where that will end?" How can "this disapprobation be shew'd with the least inconvenience to the publick but by the resignation of some of the most considerable persons in this kingdom; that would strike terrors and in the proper place, under the ministers who have given this advice, and prevent them from pursuing it, or put it out of their power to do it. And allow me to say, if this is a right measure for the public and for the persons who shall think so; is there one man in this kingdom whose declaration, upon this occasion, would have more effect than the Duke of Rutland's? Who so natural as one allied so nearly in every respect, by blood, by the consequence and figure of their respective families, united in the country, and always united in their sentiments and connections." *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

1762, November 13. Nieder Klein. — Mentioning that Captain Mawhood, aide-de-camp, has just arrived from England with the news that the Preliminaries of Peace had been signed at Fontainebleau. *Copy.*

Sir Joseph Yorke to Mr. Storer.

1762, November 29. Hague. — Concerning the death of Lord Robert Sutton.

The Same to the Same.

1762, November 29. Hague.—Mentioning the writer's exertions to overtake General Conway, and deliver to him Lord Granby's message [recalling him to the army].

The Same to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, November 30. Hague.—Stating that after the government [of Holland] had apparently conceded permission for the march of our troops through Holland, difficulties had arisen upon the subject, and cautioning him to have his plan of march and arrangements for supplies well prepared.

Sir J. Cust, Speaker, to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, December 3. House of Commons. — Communicating the resolution of the House :—"That the thanks of this House be given to the Marquis of Granby for the great and important services he has performed to his King and his Country during the several campaigns in which he has commanded the British troops in Germany; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him." *Signed.*

Colonel Ed. Harvey to [B. Storer ?].

1762, December 4.—Although I had prepared to go to England to attend Parliament in accordance with leave of 26th ult.; I have, in consequence of letter of 29th inst., determined to continue with my brigade.

Herr Hartmann to the Government of Hesse Darmstadt.

1762, December 4.—Official report by the local judge of the damage done by the allied armies to a certain wood, stating that 1,161¾ cords of hard wood have been cut down and consumed in the camp. *German. Seal of the office.*

General H. S. Conway to [the Marquess of Granby].

1762, December 6. Hague.—I am glad to hear of your recovery, so far, from your late illness. At Brussels I received your commands to return immediately to the army; and hearing at the same time that H. M. had demanded a passage for his troops through the territories of the States, I thought it would be most for the service to pass hither on my way that I might learn the state of the negotiation. The States have in a manner, though not yet in form, consented, but at the same time represented pretty truly the several difficulties, and possibly impracticabilities to which this march is liable through such a country at this season. Discussion of some points as to the march. Commissaries and *money* will be among the most necessary things. I send a copy of some private notes we have had from D. Louis for your own information on this subject.

Enclosed :—Proposal as to routes, and memoranda as to march through Holland. French.

[The Marquess of Granby] to Lord Ligonier.

1762 (?), December 6. Warburg.—Concerning a request from the Director-General of British hospitals to have forage money. *Draft.*

[The Marquess of Granby] to the Earl of Halifax.

1762, December 6. Warburg. — Respecting the arrangements for proposed march through Holland, and suggesting an increase of pay to the troops to provide some small luxuries during their march. *Postscript.*—I have ordered the Hessian complaints, which Mr. Alt transmitted to your Lordship, to be inquired into, and if there is any

cause for complaint—though in general they are groundless—to have it redressed immediately. *Draft.*

——— to Colonel Harvey.

1762, December 6. Warbourg.—Lord Granby is most exceedingly obliged to you for your determination [to postpone going to England]. The troops are just now, from his Lordship's illness, and from all the generals having left us except Genl. Howard, who I hope will be prevailed upon to-day to take the command, in a most perplexed situation. Your assistance will, no doubt, make him extremely happy. *Draft.*

The Earl of Halifax to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, December 7. St. James's.—I saw with great concern, by your letter of the 25th, that you were confined to your bed by a fever, and heartily wish to hear by next post of your recovery. You have heard from Sir Joseph Yorke of the difficulties made in Holland to the passage of the King's troops through their territory. I now transmit, for your information, a copy of what I am writing to his Excellency, by which you will see that His Majesty thinks it necessary to insist upon the execution of that design. *Signed.*

Enclosed:—Copy of letter of Lord Halifax to Sir Joseph Yorke.

The Same to the Same.

1762, December 10. St. James's.—The King's commands are that one of the British Commissaries attend each of the four divisions of the troops in their march to Willemstadt, and that they are to pay ready money for everything, and in order thereto they are to be furnished with such arms as can be conveniently spared from the military chest at present with the army; and will likewise have a credit from the Treasury on merchants in Holland. *Signed.*

Bennet Storer to T. Thoroton.

1762, December 12.—Lord Granby is now surprisingly mended from his attack of fever. It has been a most dangerous one. This last mail he had a letter from Lord Halifax containing the address of the Commons, and the preliminary articles which were read to him. This morning when I came into the room Lord Granby called me to him, and said: "Storer, write Thoroton that I love my friend the Duke of N[ewcastle]. But I could wish to remain quiet in the present bustle."

(On the second leaf of the sheet is the draft, in B. Storer's hand, of a letter to the Duke of Newcastle excusing Lord Granby for not having answered his letter, which he has been too ill to read.)

D. De Laval to [Bennet Storer].

1762, December 17. The Hague.—The King persists in his intention to have the troops home through this country, and, in consequence, everything is preparing here, and the march and route, and everything relative to it, will be settled with all possible despatch. Of this Sir Joseph begs you will inform Lord Granby, whose perfect recovery he heartily prays for.

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, December 17. London.—I was glad to learn by yours of the 7th that you were recovering from an illness which had alarmed your friends in England. The King has ordered twopence a day to be added

to the private men's pay of the troops from the time they enter the Dutch territories to the time of their arrival at Williamstadt, and during their stay there. This I hope is agreeable to your wishes, and will answer the purpose your Lordship in your letter so strongly recommended. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1762, December 20. London.—I enclose a letter from Mr. Weston relative to the twopence a day. I am afraid there will be some delay before that can be determined, though at the time I wrote I had the strongest reason to believe the same would have been allowed immediately. *Signed.*

Enclosed:—Copy of letter from E. Weston to Lord Ligonier, dated 17 Dec. 1762, stating that Lord Halifax having applied to the Earl of Bute respecting Lord Granby's proposal, the reply was that nothing could be done without a Board of Treasury.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, December 20. Neuhaus.—Relating to the *Legion Britannique.* Asks that on his departure from the army Lord Granby, or, if his health does not permit, General Conway, will undertake the execution of H.M.'s orders as to the dissolution of the corps. There are certain arrears due to them, and a bounty promised in case of a re-formation. In the meantime Colonel Beckwith has been requested to take the command of the Legion vacant by the death of M. de Bulow. *Signed.*

The Same to Baron Schenk, at Schweinsberg.

1762, December 21. Neuhaus.—Advising him to send in his complaints to the Treasury in England. *Signed. German.*

W. Ellis (Secretary at War) to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, December 24. War Office.—Orders respecting the reduction of the regiments before embarking for England.

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1761 (sc. 1763), January 2. London.—I have received the King's commands for you to return to England as soon as you think proper. You may give leave of absence to officers, but two general officers should remain to take charge of the troops in your absence. *Signed.*

Sir Joseph Yorke to Mr. Storer.

1763, January 4. Hague.—I am delighted to hear (by letter of 23rd) of Lord Granby's recovery. I should recommend him to travel home *viâ* Brussels and Calais. The frost is severe and prevents packet boats from getting in or out. It will not, however, prevent our troops marching, as the ice makes bridges everywhere; they would have been in motion already if the Province of Guelderland had not raised difficulties out of season. We hope in the beginning of next week the Blues may march. The Prince of Orange and Duke Lewis both charged me to make their best compliments to Lord Granby, and to express their joy at his recovery.

D. De Laval to the Same.

1763, January 4. Hague.—Congratulatory, and giving some directions as to inns in the Netherlands.

BENNET STORER to THOMAS THOROTON.

1763, January 5. Warbourg.—Lord Granby so far recovered as to be able to set out next week.

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to SIR JOHN CUST.

1763, January 12.—Acknowledging his letter of 3rd ult., conveying the resolution of the House of Commons. *Draft.*

GENERAL CONWAY to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1763, December (sc. January) 12. Munster.—Congratulations on recovery. I am obliged to trouble you on a matter which has become serious, namely, that of the three battalions of the late British Legion remaining in this place contrary to the absolute promise given me by their present Commander Lieutenant Col. Beckwith that they should before this time, and immediately after their reduction, march out. I enclose a memorial this morning received from M. de Furstenberg, the Elector Bishop of Munster's Minister, also a copy of the letter which I have sent to Col. Beckwith, and of his reply. Your Lordship will judge what is to be done thereon. Other questions and difficulties attending the evacuation and march of the troops.

Enclosures.—(a.) *Copie memoire dated Munster, 12 January 1763, and signed Françoie de Furstenburg.* (b.) *Same place and date. Copy of letter of General Conway to Col. Beckwith.* (c.) *Same place and date. Copy of letter from Col. Beckwith to General Conway.*

The MARQUESS OF GRANBY to GENERAL CONWAY.

1763, January 13. Paderborn. — Acknowledging letter of 12th instant. Since the three Prussian battalions will not evacuate Munster, I do not see you can upon any consideration attempt to force them, neither do I think you can detain a single British soldier in this country after the troops have marched. Replies to other questions. *Draft* or *copy.*

SIR JAMES COCKBURN to MR. SCHENK.

1763, January 15. Münster.—Stating that claims for damage by the army must be sent not to the Commissariat but to the Treasury in England. *Signed. French.*

G. DE FREYTAG to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1763, January 19. Osterode. — Complimentary, and requesting directions as to sending a pair of pistols which had been made to his order. *French.*

COLONEL BECKWITH to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

[1763, January.]—Having applied for leave to sell out, I shall esteem it a particular favour if you will give me leave to stay in Germany till that affair is terminated.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1763, January.]—Towards the end of the last campaign I requested your Lordship to apply for my having leave to sell my Lieut.-Colonel's commission, acquainting you with my future purposes. Probably your illness prevented your making that application in my favour as soon as

otherwise you would have done, which has been the occasion of my falling into an error. Soon after the preliminaries of peace were signed orders were given to disband the British Legion. I then, perhaps somewhat prematurely, offered my services to the King of Prussia, and His Prussian Majesty accepted my offer with as many of the Legion as I could engage to follow me. Difficulties arose in the reforming of the Legion on account of their arrears of forage, &c.; but in a short time about 800 were engaged in the [new Prussian] corps. In the result I have been under conflicting orders. I trust that you will be assured that, though I have erred on the side of discretion, I have never departed from the character of an honest man. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Granby to Colonel Beckwith.

1763, January 20. Munster.—You have my leave to be absent from your regiment as there is a Lieutenant-Colonel with it, till His Majesty's pleasure shall be known with respect to the sale of your commission. I have had reports of your having acted openly in a foreign service, which, being entirely incompatible with your duty as a British Officer, I must order you to forbear doing it. As to your son, I shall be always ready to give him any countenance and assistance in my power, and hope His Majesty's determination in your affairs may answer to your inclinations. *Copy or draft.*

The Marquess of Granby to Viscount Ligonier.

1763, January 23. Arnheim.—The troops commenced their march this day. You will, I presume, hear in detail on this from General Conway. *Copy.*

Baron Westphalen to [the Marquess of Granby].

1763, January 24. Brunswick.—Congratulations on his recovery, and compliments.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to the Marquess of Granby.

1763, January 26. Brunswick. — Recommending one Keith, a relation of the Marshal and son of the premier Baronet of Scotland, for appointment as British representative at Homburg in the place of Stanhope, the natural son of Lord Chesterfield.

Sir Joseph Yorke to the Marquess of Granby.

1763, January 27. Hague.—Compliments on recovery. Comments on the situation of the army and home politics.

General E. Sandford to the Marquess of Granby.

1763, February 5. Breda.—Details as to the march of the troops.

Lieut.-General Conway to [the Marquess of Granby].

1763, February 10. Arnheim.—Reporting progress on the march homewards.

The Earl of Halifax to the Marquess of Granby.

1763, February 25. St. James's.—Forwarding papers received from the Hessian Ministers containing a heavy complaint against a detachment of 800 horse, belonging to the English train of Artillery under Col. Philips for having entirely pillaged a town named Rauschenberg in

the principality of Marbourg. Comments on the charge, and a request to Lord Granby to give any information he may have received with his opinion and judgment on the whole. *Signed.*

Enclosures. (*a*) Memoire dated Cassel 12 January 1763. *French:*—(*b*) Extract from orders of the Landgrave to M. Alt (Grand Ecuyer, &c.) dated Cassel 31 January 1763. *French:*—(*c*) Summary of losses and damages caused by the pillage of the English Artillery-train the 29th of September 1762. *French.*

The Marquess of Granby to the Earl of Halifax.

[1763, February —]—Acknowledging letter of 25th inst. It is true in general that I condemned all excesses and offences of this nature, but that I certainly know that all the charges mentioned in the memorial are true is most certainly a mistake. I should, however, judge from various complaints of the like nature, which have happened formerly, that this complaint, like the others, must be greatly exaggerated. One thing I am thoroughly convinced of, that that part of the memorial relating to Colonel Philips's cruel behaviour to those that came to complain to him is false, as I am certain the abilities, honour, and humanity of that officer would make him incapable of such behaviour. I am sure he will very fully clear himself from any such charges. *Draft.*

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to the Marquess of Granby.

1763, March 9. Brunswick.—Sending a plan of the battle of Wilhelmsthal, with complimentary expressions. *French.*

General Wangenheim to [the Marquess of Granby.]

1763, March 28. Hanover.—A complimentary letter referring to Lord Granby's health and the state of the army, and mentioning that the writer is intending a visit to England. *French.*

The Earl of Halifax to [the Marquess of Granby].

1763, April 5. Great George Street.—Referring to the contingency of Lord Granby succeeding him in Ireland, and recommending Captn. Cunningham as an aide-de-camp.

Lord George Sutton to his brother [the Marquess of Granby].

N.D. Kelham.—Concerning the choice of churchwardens for Newark.

Baron Maurice Schenck to [the Treasury].

1763, May 18. Schweinsberg, near Marburg, Hesse Cassel.—Claim for damage to wood, ascertained at 1,161¾ cords. *French.*

The Marquess of Granby to the Hereditary Prince [of Brunswick].

[1763.]—"Lord Granby having enquired concerning the propriety of the Hereditary Prince coming over to drink the Bath waters, has the pleasure to assure H.S.H. that he is empowered to say it will not only be thought proper, but be highly agreeable to His Majesty, who, having the same ideas Lord Granby imparted to His Highness, will be charmed to see the Prince here, as it will afford him opportunity of an aquaintance His Majesty has long wished for." *Copy.*

La Baronne de St. Aubin to the Marquess of Granby.

[1763 ?] Charles Street, Westminster.—Recalling the circumstance that her husband, the Baron de Treville de St. Aubin, served in the *Legion Britannique;* and asking for assistance.

The Earl of March to Lord ——.

N.Y., May 22. Piecadilly.—Desiring the Marquess of Granby's assistance to obtain a lease of some acres, called the Plate Land, at Newmarket, of which the Duke of Rutland is the only surviving trustee. Suggests that this would be the means of obtaining the full value for the winners of the Plate.

The Bishop of Clogher to [the Marquess of Granby].

1763, August 2. Dublin.—Recommending his nephew, Mr. Coppinger, a second Lieutenant from Griffin's reduced regiment, for employment. "Within these three weeks my house has been twice surrounded with a mob of four or five thousands, prepared for insolence and indignity, for swearing the gentry and clergy to a man to wild inconsistent oaths and subscriptions. Rank and dignity but inhance one's danger, and point a man out to such a frantic rabble for insult and rudeness. They did no violence to my house or domestics, tho' the retreat I had made, but five hours before. was once on the point of provoking them to some, and they threatned the palace on their next visit. But now the troops have got down, and a few of the rioters have been dropt, they disperse apace, and a few of the ring-leaders are in custody. It is not the mob that set out in Armagh, growing as it goes along, but the mob raised at the borders of every county, and carrying the riot to the next, which does the business, else their numbers wou'd be incredible, and their strength too. Every county had its main body of perhaps 4 or 5,000, and its flying parties of as many hundred, but the moment they had sworn all the magistrates and the clergy, they carried the Bible and their arms to the first town of consequenee, and then retired, leaving that town to hand them forward. Thus at least, whilst I staid in the North, they were proceeding thro' five counties. Tyrone, my residenee [is] in the very centre of their insurrections, but some of the younger gentry plucked up spirit and would not submit to those impositions, which a few horse-whips and family small-arms might have chastised, and repulsed too, at first setting out. These—Mr. Coote their leader—have dispersed the rioters wherever they have met with them, and drive thousands before them, if but a troop of light horse, or a company of foot, present themselves.

"This, I am sensible, is but meagre entertainment for your Lordship, who has sate down to so much higher in Germany. But poor as it is it serves our tables, and ingrosses all our conversation in town and country. If you do but condescend to conclude from this representation how unpleasant an Englishman's situation is, without a single English friend or companion about him, in such confusion as ours, and what charity, as well as friendship, it is, to give him one, your Lordship will then, I flatter myself, give Lieut. Coppinger a lift at Northumberland House."

Sir Charles Frederick to Thomas Thoroton.

1763, September 8. Tower.—Concerning orders for military stores, and an appointment at Yarmouth.

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Baron G. de Münchaussen to [the Marquess of Granby].

1764, May 11. Hanover.—A complimentary letter relating to some presents. *French.*

The Same to [T. Thoroton].

1764, May 12. Hanover.—Mentions a report that Lord Granby is to be named Commander-in-Chief in place of Lord Ligonier. (*French*, with an attempt to begin in English.)

William Constable to the Duke of Rutland.

1765, January 18. Burton Constable.—Relating to a lighthouse near Holdernesse.

Charles Cocks to the Marquess of Granby, at Knightsbridge.

1765, July 21. Spa.—Application for employment at the Ordnance Board.

Prince Camille de Rohan to [the Marquess of Granby].

1765, September 4. Paris.—Sending thanks for some dogs. *French.*

Sir William Burnaby to the Marquess of Granby.

1765, September 29. Jamaica.—Promising to appoint Mr. Sutton second lieutenant on passing his examination, and to promote him to a captaincy when possible.

The Same to the Same.

Same date and place. — Stating that he was formerly promised a baronetcy by the late Duke of Marlborough; and asking for Lord Granby's interest for an application which he is now making for that rank.

R. Colebrooke to [the Marquess of Granby].

1765, November 16. James Street, Buckingham Gate.—Concerning a pension.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1766, February 25. Cavendish Square.—Relating to leave of absence. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1766, March 8. War Office.—Relating to the pay of captains serving in Germany in the late war by the King's command, and mentioning that he has granted the indulgence requested for them by Lord Granby. *Signed.*

The Earl of Dartmouth to [the Marquess of Granby].

1766, April 28.—Introducing Lieutenant Woodridge with a recommendation for appointment as barrack-master in Grenada.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1766, April 30. War Office.—All officers appointed to regiments abroad are to set out within three months, and those appointed to regiments in Great Britain to join within two months. *Signed.*

Baron G. de Münchaussen to [the Marquess of Granby].

1766, June 10. Hanover.—Complimentary, with certain recommendations. *French.*

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to the Marquess of Granby.

1766, July 22. Verhelde.—Announcing his intention to retire from the service of the King of Prussia, and complaining of the treatment he has received. "J'ai resigné titres, emplois, et pensions entre ses mains. J'avais quelque droit a sa reconnoissance. Je n'ai trouvé qu'envie, mauvais traitement, aigreur de toute sorte de mortifications pour mon salaire." *French.*

Colonel Thomas Hall to the Marquess of Granby.

[1766, August] 10, Sunday. South Audley Street. — Congratulations on an event (the appointment to succeed Lord Ligonier as Commander-in-Chief) which Lord Ligonier says will certainly take place. Asks for an appointment (without pay) on the staff.

The Duke of Atholl to the Marquess of Granby.

1766, August 28. Atholl House.—Recommending his brother, Captain James Murray of the Royal Highland Regiment, and recounting his services.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1766, September 6. Cavendish Square.—Concerning some ensigns' commissions.

The Same to the Same.

1766, September 18. Beckett.—Concerning the same.

The Same to the Same.

1766, September 27. Cavendish Square.—Yesterday the King gave the regiment late Noel's to M. G. Cary, according to your recommendation. The 64th Regiment Lord Hertford has got, and I believe for Col. Pomeroy, in consequence of a promise when Boyd got the last Irish Regiment. His Majesty ordered me to inform your Lordship of this circumstance. Concerning other appointments and regimental matters.

The Same to the Same.

1766, September 29 and October 3. Cavendish Square. — Further concerning regimental appointments.

Francis, Prince of Anhalt to the Marquess of Granby.

1766, October 1. Belvoir.—A complimentary letter relating to his visit. *French.*

Lord Adam Gordon to the Marquess of Granby.

1766, October 7. Aberdeen [in Jamaica].—Concerning the state of his regiment.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1766, October 11. Beckett.—Concerning appointments in the army.

General Edward Harvey to [the Marquess of Granby].

1766, October 25. Cleveland Court.—Magistrates of several districts have applied that the troops may remain dispersed in different parts of the respective counties, owing to apprehensions of riots, and accordingly the autumn reviews are not to be held.

George Vernon to [the Marquess of Granby].

1766, October 27. Dublin.—"Burke the sublime and beautifull is here, waiting for a fair wind to waft his eloquenee to Westminster. . . . I find our new administration has formed a new plan for the government of Ireland by making the Lord Lieutenant resident, but though the execution will be indeed new, the policy is not, for it must have been evident to many, since it was so to me, that fixed Lords Justices so frequent and long in power, to whom the Irish looked up for their preferment, so far attached all Parliamentary interest to themselves, that our Lords Lieutenant could have no independent weight, but must be under the control of the Irish governors, who, having also their separate interests, embarrassed the Lieutenant, and threw the nation into factious parties, to the obstruction of all public business, and the support of private jobs." The writer goes on to explain how the proposed change will affect him individually; mentions two probable vacancies on the Bench by the retirement of Mr. Baron Dawson and Mr. Justice Marshall, and asks for Lord Granby's assistance in obtaining a high judicial post.

The Same to the Same.

1766, November 12. Dublin.—Refers to General Stanwix, supposed to have perished by the foundering of the *Eagle* yacht. "Lord Camden is now Lord Chancellor of England, 'tis said York is soon to succeed him; Lord Bristol our Lord Lieutenant, but that office is soon to be transferred to Lord Weymouth." Refers to request in letter of 27th ult.

The Same to the Same.

1766, November 24. Dublin.—I find that Mr. Serjeant Malone is likely to obtain the post vacated by Mr. Justice Marshall. "So that in case your Lordship should think proper to intereede for your servant, whose only merit lies in wishing to deserve your patronage and making a number of Grantham freemen drunk in your elcetion as member for that borough, the only probable vacancy is by removing Baron Dawson. If this can't be effected at present, I should be glad to suecced Malone as King's Serjeant, which would give me some rank at the bar, and make me, in our law phrase, more known in the Hall, so that the step to the Bench would in time be easy." Mentions his relative, Lord Vernon, and Sir John Cust as likely to assist in recommending him.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1766, November 25. War Office.—Relating to the proposed allowances to the captains engaged in the war in Germany. *Signed.*
(*Enclosure.* A proposal for granting certain sums to the captains, &c.)

Major Thomas James to [the Marquess of Granby].

1766, December 7. New York.—Request for appointment as Fire Master for North America.

Captain William Nugent to [the Marquess of Granby].

1766, December 9. Camp at Allahabad.—Description of the place. Good discipline of the native troops. Voyage out, and up the Ganges "in a budgeroe dragged by black men upon the shore." Lord Clive has taken measures to prevent a threatened disturbance on account of discontinuance of *batta* to the officers. Asks Lord Granby to convey a message to the Chairman of the India House.

General Thomas Gage to the Marquess of Granby.

1766, December 20. New York.—As to transport of troops. Concerning a complaint respecting the Storekeeper in West Florida refusing to obey the orders of the Brigadier-General of the district. Other complaints. *Signed.*

Prince Charles of Mecklenburg Strelitz to [the Marquess of Granby].

N. D.—Recommending an officer. *French.*

G. Vernon to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, January 1.—Compliments of the season.

William Hey to [the Marquess of Granby.

1767, January 7. Quebec.—Concerning the case of Mr. Peckham, storekeeper of the ordnance, in a dispute with the commanding officer of artillery.

The Duke of Grafton to the Duke of Rutland.

1767, January 8. Grosvenor Square.—Concerning the office of surveyor of windows at Leicester.

Monsr. Perrier de Savigny to ————.

1767, January 10. Reims.—Concerning wine.

Sir Charles Frederick to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, January 14. Berkeley Square.—Concerning an appointment.

Charles O'Hara to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, January 27. Fort Lewis.—Representing the necessity of a Hospital Establishment. Recommendation as to the time for embarking troops. As to promotions.

Sir Charles Frederick to T. Thoroton.

[1767,] February 1. Berkeley Square.—As to employments in certain boroughs, and persons recommended as "steady voters" for the same.

Colonel W. Phillips to T. Thoroton.

1767, February 22. Minorca. — In self-vindication against certain complaints. *Three sheets.*

Viscount Barrington to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, March 19. Cavendish Square.—Relating to a request for the appointment of a Fort Major for Fort George in Scotland.

(*Enclosure.*)

1767, March 18.—Memorandum of S. Hodgson, Governor of Fort George and Fort Augustus.

General G. Howard to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, March 26. Concerning a proposal for building barracks at Mahon.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, April 4. War Office.—Transmitting a copy of a letter received from Governor O'Hara. *Signed.*

(*Enclosure.*)

1767, April 3. — Memorandum of recommendations by Governor O'Hara relating to vacancies in his corps (addressed to Col. Fawcet).

Francis Gentleman to the Marquess of Granby.

1767 (1769?), April 7.—Concerning a tragedy which the Lord Chamberlain has refused to license, and requesting Lord Granby to lay his petition upon the subject before Lord Hertford.

(*Enclosure.*)

(1767?) 1769, April 7.—Petition referred to in above letter.

James Day to the Marquess of Granby, at Knightsbridge.

1767, April 10. Cambridge.—Communicating a letter from the Speaker of the House of Commons which required the writer to summon the representatives to attend their service in Parliament on Wednesday the 29th inst. (on the other leaf is a copy of the Speaker's letter).

The Duke of Bedford to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, April 17. London.—Declining to support him for Cambridgeshire, with courteous explanation of reasons.

Lord Albemarle to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, May 1. Arlington Street.—Relative to [Captain Manners's] succeeding to the vacant troop in his regiment.

Captain Hugh Debbieg to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, May 4. London.—Concerning the condition of the barrack at St. John's (Newfoundland).

The Duke of Portland to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, May 31. Charles Street, Berkeley Square.—Requesting leave of absence for Mr. Carlile, an officer ordered to join his company now in Florida, but expected shortly to be relieved.

Col. W. Phillips to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, June —. St. Phillips (Minorca).—Reporting the state of his artillery, and suggestions as to practice. *Signed.*

Sir Charles Frederick to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, June 10. Wooton Place (near Ockham, Surrey).—Concerning the office of Master of the Custom House sloop at Queenbro'.

Le Colonel de Champagne to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, June 16. Orchard Street, Westminster.—Asking him to be godfather, with the Duke of Leeds, to an illegitimate son. *French.*

Sir Charles Frederick to T. Thoroton.

1767, June 21. Berkeley Square.—Concerning promotions for the ancient borough of Queenborough, in case of the death of Mr. Eagle, Master of the Custom House sloop. *Signed.*

Sir Charles Frederick to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, June 23. Berkeley Square.—Last night an express announced that Mr. Eagle was dead. Reiterates recommendations as to consequent appointments and suggests that Lord Granby should write to the Duke of Grafton upon the subject. Suggestions as to appointments consequent on another vacancy at Queenbro'. *Signed. Postscript.*—"I am informed Mr. Secretary Conway has signified in form his resignation. The Lords sat till nine last night, they had a division and the Government beat the minority by 19. Many high words past, and much scurrility, there was no decency of debate. God knows when it will end. The Commons are adjourned to Monday next. Aristocracy seems to be the proposed mode of this Constitution by the opposition. May Providence deliver us from the evils that seem to threaten us."

The Duke of Portland to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, July 1. Charles Street, Berkeley Square.—Repeating and urging the request contained in his former letter (of May 31).

The Same to the Same.

1767, July 3. Charles Street.—Concerning the same request, with a personal introduction of Mr. Carlile.

Guy Carleton (Lt. Governor) to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, July 8. Quebec.—Reporting the arrival and movements of certain troops. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, July 17. War Office.—As to the means of carrying out the proposed allowances to Captains of Infantry. *Signed.*

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, August 31. Beckett.—Concerning appointments.

Sir Charles Frederick to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, September 11. Tower.—Concerning appointments. "Colonel Desaguliers was with me this day with an intimation that the King wished to have 21 brass guns of 1 *lb.* calibre on travelling carriages for the instruction and amusement of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and that they were to be finished in as private a manner as the nature of the work would admit of. I said I should punctually obey His Majesty's commands but that I must necessarily acquaint Lord Granby of it, therefore, if your Lordship pleases I will give the necessary orders about them, but as they are all to be cast and mounted, it will take some months to perform it in." I am told Lord North has refused accepting the seals as Chancellor of the Exchequer. "Lord George Sackville was at the Levée on Saturday last, seemed much elated, from whence it is reported he is to succeed Mr. Townshend. Poor Townshend; he is a national loss." Reports as to other appointments.

The Same to the Same.

1767, September 15. Tower.—Concerning dismissal of a clerk at Portsmouth and appointment of another. I send this to Scarborough though with a doubt whether it will reach you before you set out for London. The board has adjourned for a month. I have given orders about the toy guns which I spoke of, and hope it will meet with your approval, though the signification to me has only been verbal.

R. Brereton to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, September 20. Derby.—"Sir Henry Harpur is advised to beg the honour of your Lordship's immediate application to one Mr. Turner of Grantham who can command eight or ten votes, and to Brook Boothby, Esq., of Ashburne who can command near twenty, for the County; and Sir Henry is advised that your Lordship's application to the latter would certainly fix him in his interest."

The Same to the Same.

1767, September 29. Derby.—Concerning votes in support of Sir Henry Harpur. Lord John Cavendish and Mr. Fitzherbert will not promise more than to be neutral. If Lord Townshend is not yet set off for Ireland, his application to Sir Charles Leminge and Sir Harry Cavendish, who have both estates in Derbyshire, might be of great use. Sir H. Harpur has himself written to Lord Thanet, but would be glad to have his applicaton backed up by your Lordship. The Duke of Norfolk's interest is likewise of great importance, but Sir Henry and his agents are at a loss how to come at it, the Duke declining to intermeddle in elections. Lord Scarsdale has been much courted on both sides, but at present keeps himself disengaged.

Derbyshire Election.

[1767, September or October.]—Hints for the consideration of Sir Henry Harpur's agents.

R. Barker to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, October 3. Bakewell.—I am sorry that one of my votes for the County of Huntingdon is pre-engaged, but the other is at your service.

Lord George Sutton to his brother [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, October 4. Kelham.—Concerning his agreement with Lord Lincoln as to the election at Newark.

General Thomas Gage to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, October 6. New York.—Concerning the movements of certain companies, &c.

The Duke of Grafton to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, October 31. Grosvenor Square.—Promising certain offices in the Port of Scarborough.

F. Beresford, agent to Sir Henry Harpur, to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, November 4. Derby.—Particulars respecting votes for the county and the persons whose influence is considered important. *Signed.*

J. Rous to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, November 6. Stowmarket.—Announcing his nomination as a candidate for the county, and declaration by the Sheriff of a majority in his favour, and asking Lord Granby's concurrence.

A. St. Leger to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, November 7. Park Hill.—On electioneering matters at Grimsby.

R. Bakewell to T. Thoroton.

1767, November 9. Bakewell.—Concerning Sir Henry (Harpur's) canvass for Derbyshire.

Lord Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, November 10. Dublin Castle.—Reply to questions and recommendations. I have received "a very severe letter from Lord Shelburne. If I deserve this, I will never ask my friends to hurt themselves by an improper defence of me. I had rather suffer anything first. The King's point for the augmentation has not been neglected by me." Complains of want of explicit instructions promised by Lord Shelburne.

Difficulties with the Irish Parliament. Mr. Flood's motion for a Militia. "Had I been in possession of the mode of assurance the King should be pleased to give, I could have been early enough with the measure; not knowing this, lest his service should suffer, I have ventured to consult and send over the best I could humbly suggest, together with a state of the means to raise these sums necessary for this service; all which I humbly hope will prove that I have not been negligent in the King's service. With respect to any appearances I may give of particular points as Lord-Lieutenant, be assured, my dear Lord, that such a measure will have but little weight here. Remember, my dear Lord, the King's letter upon Pensions and Reversions. The Lord-Lieutenant has been of late years but a visitor of a year, and seen no more: and indeed so much is given from the country and so little left to reward here, that mankind care but little for his declarations or his weight, at least till they are convinced what that is. The most able men in this country and most independent men are in the law. I have

done all I could to dispose them to Government and to support the King's affairs—especially this particular measure; and I shall leave nothing undone in my power to prævail. But, my dear Lord, they will expect, as well as our own countrymen, either advance in their profession or other emoluments as a reward for their labours." I think it hard, after the trouble I have had and sacrifices I have made, to be so chided by the Earl of Shelburne in his first despatch.

JOHN BARKER to [T. THOROTON].

1767, November 10.—Bakewell.—Concerning Sir Henry Harpur's candidature.

LORD GEORGE SUTTON to ————.

1767, November 11. Kelham.—On the same subject.

CAPTAIN HUGH DEBBIEG (Engineer) to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1767, November 12. Cadiz.—Relating the result of a mission to examine certain maritime situations in France and Spain. Gibraltar is by no means effectually secured against attack.

R. BREREton to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1767, November 16. Derby.—On a question as to whether the Mayor, who is returning officer for the borough can act as Sheriff of the County.

The SAME to [T. THOROTON].

1767, November 17. Derby.—On the same subject. *Postscript.*—Suggesting to Lord Granby to ask Lord Harrington's interest in support of Sir Henry Harpur's candidature.

ROBERT BAKEWELL to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1767, November 18. Derby.—Concerning Sir Henry Harpur's candidature.

R. BREREton to [T. THOROTON].

1767, November 19. Derby.—On the same subject.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1767, November 21. Derby.—On the same subject.

JOHN BATEMAN to [the SAME].

1767, November 22. Matlock.—On the same subject.

JOHN BARKER to [the SAME].

1767, November 23. Bakewell.—On the same subject.

The DUKE OF PORTLAND to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1767, November 26. Charles Street, Berkeley Square.—Regrets that he cannot support Sir Henry Harpur; but he will be neutral; and Sir Henry may canvass his tenants.

J. EDWARDS to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1767, November 26. Kelham.—Details as to the prospect of votes in Derbyshire.

R. Brereton to [T. Thoroton].

1767, November 28. Derby.—On the same subject.

Lt.-Colonel W. Hill to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, November 28. Isle of Wight.—Excusing himself from supporting Sir John Barrington and Mr. Harcourt Powell.

R. Brereton to T. Thoroton.

1767, November 29. Calk.—Begs that Lord Granby will apply to Lord Strange to procure Lord Derby's interest as a governor of the College of Manchester in support of Sir Henry Harpur.

Postscript.—November 30. More as to the canvass. "I doubt not but we shall have Mr. Blackstone's opinion in a few days as to the Sheriff, which I hope will be satisfactory to Lord Granby; if not, I will take Mr. Yorke's, as you desire. But Mr. Blackstone is my friend, and—as I think him deservedly eminent—I happened to apply to him." Encloses a list of the feoffees of Manchester College.

Lord Thanet to [the Marquess of Granby].

[1767,] November 29. Blandford Lodge.—Excusing himself from taking any part in the Derbyshire election.

Captain Daniel Shaw to Colonel Faucit.

1767, November 30. Winchester.—Concerning the proposed conversion of Winchester Palace into barracks, and asking for an appointment. *Seal.*

Lord Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, December 3. Dublin Castle.—"I really cannot say wether I your humble servant was the most affected and rejoiced afterwards at the lye about your Lordship in the public papers.

"There is a Mr. Hudson, who I recollect your Lordship spoke to me about, that is the most impetuous man I know. It is certainly my ambition to provide for him, and every one else you recomended to me the very first moment, but this gentleman is most impetuous. I will not stay for that. I beg your Lordship will give his friends a hint only to be a little decent to me.

"Wou'd your Lordship conceive that after this communication the leading people of this country have had of the sentiments of the King's servants as to all the publick points, I should find any difficulty in their support of the augmentation. I have from the first moment I came here to this, shewn Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Shannon, the two great interests here, every mark of attention and respect, not only on account of my esteem for Lord Besborough, but because they are the first in power here and most able to carry on the King's business. I hope to be assured of their support in a day or two, for it is in their power to carry thro' this measure, so advantageous for the country and so reasonable at a time when the servants of the Crown are so well inclined to support the publick points they have so long desired.

"If there be an augmentation of the Judges, I will certainly, my Lord, remember your friend, Mr. Vernon. You must back this in England. Lord Farnham's brother, who I wish'd to serve and who had applied to me, recomended by the Speaker, went against us the

other night on the Vote of Credit. It is no unusual thing here, my Lord, for those who hold the first offices in Government and derive their power from it, to embarass it most, nor for a man to ask the first favours the moment he opposes, or for a privy counsellour or a peerage when he does not think of attending Parliament.'

"I hope you go on better in England; in this place I have neither exercise, nor sleep, nor comfort of any sort, nor will scarcely the augmentation more than repay one for the incessant fatigue and shamefull difficulties I experience here.

"Would you believe, that they are now doubting about 936 men for the six regiments abroad, which enable the King to keep up 12,000 men in this Kingdom. I hope they are only making difficulties to have the merit of curing them! Be it as it will, Government is shamefully weak here. All the chief officers of state are independent and the power of the Crown is not with the King's representative, and therefore I am obliged for the King's points to temporise for the present."

Postscript:—"Pray send Mr. Macartney to me, I'll get his affair settled, but he must be here to have it done."

R. Brereton to [T. Thoroton].

1767, December 9. Derby.—Enclosed you receive Mr. Blackstone's opinion. "As Mr. Ashby has desired me, I must not omit to tell you, that he is very desirous of being the sheriff (it being made easy to him) and with regard to His Majesty's Resolution, he thinks that if he was appointed at the same time that all the other sheriffs are, the odium of the Pockett would be entirely avoided. It would not become me to say more on this head than that he is a man of spirit, warmly attached to Sir Harry and that most people think it would be of great advantage to the cause." More as to the candidature of Sir H. Harpur. *Postscript*:—Sir H. has received an expostulatory letter from Lord George Cavendish on the interposition of Government.

(*Enclosure.*)

Copy of letter from Lord George Cavendish to Sir Henry Harpur, dated 1767, December 1. Devonshire House.

John Bateman to T. Thoroton.

1767, December 9. Derby.—Concerning Sir H. Harpur's canvass.

The Earl of Warwick to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, December 9.—Concerning the Government support of Sir Henry Harpur and Lord George Cavendish's complaints on the subject.

Lady Frances Harpur to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, December 10. Calk.—Concerning the canvass.

Lord Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1767, December 13. Dublin Castle.—Concerning appointments, and "the augmentation."

"Are you not surprised, my Lord, that the Speaker and Lord Shannon, who have so powerfull parties, and the former who has all the power of the country by the revenue in his hands, should be so difficult on this head, when their septennial and other publick points are so much yielded to? I am sorry for this on account of Lord Bessborough, who

I love and honour much, but their has been great pains taken here to convince them of the instability of the administration. Your Lordship has heard perhaps many thorough lies about me, of a quarrel with the Prime Serjeant, and my drawing a picture of the English Ministry and my hands tied behind me. It is a thorough lie. However, I am used to these reports."

SAMUEL HOOD to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1767, December 20. Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Stating that he has addressed to him a box of seeds and two cases of young trees.

LORD DESART to the LORD LIEUTENANT [OF IRELAND].

1767, December 22. Henry Street.—Applying for leave of absence for a year in consequence of the death of his brother the late Lord Desart.

LORD TOWNSHEND to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

[1767, December. Dublin Castle.]—Concerning appointments. "I was in hopes till this morning that I should have been able to ward off any unpleasant motions upon the state of the Court of Justice or of an opponent nature to Government; but from what I have had the pain to receive from Mr. Ponsonby and others this morning, I fear the temper and disposition of the Parliament will soon grow beyond all moderation. I have desired the servants of the Crown to meet here this evening, and I fear I shall write you a disagreeable dispatch by next packet." *Postscript.*—"You were wise when you refused to come here, if it be true as I am told you did, for I have not one day in a week to myself. The air of the Castle is abominably unwholesome. I often have my boots on from 7 in the morning and sit at business till near 5 in the evening. God knows whether I can succeed in the King's buisiness or not; but my health and pocket will not, I believe, be worth a beggar's inheritance."

The SAME to the SAME.

1767, December 25. Dublin Castle.—Concerning appointments. "Are you not surprised at the Speaker's difficulties about the augmentation, especially after the return of the Money Bill with the Absentee Tax? But I hope to get over all this and to carry this measure with success."

The SAME to the SAME.

1767, December 26. Dublin.—"I have received a letter, wrote with the appearance of great authority, relative to Colonel Edmondson, which as it seems in some degree combined with what you mentioned to me from his Majesty, it leaves me in no small anxiety least I should mistake his commands.

"I beg therefore of you, my dear Lord, to take some early opportunity to learn wether their may be any alteration of the King's intentions. Fraser, with the utmost duty and gratitude, waits for any mark of favour which may be bestowed upon him at any time it may best suit the King's affairs.

"I wait only for the King's orders relative to Colonel Pepper's selling in order to lay that arrangement fully before his Majesty for Major Sky's succession. Your Lordship knows Pepper had declined selling out, and was to have had a consideration for his family, above the price, from Major Calder.

"I do not stir from Dublin these hollidays, whilst I can hope to make some impression on some who are essential to this critical business of the augmentation. The moment one sees the independent men, the servants of the Crown grow jealous, and others whom you may guess who hold all the power and *who ought to carry on the King's services.* It is a *tracasserie*, the most fallacious and painfull in the world to an honest and liberal mind, and little comfort I assure you do I feel, my dear Lord, when I am complimented with the tranquillity of a sessions, in which the King's buisincss meets with such shamefull difficulties.

"Lord Desart, whose father (*sic*) is just dead and his affairs in great confusion, has applied to me for leave of absence for a twelvemonth from his regiment. He is in the Royal Scotch. I told him that he was to be soon under your Lordship's command, and that I could not lay this before his Majcsty, but promised to recommend it to you. He is, I'm told, a very alert young officer and loves his duty, and has an interest in this country, and it will be of use to his Majesty's service here.

"I heartily wish you some hunting. As to myself, I shall be happy if before I return I may be able to make a tour in the country to look at the country with a military view—a country, the greatest part of which is imediately open to the enemy upon the first emergency ; fill'd with Catholics who look upon themselves as the true lords of the soil, and what is worse, the great men of the country hesitating about the means of their own preservation. I hope in God you'll return the Septennial Bill soon. It is essential to the augmentation, and I think will make government with respect to parties more practicable here. The people, who are poor and oppressed, implore it ; the nation expects it, and many who will recommend it hate it, and privately wish it may be rejected, because the rejecting it will [make] the British Government odious and themselves more necessary."

Major-General Thomas Gage to the Marquess of Granby.

1767, December 30. New York.—Concerning an engineer's employment, and making representations as to the preferment of officers serving abroad.

James Pattison to [T. Thoroton].

1768, January 5. Woolwich.—Concerning the proceedings of the East India Company with regard to gentleman cadets. *Two sheets.*

Lord Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, January 6. Dublin Castle.—Concerning an appointment. "I am again much concerned, my dear Lord, at the propensity Lord Shelburne always expresses to condemn my conduct, and seems now to impute a neglect in me towards Prince Ferdinand, Sir Edward Hawke, and the purchase of the Isle of Man in the late Absentee Tax. If I could have prevented such eminent characters as the two first, and so just a debt as the latter, from the tax, I should have been happy, but the truth is that this sudden motion for this tax, the Child of Discontent, and I believe from the time it was so suddenly proposed upon the 27th inst.—upon the news of the nomination of the Chancellour, which they had here about two days before, a subject which hath infested all the plan of this year—would not have allowed me to have summoned the King's servants to oppose it had they not before given their opinion for this very tax to supply the augmentation had the exemption for Prince Ferdinand been pushed.

You may be assured, my dear Lord, that a very warm and disagreable debate would have followed, and probably have ended in a very hostile question upon his second pension, at which the Irish are much offended, it having been insinuated, nay advanced, in Parliament here, that this was the result of a difficulty in England, and not a reward for past services; and I can further assure you, my dear Lord, that the apprehension of a motion upon this subject has been one of the several very unpleasant expectations of this session, which I shall use my utmost influence to defeat whenever it happens. It will arise, like other difficulties here, when it suits the private views and ambition of dissatisfied individuals who are ever starting of fresh alarms or encouraging fresh difficulties to government in order to augment their own consequence.

"The fact is that the power of government is in the Speaker and not in the Lord Leiutenant. The following in Parliament is his; the servants of the Crown are made independent by former Lord Leiutenants, and if the former and Lord Shannon chuse things shall not go on, they are, I fear, able to stop the whole. If they please to support the King's measures, the augmentation, for instance, may go on as easily as any question ever proposed. The Speaker and his friends have the whole power of the revenue. His weight determines the greatest part of the Parliamentary grants; he asks for everything; his power is irresistible in this State, and, being so, I have, for the sake of the King's service, and to secure the augmentation, done everything in my power to oblige him; and in this situation of things, without a power of attaching any other party or set of men. I think it very hard if I am to be responsible for the events of a House of Parliament where he has all the following and the Lord Leiutenant none. There is not a man I have had any opportunity of conversing with that I have not tried for the augmentation, nor scarce a favour granted that has not been directed to that purpose, and I may add nor a moment dedicated to any other consideration. It is a pleasant thing to observe that whilst Lord Shelbourne is pleased to think I neglect, that I am condemed here for being too anxious about it; and that whilst I am expected to have wrote with certainty as to its success, the consent and support of the most powerfull men in this country hath depended upon the decision of collateral matter transmitted subsequent to that period, when it was supposed I should have been in possession of their affirmative.

"Had I been authorised to propose this tax from the Crown before the men of Opposition in Parliament laid hold of it, I could have done it with all the grace and limitations which so popular a tax coming from the Crown would have carried with it, whereas it was, on the contrary, taken up as a matter of opposition, in a ferment raised at the disapointment of the Seals, which was known here two days by the whole town before I knew it. A stroke from Lord Shelbourne's pen the night the Chancellor was appointed would have saved the Lord Leiutenant from making a very silly figure for two days—that is a trifle; but the possession of this very popular tax upon our own terms, the application of it to the augmentation, were circumstances which I'm sure I wished as earnestly as any man living for the dignity of the Crown and the satisfaction of the King. And whenever Government pleases to have a man of talents and weight in the House of Comons here to superintend and conduct its business thro' Parliament with the weight and following of Government to support him; it will be then, and not till then, that a Lord Leiutenant can answer for the success of the King's business. For my own part I foresaw the power of the Speaker and his connections here. I knew nothing could go on without him; I courted him before

all others to induce him to support the King's affairs as I expected and understood he would. His situation, as well as Lord Shannon's, gave me reason to hope so much. Had I, whilst the King had a particular point so imediately at heart, disgusted them by any adoption of a far more weak party, I should have been inexcusable. This is the situation of things, my dear Lord, and if you lose this most reasonable, nay, essential, augmentation of the army here, be assured it is not owing to my want of industry or to the good disposition of people here in general, but to causes and conduct I will not describe. As any saving upon the military establishment—much encreased of late years—will, I'm sure, have great weight on this occasion, I have thought it my duty to lay before the King what is said here with respect to the staff. I should, indeed, otherwise not have presumed to suggest to him, who I wished to act with here upon the present vacancy. I should have thought it the highest presumption in me to have hinted at officers so far above my rank of which the King is the only proper judge.

"Cunningham is very happy with his regiment. He and Fraser greatly indebted to you. You have protected a very worthy man in Armstrong. Pray assure Col. Johnston from me that if the King should determine to keep up the staff here as things are circumstanced I had in that case rather see him here than any man, and that he may say so. My dear Lord, I have not provided for one friend here yet but poor Pringle, nor am I likely to do so for anyone else. I shall most probably be at least 8,000*l.* in debt. I have scarce had one day to myself since I arrived. I have no view nor wish here but to succeed in the King's buisiness, and I should be perfectly satisfyed if I were not to be perpetually subject to the reprimands of Lord Shelbourne, which I must own are almost insupportable."

JOHN BODDINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1768, January 8. Tower of London. — Concerning transport arrangements.

SAMUEL MARTIN to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1768, January 16. Abingdon Street, Westminster.—Recommending his brother, Lieut.-Col. Martin of the 68th Regiment, to succeed Col. Sinclair as Quartermaster-General in North America.

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1768, January 16. Cavendish Square.—Concerning applications for the appointment of Quartermaster-General to succeed Colonel Sinclair, who is dead.

SAMUEL MARTIN to COLONEL FAUCIT.

1768, January 20. Abingdon Street. — Acknowledging Lord Granby's note giving reasons for not complying with his request of the 16th, and recommending his brother, Col. Martin, for exchange from the Leeward Islands to North America upon any vacancy of a Lieut.-Colonel's commission there.

LORD TOWNSHEND to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1768, January 25. Dublin Castle.—As to an appointment. "Every art has been made use of, my dear Lord, during the hollidays to prejudice the minds of the people here against the augmentation; even adresses have been raised against it, and more, I hear, are preparing; and yester-

day I called the chief servants of the Crown together to desire them to oppose every motion that might tend to defeat it, and it met with but a cool reception from some of the principal of them.

"A motion was made afterwards in the House, as I suspected by Mr. Perry, upon the military establishments here, which apparently tend to defeat the augmentation. I shall call upon the servants of the Crown again one by one, and know positively their answers. Your Lordship must be amazed to see the men of first property in this kingdom raising such difficulties upon a measure so necessary and reasonable. The truth is the Government has no power here. The principal officers of the Crown are independent. It is impossible to be answerable for carrying into execution any of the King's business without the Speaker and Lord Shannon's parties, nor, indeed, to prevent the people in opposition doing just what they please. You cannot conceive how concerned I am at the Speaker's difficulties.

"The staff is what they have long had in view, and as some future reduction as occasion offered of that, if his Majesty thought it proper, might have contributed greatly to the success of the measure he had at heart, I thought it my duty to submit it to his consideration. I shall now have it, I fear, to combat in the House, as it is the fashion here to take up the buisiness of Government in Parliament, especially when it is supposed to have anything to propose. My dear Lord, I'll do my best, and be indefatigable to the last, but where the followings are all to permanent interests here and not to a temporary Lord-Leiutenant, it is impossible to be answerable for what may happen."

Postscript.—"If it should be His Majesty's intention—as it most probably is—to add to Prince Ferdinand's pension on this establishment it had better not be known till after the sessions, for from what I hear the Parliament would probably have some address upon it in the humour some people here are in. Excuse this hint."

VISCOUNT CLARE to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1768, February 5. Great George Street.—Relating to a complaint by Colonel Burgoyne against the Mayor of Bristol for discharging recruits.

(*Enclosure.* Copy of letter of Colonel Burgoyne to the Mayor of Bristol, dated Sutton Park, Bedford, December 31, 1767.)

COLONEL CHARLES HOTHAM to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1768, February 7. Spring Gardens.—Applying for his regiment to be sent to America.

VISCOUNT CLARE to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1768, February 18. London.—Enclosing letter from Mayor of Bristol.

(*Enclosure.*)

GEORGE WEARS (Mayor of Bristol) to LORD CLARE.

1768, February 13. Bristol.—Concerning the affair between Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne and himself.

A. ISAAC ELTON, to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

[1768, February].—Concerning the dispute between Col. Burgoyne and the Mayor of Bristol.

William Kirke to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, February 29. Retford.—Concerning election affairs in the borough.

M. Cutts to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, March 16. Scarborough.—Concerning election affairs.

The Same to Mr. Crabtree.

1768, March 16. Scarborough.—On the same subject.

Lord Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, March 26. Dublin Castle. — Concerning the Derbyshire election. "I hope in God I shall be able to carry through the Augmentation; it will be tried at a critical time just at the eve of a Parliament, when candidates stand upon very popular and critical ground, but I observe this last day or two no more instructions against it, and the assizes in this kingdom will be over in a short time. The principal servants of the Crown hitherto far from countenancing the Measure; I *could say more*, and the principal independent interests and characters wishing to find ground to support it makes both the season and the fruit very delicate. Government, my Lord, is not here as in England, able to bring into Parliament a good and faithfull servant who disobliges his constituents by supporting it. A man looses his own ground and a Lord Leiutenant cannot make him amends for it, except it be some of the great servants of the Crown here, who hold the powers of Government at their will, and in a manner construct Parliaments and direct them.

"I was sorry to send over the Resolutions of the House of Peers here the other day relating to Lord Beauchamp. I took every step I could the morning I heard of it, to stop matters in the House of Commons, and the gentleman who was to have moved it, tho' totally unconnected with me, wrote me a letter, which I transmitted to Lord Hertford, who returned me, my Lord, a very inanimate answer indeed for my trouble. It is a cold sterile soil where sentiment cannot shoot. I canvassed my best friends for his Lordship. I risked the temper towards Government, and my own poor share of popularity—which I thank God I despise, but where it may promote my master's service—for Lord Hertford's family, and to my own sense he seems rather to have sent me injunctions than thanks for endeavouring to act a kind and sincere part by him; expecting I presume what is threatened here, more inquiries into that sort of management, which tho' his Lordship passes it over lightly, neither you nor I should, I am sure, consider as an ornament nor an opiate. Be it as it will, his Lordship shall find me in this Government, as I trust I have been in all parts of my life, concerned in no tricks or duplicities. I did justice to the Speaker and others upon this disagreeable service, and there are those here, *videlicet* the Provost and others, who will do justice to me; and in good truth if my reverence for the character of the King's service and my respect for Mr. Conway—who has honourable feelings and spoke like a man to me before I left England, had not interested me, God knows what inquires (*or* injuires)might have happened to Lord Hertford, if I had not taken a warm part. As to the Attorney General, whom he suspects his enemy, I have not spoken to him since the Chancellor's arrival, and his negative behaviour to him. And now, my dear Lord, let me say a word to you about Augmentation. If it

must be this Sessions, instead of a new Parliament to the great distress of the best interests in the country, and the independent men who have given Government an honourable support, why cannot His Majesty reduce the staff and give the old ones military pensions, why not make proper savings on the forage? Is it not possible to make good regiments of dragoons with proper amends to the colonels and officers of the cavalry? Indeed, my Lord, if it had beeu the opinion of his Majesty's servants to have advised such a boon to the independent interests as to have dissolved this Parliament and to have call'd them only two or three months afterwards for the Augmentation, it is my opinion that with few of these preparatory steps it would have pass'd almost unanimously. In the meanwhile I shall labour incessantly to succeed in obedience to my orders." *Two sheets.*

Lord Townshend to the Marquess of Granby.

[1768,] April 5. Dublin Castle.—"As the King has determined the augmentation shall be pushed after the recess here, and I fear that many may hang back on account of their elections, let me beg of you my dear Lord, to prevail on Col. Withed to come over and support. If you lose this question now it may defeat it for ever. I shall do my utmost as you may imagine, and hope to succeed, but surely it is a strong tryall just before the eve of an election. I sent over to you by express a Sir R. Leving's interest from hence to support your friend Sir H. Harpur; it was about 30 votes, as I understand, and hope you succeeded. You see what a return Sir Robert made me at Tamworth for the many years support of the Castle interest.

"Here is a Doctor Lucas, the Wilks of Ireland, who has been playing the devil here and poisoning all the soldiery with his harangues and writings, but I have treated this nonsensical demagogue as he deserves with his mob at his heels. Charly Hotham is arrived, to our great surprise, cool, composed, and philosophical from a country Voltaire declares mad at this period." Forebodings as to home politics.

George Vernon to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, April 7. Dublin.—I am glad to know that your friends have succeeded in all quarters, "only I can't see the name of my friend Thoroton, who, I suppose from Lord Vernon's letter, you intend to fight against Sir Henry Gough. Wherever you pit him, I wish him success." I hope you will mention me in your letters to Lord Townshend, Baron Mountenays being dead. "Whatever may be the success of my applications, I give it as my sentiments that some Englishman should fill this vacancy, in the same manner I did as to our Great Seal, for the Irish influence on the Bench will run to[o] strong against what I call government, for as to the Irish part of it 'tis a mere family aristocracy, as ready to fight against as assist His Majestie's measures, if not bribed by every emolument for them and their partizans. Lord Townsend has sencibly perceived their plans of politicks and holds all in detestation, and, I am sure, would be glad of any excuse not to add the least to their power." I refused your offer of a recommendation to the late Duke of Devonshire.

Waring Ashby to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, April 9. Castle Donnington.—Concerning election matters and appointments at Loughborough.

M. De Vignole [Ministre de la Republique de Venise] to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, April 9. Soho Square.—Asking permission for Col. Pattison to accept employment under the Republic at Venice as director of artillery, with the rank of Major-General. *French.*

Captain Harry Gordon to Mr. Thoroton, Secretary to the Master General.

1768, April 14. Grenada.—Reporting state of accommodation for troops, and as to sites for barracks. *Signed.*

Lieutenant-General Strode to the Marquess of Granby.

1768, April 23. Duke Street.—Enclosing extract of a letter from Major St. George, commanding the 62nd regiment of foot, dated Dominica, January 31, 1768.

George Vernon to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, April 23. Dublin.—Soliciting his influence for obtaining promotion.

J. L. Holwell to the Marquess of Granby.

1768, April 24. Norfolk Street.—Soliciting his influence to obtain a baronetage.

Lord Dacre to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, April 25. Bruton Street.—Recommending Lieutenant Taylor of the 67th regiment at Minorca for preferment.

Sir Lawrence Dundas to Colonel Faucit.

1768, April 26. Edinburgh.—Lord Granby may depend upon me in the Bamber election, and all others except Mr. Peter Taylor and the City of Wells. I hope not to be asked to support him.

Lord Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, April 30. Dublin Castle.—"May you all live these many years and see your humble servant weather these Irish storms, where it has long been the fashion to torment every Lord Leiutenant and to embarass the King's service for their own purposes. I flatter myself I have run stout hitherto, and altho' the principal servants of the Crown remain in opposition, and to my amazement the Speaker and Lord Shannon—our Commander-in-Chief of the Ordnance—are most active in summoning all their friends, nay even soliciting their followers—whom they have attach'd by the very favours of Government—against the King's favourite measure. Yet I hope we shall not make a bad figure on Monday. Their utmost endeavours to make it unpopular have not yet succeeded to their wish. The mob of Dublin hath been talked of in imitation of what you new experienced, and that ungrateful demagogue Lucas, restored by the King's favour, hath done everything in his power to poison the minds of the garrison here, yet in spite of all their united efforts, I think we shall make a good fight; I hope succeed; or at least shew them to the sense of the Crown and English Government in the light their conduct deserves and the welfare of both countries requires they should be considered.

"How shameful, nay allmost incredible, it is, my Lord, that he who holds the Treasury here and the power of Government, should be turning the arms of Government against itself; and not only finding excuses, but even creating difficulties to influence others against a measure calculated for the defense of their country! Is it right that the Speaker of the House of Commons, the First Commissioner of the Revenue, his son holding a place, I believe, of 1,000 a year, a sinecure, with all his relations and connections here provided for by Government, should be the only person who will not for so many months speak out upon such a measure of the Crown, and now, without letting the Lord Leiutenant know his intentions, is manifestly sounding, collecting, and animating the Members of the House in general against it? Is the most powerful servant of the Crown here to canvass the Parliament first against a measure and then say whether he will support it or not? My Lord, the subjects of this country must in this case hold English Government cheap, and look more to the permanent following of the Speaker than the temporary commission of a Lord Leiutenant. I speak with sorrow of Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Shannon, but this is intolerable. I wish His Majesty had made some alterations in his military establishment here; it would, I believe, have brought us the Duke [of] Leinster's support and some others; however, we will meet them handsomely and hope succeed on Monday. I have had many propositions to alter or defer the matter, but my answer is my orders are final."

The Same to the Same.

1768, May 7. Dublin Castle.—"I have only a few moments to acknowledge the receipt of yours by Colonel Wishet, who arrived too late for our great Question, which we lost by the few voices you have, I suppose, heard. The activity of the Speaker went, I'm told, even so far as to watch the packet. The first servants of the Crown were indeed indefatigable against us, to my astonishment and that of all mankind. To go out and oppose is no novelty in our country, but for Revenue and Ordnance to summons every obliged person to Government, and to exert every influence of it against the wisest measure for their own country and the King's favourite point, is a species of conduct which I own I wait impatiently to hear whether the Crown will submit to; but it has been long a maxim in this kingdom that those who hold the favours of Government owe them either to great leaders here or to former Lord Leiutenants, and neither owes obligations to the Crown or support to its poor temporary representative.

"Yet all this would not have avail'd if we had not had three missing, I think taken ill the day of the debate, and one I suspect absented himself —tho' he holds a good place—at the Speaker's instigation.

"If the Duke of Leinster had suffered his friends to have acted as they wished, we had carried it. I am the more amazed at it as that vile incendiary Lucas had harangued the citizens of Dublin against us without success. Conolly moved it and supported us nobly. Gisbourne spoke admirably, and did a great deal better than our great opponent, the Prime Serjeant, who treated the measure with great contempt. The gentlemen of first property, tho' their elections were depending, were our chief support, with Lord Analy, Malone and the Gores, who are indeed very honest and firm men. It remains with you on your side to consider what you will do next. We have certainly beat them both within and without doors if you please to act vigorously and support your friends here—where you may if you please have respect instead of insolence, and ability instead of chicanery in your service, by supporting those who are always intellible (*sic*) and decided.

"I shall not fail, my dear Lord, to write to every friend by next post I can hope to influence to support your elections; I am sorry you succeeded so ill in Derbyshire."

J. Sutton to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, May 7. Norwood.—Concerning the title of Lexington.

Lord Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, May 10. Dublin. Observations on the Government defeat as to the Augmentation.

The Same to the Same.

[1768,] June 24. Dublin Castle.—"I propose, if the King's commands will admit, to take a trip with a military view to look over the situation and face of the country. If you could spare a good and expeditious draughtsman for some months I shall be extreamly obliged to you. The defenceless state of this kingdom is very alarming, nor is it controverted by the warmest opponents of the late salutary measure proposed, whose objections lie chiefly in jealousies of the application of the troops, and a requisition of such a positive description of the exigence which it is not in the nature of military affairs to define precisely. Not all the arts used can make this salutary measure unpopular in the eyes of the people; and if private ambition is suffered to interfere with public security, we must sink, my dear Lord, into absolute contempt and immediate ruin. I cannot help recommending to you a little pamphlet which will pretty well show how far the country was able to bear this *moderate expense* for so essential a measure; especially after the improvement of their revenue by the King's gracious consent to the tax on absentees."

Colonel Thomas Desaguliers to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, June 10. Woolwich. — Concerning arrangements for the review.

Lieut.-General Ed. Cornwallis to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, July 8. Gibraltar.—Reporting upon the state of the troops and garrison there.

R. Pordage (Mayor of Rochester) to Mr. Calcraft.

1768, July 16. Rochester.—Signifying the vote, at a court of Common Council, of the freedom of the city to Lord Granby. *Signed.*

Mr. Calcraft to the Marquess of Granby.

1768, July 17. Ingress.—Congratulating him on being a freeman of Rochester.

Viscount Barrington to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, July 18. Cavendish Square.—Concerning Major Crawford's memorial (as to the expense of raising a battalion).

(*Enclosure.* Copy of official reply by Lord Barrington to a similar memorial, dated War Office, 8th March, 1766.)

Lord Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, July 19. Lexlip.—Asking to be recommended for an English regiment of Dragoons.

Governor J. Johnston to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, July 20. Mahon.—Reporting upon the state of his garrison.

G. Vernon to [the Marquess of Granby].

[1768,] July 22. Buxton.—Social and political gossip. Expresses disappointment at not obtaining promotion.

Henry, Duke of Cumberland to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, July 25. Cumberland House.—Recommending Major Deaken for the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel in the 62nd Regiment of Foot vacated by the death of Lieut.-Col. Parry.

The Earl of Bute to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, July 29. London.—Mentioning that on his retirement from public business he received a promise from the King to provide for his son Charles as soon as he arrived at a proper age. This son being now 16, he asks Lord Granby to mention him to His Majesty.

Captain Sweny Toone to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, August 17. Patna.—Mentioning his promotion to the command of a troop of horse; and asking for the continuance of protection and countenance.

Thomas Hyde Page to ————.

1768, September 4. Dublin.—I met with the most polished reception from Lord Townshend, who had been a tour over part of the island without seeing anything deserving the name of a fortification; he said that he intended to see the other parts and have surveys made of the most advantageous posts, in which business I should have a considerable share. He explained that he could not promise to do anything for me, for he only meant to borrow me for the time from Lord Granby. I shall be fully satisfied if I answer the favourable recommendation of Lord Granby, and hope that I shall merit a commission in the British Engineers, for I own I have no ambition to be in the corps on this [the Irish] establishment.

Colonel James Pattison to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, September 9. Woolwich.—Referring to the terms of his engagement with the Republic of Venice.

(*Enclosure.* Copy of letter of M. de Vignola to Colonel Pattison, dated London, 20 June, 1768.)

Edward Timperley to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, September 16. Scarborough.—Concerning his account for the Derbyshire election, which has been repudiated by the auditor of Sir Henry Harpur. *Seal of arms.*

Commodore R. Spry to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, September 17. *Jersey*, in Gibraltar Bay.—Concerning the visit of General Loyd, and a public letter of the writer to the Board of Ordnance.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles O'Hara to the Marquess of Granby.

1768, September 17. Fort Louis.—Concerning attacks by negroes upon British vessels in the river Gambia. *Signed.*

Robert Colebroke to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, September 19. London.—Concerning Mrs. Ann Gordon, whom it is proposed to create an Irish Baroness for life as Baroness Mount Trenchard.

Viscount Barrington to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, September 21. Cavendish Square.—General Gage was this day appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Regiment, but he is to resign it if Sir Jeffrey Amherst should return to the lucrative parts of the service. Hotham has the 15th and Smith the 63rd, as you recommended. *Postscript.*—Recommending Captain Lyon as a relation and intimate friend of Sir Andrew Mitchell.

Captain Matthew Dixon to [the Marquess of Granby].

[1768, September. Venice.]—Concerning his employment under the Republic of Venice.

(*Enclosure.* Copy of claim addressed to the Senate, dated Venice, September 22, 1768.)

H. Stanley to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, September 25. Paultons.—Urging the appointment of Mr. Del Garno to an ensigncy, on the ground that it is necessary in order to secure the borough elections at Newport in the Isle of Wight. "As the corporation stands, we are at present strong enough to carry elections of members of Parliament, but we are weak in Aldermen, who are absolutely necessary to fill up the vacancies in the Common Council. Mr. Del Garno's uncle, who is one of the Aldermen, absolutely refuses his attendance till this point is complied with, and matters run so near that in his absence we are exactly equal in numbers with the opposition, and consequently dare not call a hall for the choice of new Common Council men. I need not repeat to your Lordship that Mr. Del Garno's father was a Lieutenant-Colonel, and his grandfather a general officer in the King's service, and that he is, in point of figure, education, &c., &c., as proper a subject for what he requests as can anywhere be found."

Viscount Barrington to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, September 29.—Benson, in the way to Beckett. I have conveyed to H.M. your recommendation [in favour of Captain Lyon] of the succession in the 11th Regiment of Dragoons. Other appointments and regimental matters.

"Carolus Boatswainicus" to John Chamberlaine.

1768, September 29. Ragnall.—A letter of personal gossip in naval metaphors.

Captain William Williams to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, October 1. *Peggy*, Sloop-of-War, Tinmouth.—Sending a present of a young eagle brought from Shetland.

Viscount Barrington to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, October 8. Beckett.—Concerning leave of absence for Captain King.

The Same to the Same.

1768, October 12. Beckett.—Concerning Colonel Mompessen; also concerning the governorship at Fort George.

The Same to the Same.

1768, October 16. Beckett.—Concerning the death of Colonel Mompessen.

(*Enclosure.*—Holograph letter from George III. to Lord Barrington upon the same subject, dated Richmond Lodge, October 16, 1768, and sealed.)

W. Bean to Doctor Muskett.

1768, October 29. — Concerning the municipal election at Scarborough.

The Duke of Grafton to the Marquess of Granby.

1768, October 29. Grosvenor Square.—Concerning his absence from London and military applications.

Captain Matthew Dixon to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, November 17. Venice.—Concerning his employment under the Venetian Republic. *Postscript.*—Lord Bute arrived in this city two days ago, and proposes to stay about a fortnight. General Pattison is at Turin, and proposes to be here the 25th or 26th.

Bennet Storer to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, November 21. Stapleford.— Concerning the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge, vacant by the death of the Duke of Newcastle, and desired by the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Hardwicke.

Lord Hope to the Marquess of Granby.

1768, November 28. Hopetoun House.— Asking his attendance at the hearing of the petition against the return of Mr. Hope for Linlithgowshire.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Hill to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, December 1. Isle of Wight.—Proposing the building of Barracks in Carisbrooke Castle.

E. Tinperley to Lord Robert Manners.

1768, December 5. Warwick Court.—Concerning the Derbyshire election. *Copy.*

Colonel James Pattison to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, December 9. Venice.—Concerning his engagement with the Republic of Venice and the state of their artillery, &c. Lord Bute left a few days ago for Rome, greatly benefited in health. He proposes to return in June to drink the mineral waters near Vicenza.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles O'Hara to the Marquess of Granby.

1769, January 10. Fort Louis.—Concerning great mortality in his regiment, owing to the unhealthy climate, and urging the claims of the few survivors to preferment on the vacancies.

Robert Colebroke to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, March 25. London.—On personal affairs.

The Earl of Aylesford to the Marquess of Granby.

1769, March 25.—Concerning the Warwickshire election.

G. Vernon to [the Marquess of Granby].

[1769, March 26.] Easter Day. Dublin.—" We here have none of your Wilkation active fire of opposition, but are strongly infected with a gloomy, sullen, meditation of mischief. Sir George Macartney is arrived to be our politicall doctor, and the vacating his seat seems to indicate his being fixed on the establishment.

" My friend the Chancelor thinks Lord Townsend will continue to command this next Parliamentary campaigne, and that he has applied to have three more judges made, one to each Bench, to make the number the same as in England, and, as this will only be 2,400 addition to the present establishment, the Chancelor approves of and supports the plan. His Lordship was pleased to compliment me on my behaviour in the affair of Baron Dawson, in refusing to give him 200 per annum for his quitting the Bench in my favour, and said it was a merit of a publick nature and deserved publick reward, which he would take care it should some time receive."

Lord Conyngham to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, April 9.—Request to attend Committee of the House on Ramsgate Harbour.

M. de Feronne to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, April 9. Brunswick.—Conveying a message from the Hereditary Prince to ask his interest in favour of one Riccards, who wishes to lay a request before the King.

Viscount Barrington to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, April 11. Cavendish Square.—Concerning regimental appointments.

The Same to the Same.

1769, May 2. Cavendish Square.—Formal letter enclosing papers relative to an exchange.

[*Enclosed in above*:—(*a*) Letter from Colonel Gisborne to Lord [Barrington], dated Derby 29 April 1769;—(*b*.) Extract from letter of Colonel Gisborne to Messrs. Drummond and Cox, dated Stavely, 22 March 1769;—(*c*.) Copy letter of Lord Barrington to [Colonel Gisborne], dated Cavendish Square 1st May 1769.

G. Vernon to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, May 29. Clontarf.—Personal and complimentary.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Maxwell to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, June 9. London.—As to a prosecution arising out of a conflict of jurisdiction between a Court Martial and the Civil Government of the Province in the Southern District of America.

Lord Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, June 17. Leixlip.—Recommending Major Goreham.

John Chamberlaine to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, July 20. Rotherham.—"Agreable to your commands, I have bought a pack of hare hounds and have sent them to Scarborough as you directed. There is twenty-six couple of fine, healthy hounds, boney and well mixed."

Viscount Barrington to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, August 7. Cavendish Square.— Concerning the sale of a Captain's commission.

Sir Jeffrey Amherst to the Marquess of Granby.

1769, August 27. Riverhead.—Concerning a dispute between Major-General Prevost and Lieut.-Colonel G. Christie.

Enclosures:—(*a.*) Letter from General Prevost to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, dated Bessinge 12 August 1769;—(*b.*) Extracts of correspondence between General Prevost, Mr. Bullock, and Colonel Christie, various dates 1768 and 1769; (*c.*) Letter from Colonel Christie to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, dated New York, 15 July 1769.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, August 29. Brunswick.—I am glad as well as obliged to see what you have done for the family of Major-General Beckwith by placing in Elliot's regiment one of his sons who has been on half-pay since the peace. *French.*

Viscount Barrington to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, August 30. Cavendish Square.—"I was in the Closet to day when the King asked me if the Regulated price was strictly adhered to when commissions were sold. I said it was a general notion, and I feared with too much foundation, that His Majesty's orders were eluded every day. The King expressed a very warm displeasure on this occasion, and strictly charged me to take the utmost care for the future that no more should on any pretence be given or received than the Regulation allowed, except in cases where he should himself tell me that he permitted it. I promised the most punctual obedience to this command, which, as you know, perfectly agrees with my sentiments and wishes. However, I did not happen to mention anything to day, or indeed lately, which could lead His Majesty to give these directions. The giving them of his own accord shows, I think, that he is very much in earnest on this subject.

"I must beg of you, my dear Lord, when proposals of buying and selling are made to you, to inform the parties of the King's determination, and the strict enquiries that must be made at the War Office."

Lord Napier to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, September 11. Merchistown.—Asking for leave of absence for his son, who has lately married a lady of fortune.

Major-General Edward Harvey to the [Marquess of Granby].

1769, October 6. Cleveland Court.—As to the strength of the military establishment. Concerning the late rescue of a General in London by soldiers acting under direction of Captain Dodd.

The Same to the Same.

1769, October 7. Cleveland Court.— Further as to the affair of Captain Dodd.

Colonel Eyre Coote to the Marquess of Granby.

1769, October 14. Queen Ann Street.—Notifying his appointment by the East India Company to the chief command of their forces in India, and the King's approval of the appointment, for which, Lord Granby being out of town, he applied through the Duke of Grafton. "As I considered myself upon the immediate service of my country, I took the liberty to remind the Duke of Grafton, that I did suppose, it could not be a means of preventing me from receiving that mark of honour, which His Majesty has graciously promised to confer upon me, in giving me the command of the third vacant regiment. His Grace's reply was that your Lordship and himself, had already settled that matter with H.M.'s approbation, therefore did not see that my acceptance of this command could occasion the least objection to it."

Charles Jenkinson to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, October 14. Cookham near Maidenhead, Berks.—Recommending his brother, Captain Jenkinson, for a government.

The Duke of Grafton to the Duke of Ruiland.

1769, October 18. Arlington Street.— Making apologies for the inadvertency of the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Townshend to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, October 26. Dublin Castle.—Recommending Colonel Frazer for the office of Quartermaster-General of Ireland; and proposing the transfer of the present occupant of that post to the Governorship of Fort William vacant by General Kingsley's death. "As it is founded I believe in the good of the service, I hope His Majesty will graciously approve it, if your Lordship recommends it. At all events, my dear Lord, I must recur to the outset of my letter, that a man ought to endeavour to serve his friends with fidelity and decency."

Lord Adam Gordon to Colonel Faucit.

1769, October 28. Preston Hall near Dalkeith.— On regimental affairs. Lord Granby has obliged us all exceedingly by his kind interpositiou for my nephew Charles Gordon.

John Thomas to General Williamson.

1769, November 28. London.—Report on West Florida and part of French Louisania. *Eleven pages.*

Lord Adam Gordon to [the Marquess of Granby].

1769, December 25. Preston Hall, near Dalkeith.—As to some promotions. I hope I may name to you for a company Captain Duncan Macpherson—on the half pay—who has undertaken to find forty recruits

provided he gets on full pay. I thought it a handsome offer, and am certain he can make it good. "He is a very pretty young man, and one who—for reasons of policy—should be kept in the service. He is a nephew of Colonel Fraser's, and has been educated under the eye of Doctor Robertson, the historian, who does him great justice."

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1769, December 28. Blickling.—Concerning promotions.

LEVETT BLACKBORNE to GEORGE VERNON, at Clontarf.

1770, February 3. Margaret Street.—"I was as much surprized as you at Lord G[ranby]'s going so plump into the *minority* on the debate on the Address. As to what he said on the debate, I was not surprized at it, for he told me *before* that he intended *in the course of the session* to tell the House that *he had varied his opinion from last year.* What he urged to me was very sensible, and every body tells me he spoke to the same purpose in the House."

I will with great pleasure peruse the pamphlet you mention. "This is one of those questions that it is almost impossible to reduce to any sort of legal precision. I have observed in the course of my country peregrinations an almost universal prejudice against it. Last summer I battled my Lord Duke often upon it, and found his Grace *an absolute White Boy*, long before any symptoms of change in my Lord Granby; and it is surprising to think what a lot of sober country gentlemen and clergy flew off in a tangent from Administration, meerly from this unfortunate question ever having been started; and yet come to close argument with them and it will visibly appear that they allow all the train of precedents and usage of Parliament to be on the side of Administration *so far* as to establish the right of expulsion, and the right of declaring incapacity in consequence of expulsion, so that all their complaint seems to center in its being *a new case, to let the minority candidate slip in,* by the House's order to amend the return, against the allowed majority and in favour of an acknowledged minority." Perhaps after all this is dull detail, so I will come to the news of the day. "Lord Camden's conduct — you may easily imagine — would render the Seals untenable by him. They were accordingly sent for, and offered to Charles Yorke, who, in one or two closettings, *refused them point blank* — after a day or two's intervall. On Tuesday night, the 16th January, he went to Lord Rockingham's and declared his determined resolution not to accept them. On Wednesday the 17th, about eleven in the morning, he went to Lord Hardwicks and repeated the same determination, in which Lord Hardwick encouraged him and applauded him. At 12 he went to the levee att St. James's, and returned to Lord Hardwicks between 4 and 5 with the Seals in his possession, having been sworn in at St. James's. Some say Lord H.—on seeing the Seals—turn'd him out, shutt the door in his face, and desired never to see him more; others say, the parting was more in fraternall sorrow, with less indignation; but all agree that Lord H. expressed great dissatisfaction and Mr. Yorke came home that night in perturbation of spirits. On Thursday, the 18th—being the Queen's Birth Day— Mr. Yorke was privately att Court early and kept the King very late, it being past 2 when he entered the drawing rooms with no Seal before him, Mr. Yorke being said to have return'd home in disorder. I have since heard from the family that he was on his return—about 4—in the most violent agitation of spirits. A young lady—a relation of Mrs.

Yorke's—says that in sitting down to dinner he appear'd more composed, but that he eat voraciously and beyond his usual manner—which, *latterly*, was *generally too much.*— Before the taking away of the cloth he complained of sickness and indigestion, and was answered 'No wonder, for that in the hurry of spirits he was in, eating so much, and so hastily, must be attended with indigestion.' Growing worse, he retired into a back dressing room, where he was heard reaching with vehemence. After some time the family in the parlor was alarmed, and he was carried to bed having, as supposed, broke a blood vessell in vomiting. He was supposed in great danger all Fryday. On Saturday morning I call'd at his door and left my tickett, and was answered, '*rather better, but the family were far from being without fears of the feaver's return*,' and about five in the afternoon he died. Since his death, the family say it was a navel rupture—such as his father died of—which could not be reduced, and mortified. These odd circumstances have contributed to the propagation of a suspicion about the town, which I wonder the family does not *more actively* contradict. As I knew him formerly well; he was the last man I should suspect of any violent ungovernable actions, more equanimity and serenity of mind could not well exist in man. This is all that I have to ballance against some ugly circumstances, which I should rejoice to find effectually contradicted—'tis said none but surgeons saw him.' 'His own apothecary never admitted'—'that he was lapped in the sheets he died in—by his own desire as said—and solder'd up immediately,' and 'that the undertaker himself saw nothing but his face.' The daily papers of yesterday and to day have got hold of it, and have sent the coroner down to Cambridgeshire to take up the body, &c., &c. But let these matters be as they may. What an unhappy week—at the best—from the 13th to 20th January! Greiv'd as I am at his loss, I cannot help reflecting, 'What a lesson for ambition!' After all, my dear sir, we are great simpletons to make *happiness consist in an active life.* But, however, I believe 'tis for the benefit of society that we should not be undeeeiv'd, for if everybody were philosophers, nobody would be found to do the Nation's drudgery. Poor Sir John Cust followed in a few days after, absolutely kill'd with a long sitting, and thereby by a repelled gout.

As my intimacy continued there till his death, I feel very much for his loss, as one of the most friendly and worthy of men. The Rutland family seemed likely to be spirited by Lord William into an opposition at Grantham. But I am glad to find the Duke's good sense hath preserved the coalition between Belvoir and Belton entire. Frank Cust, the Councellor, I hear, is chosen *sine opposito*, the election being yesterday. The Duke of Grafton has surprized us with his resignation last Monday,—it does not appear to be in disgust—and it is supposed he is to support Lord North, now First Lord as well as Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the minority seems daily increasing in both Houses. Charles Yorkes death has formed an union between the *Chatham and the Rockingham*,—and Pratt, the law cheif, to both—so that it is, at best, very problematical whether *our friend*, in point of meer policy, as things have fell out, is not on better ground than before. There is but one *theme*, which is *the dissolution.* I believe Lord Chatham—now his prospect opens a little—begins to wish himself hang'd when he prated so much in fa[vour of] that measure; for now, *vestig[ia nulla retrorsum]*. Whatever our political sen[timents a]re, there is one circumstance I [take] a pleasure in. Lord Granby's resignation hath occasioned a wonderful what indeed I imagined—it led to Lord Cornwallis, Lord How, Sir Piercy B[rett]. The majority

was twice 116—after his resignation 'twas 44 and then came the Duke of Grafton's resignation. The apparent reason of which was [that the person] *to govern* the House of Commons, *must be in* the H. of Commons.' Here w and what may turn up trumps, a few days will probably discover.

You will now think it high time—*in my 7th page*—for me to bring matters to a conclusion. My brother and sister Blackborne, who spent a week with me in their migration from Hampton to Dagenham, are now got to their winter quarters at the last place, and join me in hearty compliments to you and Mrs. Vernon. Mr. Massingberd, whom I lately saw—on the Grantham election—joins likewise with me, as does also Tom Tho[roton], who is now a private gentleman, and attends Lord G. to the Shakespear and the Play every night—they are the whole of the Knightsbridge House. Duke, family, and Mrs. Tho[roton] will, I believe, be up at the end of the month, when, I take it for granted, his Grace—who hath lately been disgusted by Lord Denbigh's getting two Tory clergymen into the Peace for Leicestershire—will be in the Opposition, with rather a better and more hearty good will than his son. But the betts at Arthur's run that Pratt, Granby, &c. will again be all in before his Grace can arrive in town."

HARRY GORDON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1770, March 12. Dominica.—Concerning the works proposed for the defence of St. Rupert's Bay, and asking for travelling and other allowances to the amount of ten shillings a day.

The EARL OF CHATHAM to the DUKE OF RUTLAND.

1770, May 2. Pall Mall.—Enclosing a draft of a "short protest" intended to be signed by many Lords on the following day, and accompanying it with the resolution to be moved by him on the Friday following relative to the King's answer to the City remonstrance and petition.

CAPTAIN J. GAMBIER to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1770, October 12. Boston.—"I am beginning a critical command my dear Lord; I hope my conduct therein will do me credit with my friends and the public."

GEORGE VERNON to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1770, October 16. Clontarf.—On family matters.

J. C. to [the MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1770, October 16. Ingress.—Concerning an election petition.

MALCOLM MACPHERSON of Phoniss to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1770, October 22. Edinburgh.—Deprecating the discontinuance of his pay.

THOMAS THOROTON to [CHARLES, MARQUESS OF GRANBY].

1770, November 5. Belvoir Castle.—Condolence on the death of his father.

LEVETT BLACKBORNE to [GEORGE VERNON].

1771, February 12. Margaret Street.—"Indeed my dear Sir this hath been a terrible stroke to the family. I esteem it a peice of happiness that I was absent for a few days when the fatal news arrived." I had been spending a week with my sister Chaplin at Tathwell when an itinerant clergyman, who serves half a dozen churches, mentioned at dinner the news of what had happened at Scarborough the preceding Thursday. The next morning brought me a letter from Tom Thoroton confirming the whole and insisting on my speedy return to Belvoir, where I arrived the night after poor Lord Granby's remains had been deposited at Bottesford. "It is impossible to pretend to describe the distress of the whole country. Every place you passed thro' in tears, and the castle was the head quarters of misery and dejection. The Duke rose up to meet me with an appearance of chearfullness, but soon relapsed into a sullen melancholy, and for three weeks appear'd to me to be petrified."

The Duke has a settled and confirmed resolution not to meddle with the administration of his estate, so that no administrator is yet started. Lord Granby's debts do not exceed 60,000*l.* and his assets would be about 23,000*l.*, so that 37,000*l.* would suffice to save our dear friend's honour; and what is that to the Rutland estate? I believe his Grace intends to pay this nobly; but you cannot drive it out of his head that if he meddles with the administration, his honour is obliged to do it, and if he stands aloof like a stranger, it will be a nobler, because more voluntary, benefaction.

You are no stranger to the spirit of procrastination.

The noblest mind that ever existed, the amiable man whom we lament was not free from it. This temper plunged him into difficulties, debts and distresses; and I have lived to see the first heir, of a subject, in the kingdom, had a miserable shifting life, attended by a levée of duns and at last "die broken-hearted—for so he really was—rather than say '*I will arise and go to my Father.*' His last fatal resolution was the embarcation in a Scarboro' canvass, and by this means the place he chose for an asylum for a hurt constitution, and an overburdened mind, grew to be a residence ten times *hotter* to him *in every respect* than any other; and what could be the consequence, but the fatal event that actually happened?"

Vol. XXIV.

[c. 1600.]—A doggerel poem, containing allusions probably local.

Begins: "All that ben here yn presence."

Ends: "Such moveables for to fynde
As fewe or now doth mynde."

Twenty-six stanzas.

A COMEDY.

N.D.—The argument of a "grogicall" comedy prophetical of the affairs of the Low Countries, represented last year in Syria before the Pasha of Tripoli. *Two sheets.*

A Song.

[c. 1600.]—A song referring to the county justices, the clergy, lawyers, and others, and complaining of the decay of hospitality, to be sung to the tune of "Drive the cold winter away."

Begins: "Gallants willt please you to hear a playn ditty."

Ends: "I praye you pardon mee if I have offended."

Twelve stanzas. Music enclosed.

The Passion of Christ.

[1603–23.]—"A most godlie lenton meditacion written on Christe his deathe and passion, taken forthe of the gospell appoynted to be read in the churche upon Good Fridaye. The somme of whose torments are contayned in theise sixe followinge lynes:—

1. The woundes that Jesus suffred for our synne
2. Are mouthes that crye, 'O love him with thie harte.'
3. The thornes that peircèd throughe his tender skynne
4. Are tonges pronouncinge 'love is his desarte.'
5. The tortringe whipps that did to angwishe move hym,
6. Are ecchoes soundinge 'wretched synner love hym.'"

Dedicated to [Grace] Lady Manners, wife of Sir George Manners, by Richard Williams.

The verses begin: "Hee that made all, he dyed for all,
His payne our joye did prove."

Twenty-seven stanzas of ten lines each.

An Honest Woman.

[1603–23.]—"The description of an honest woman and a good huswife taken forthe of the xxxith chapter of Sallomon's Proverbs."

Begins: "Him that a gracious wife desyre fynde."

Ends: "Her live's renowne to fame shall watche
Her good example others teache."

Fifteen stanzas of six lines each. Written in the same hand as the preceding (probably composed by Richard Williams).

Six Holy Sisters.

[16—.]—On preaching.

Begins: "Six holie sisters of the purest secte."

Ends: "They all agreed t'wer best to have it stanning."

Sixteen lines.

A Priest and his Clockbag.

[16—.]—

Begins: "A lustie prelett faier and fatt
Rood late before his wife."

Eight lines. On the same sheet as the preceding.

[Lady Bridget Tyrwhitt.]

1604, July 10.—Inscription upon a monument in Bigby Church, near Melton Ross, erected to the memory of [Lady Bridget Tyrwhitt],

wife of Robert Tyrwhitt and daughter of [John] Earl of Rutland. She died leaving four children, William, Robert, Rutland, and Bridget.

Two Lovers.

N.D.—A poem in two parts of five stanzas each.

The first is entitled, "The woman's part."

Begins: "Farwell fond youth, if thou hadst not ben blinde,
Out of myne eyes thou mightst have spied my mind."

Ends: "Nay but is he gone, oh hold him,
Fie forty thinges are yet untold him."

The second is entitled, "The man's part."

Begins: "Farwell deare life, since thou wilt needes be gone
Myne eyes do see my life is almost done."

Ends: "If she come no more what care I.
Faith, let her go or come or tarry."

(*The second part is quoted by Shakespeare in "Twelfth Night."*) *On the same sheet is endorsed:* "To aske for Mr. Catsbey att the sine of the Gren Dragon."

Roger Manners.

1607, December 11.—Epitaph on Roger Manners.

Begins: "See here the paterne of true noble blood."

Ends: "that men of vertuous mind
May—passing by—thy losse lament and mone."

Four stanzas.

Blazons.

N.D.—Satirical blazons of arms for the Puritans, the Jesuits, usurers, pedants, and ignoramuses.

Francis Wright.

N.D.—Scraps of Greek and Latin poetry, written and signed by Francis Wright.

To Celia.

N.D.—Song to Celia.

Begins: "Ye groves and murmuring springs
How unhappy a lover am I."

Ends: "And though she disclaim mee
I'le languish in love."

Two stanzas.

An Invitation.

[1608–11.]—A Latin poem concerning a banquet to be held at the Mitre in Fleet Street, on the day after the feast of St. Giles, written by Dr. Rodolph Calfuber. John Donne, Sir Henry Neville, Sir Henry Goodyer, Inigo Jones, Coriate, without whom the party would be incomplete, and others are expected to be present.

Thirty-eight stanzas.

Sir John Manners.

1611, June 18.—Two sets of Latin verses; one Elegiacs, the other Sapphics, upon the death of Sir John Manners [of Haddon], by Thomas Sweetman.

On Armenia's Cruelty.

N.D.—

Begins: "Can you grate saint, so crueill still apeaire
As not to give my passion leve to entertain your eare."

Ends: "My life to shadds and discontent away
Then did Amintia, Donn Alvarica."

Ten lines.

A Song.

N.D.—

Begins: "Where ever I am and wheresoeare I goee,
'Tis Phillis not fortune that is my fooe."

Ends: "And the oftener I resoulf no more a captive to be
My harte by her eyys is caught, and I find will ne'er be free."

Two stanzas. On the same sheet as the preceding.

A Version Book.

[1612–20.]—A book of selections in prose and verse belonging to Lady Katherine Manners. *Inside is written the name of William Ellis.*

A Song.

N.D.—

Begins: "Phillis in vain shuch frowns you cast
My tender love is now grown strong."

Ends: "With all my care it had been lost
Before it had to fullnes grone."

Two stanzas.

To a Very Young Lady.

N.D.—

Begins: "What ground is theare for resless feare?
Is so much softnes vain?"

Ends: "So in the turning of one year
Shall scorn us as the rest."

Two stanzas. On the same sheet as the preceding.

A Conceit.

[c. 1616.]—

"As all good gould from guilded brasse by force of fire is tried,
So goulden friends from brazen foes in troubles are espied.
What hath this life that may it loved make
And gives not rather cause it to forsake."

Signed: Elizabeth Manners. [*Perhaps the daughter of Sir John Manners.*]

[Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset.]

[c. 1616.]—Poem relating to the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

Begins: "From Robin's coach to Robin's carr
Franck flings and clymes and travells farr."

Ends: "Therefore to conclude, his fower horses come here,
Pride, Lust, Oppression, and Muthere."

Thirty-one lines.

[The Same.]

[Same date.]—On the same subject.

Ends: "Som-er-sett where none ere grewe,
Som-er-sett and some are layde,
Yet none stand, Good morrowe mayde."

Ten lines.

On the same page is the following couplet:—

"A page, a Knight, a Count, an Earle,
Matcht with a witch, a bawde, a whore, and a girle."

[The Same.]

[Same date.]—On the same subject.

Begins: "At Katherens dock their launcht a Pincke
Which sprang a leake but did not sinke."

Ends: "Or who can well withstand the tyde
Or knowes how Overbury dyed."

Eighteen lines.

[The Same.]

[Same date.]—On the same subject.

Begins: "Poore pylat thou art like to loose thy Pinck."

Ends: "Sommer is sett and winter is come on
Yett Robin Redbrest's cherpin voyce is gone."

Sixteen lines.

An Acrostic.

[After 1618.]—Poem in praise of Lady Mary Wroth [daughter of the Earl of Leicester].

Begins: "Love, birth, state, bounty and a noble mynde."

Ends: "Richer adorn'd then is by mee exprest."

Fourteen lines.

An Epithalamium.

[c. 1620.]—A poem dedicated to Lady Mary Manners.

Begins: "Amongst these numerous pilgrims to your shrine."

Ends: "The mayd's nott dead butt sleeps, your Jesus said,
Who—blessed virgin—you immortal made."

Three pages. Signed: Anthony Harwood.

Reports from Parliament.

[1623.]—A poem on the political questions of the day.

Begins: "The Parliament sitts with a sinnode of witts
Knites, gent, burgesses, and peares."

Ends: "It hath bine his owne taste, and now to displace
All others you need not desier him."

Thirty-two lines.

[Charles, Prince of Wales.]

[1630, May.]—Poem celebrating his birth.

Begins: "Welcome sweet babe, more welcome than the rose
With which thou bloomest in the end of May."

Ends: "Wrap him in purple close, but yet at larg,
So may our Prince have health and you good hap."

Five stanzas.

On the Manners Family.

[1625–41.]—A poem written by Francis Lenton, the Queen's poet.

Begins: "Even as the heroic Rutlands and their name."

Ends: "—Like to the lawrell—allwayes fresh and greene."

Twenty lines.

An Acrostic.

[1625–41.]—Dedicated by Francis Lenton, the Queen's poet, to George, Earl of Rutland.

Begins: "Greatness and goodness give unto your name."

Ends: "As well as with a greater sacrifice."

A Song for a Ballet.

[16—.]—

Begins: "*Secours mes dames*
Donnes des flames."

Ends: "*C'est que les plus barbares se sont vendus*
Et sans vous les amours estoyent perdus."

Four stanzas.

On the same sheet are two other songs in French.

The first begins: "*O Guilliamette n'aves vous desjune.*"

The second begins: "*J'ayme une belle bergere.*"

The Debauch Disabled.

[c. 1665–73.]—A satire.

Begins: "As some brave Admirall in former fight
Depriv'd by force yet urged by courage still."

Ends: "For that's their proper talent, though our fate
Has made them, usfull ministers of state."

Contains references to "Titus the Jew, the pedant, and no scholar" *and* "Patrick the wise, and Ralph the *beau garcon*." *Seventy-two lines.* (*In the style of the Addresses to "Julian," by Rochester and others.*)

Epithalamium.

[1673, January 8.]—Lines on the marriage of Lord Roos and Lady Katherine Noel.

Begins: "Up nymphs and sisters triple time
Vaile your wreath'd bays at Juno's shrine."

Ends: "Even from the very first embrace
A numerous and a happy race.
Then Io to Hymen sing."

Fifteen stanzas.

On the Prorogation.

[c. 1673.]—An attack upon the government of the country by Charles II.

Begins: "Progued on prorogacon, damned rogues and whores
Who picked your pocketts are turned out of dores."

Ends: "If not next wish is, wee may all be free."

Refers to the heavy taxation of the last twelve years and "Coventry's slitt nose." *Four pages.* (*Printed among the "State Poems."*)

A Birthday Ode.

[1676,] September 18.—A poem on the birth of John, Lord Roos.

Begins: "Nature her common births doth form each day."

Ends: "And wee should date our æra from our happinesse."

Ten stanzas.

News from Whitehall.

[c. 1680.]—An obscene satire upon certain Court ladies, whose names are indicated—Berkeley, Fretchville, Fraser, and others.

Begins: "As I was going last night to Whitehall
I heard of some things and I'll tell you em all."

Ends: "With many other things which I cannot remember
Or else you should have had em this end of September."

Four pages.

Chevy Chace, second part.

[c. 1682.]—An obscene poem about certain widows, including the Countess of Warwick, the Duchess of Richmond, Lady Fretchville, the Countess of Orrery.

Begins: "Assist me Stanhop whilst I sing
Of widdowes great and small."

Ends: "Next week a perfect list I'le give
In prose or else in rhyme."

Eighteen stanzas.

A Satire.

N.D.—A poem against marriage [by the Earl of Rochester].

Begins: "Husband thou dull insipid miscreant
Weded to noyse, misery, and want."

Ends: "And if thou'rt still unmarried still thou'rt safe."

Seventy-two lines.

A Satire.

N.D.—An obscene poem about a lady lately come from France.

Begins: "The pleasure that we take in man
Is dearly bought with pain."

Seven stanzas.

Advice to a Painter.

[1665–85.]—A poem apparently attacking the Duke of York or the Duke of Albemarle.

Begins: "Painter draw anything, thou canst not misse
To draw this monster right, all shapes are his."

Ends: "For sure t'will bee our wisdome, what's his fate
The statesman should be hang'd to save the State."

Thirty-two lines.

A Letter of Advice.

1683–4.—A poem in the form of a letter, warning the Earl of Kildare against marrying "the famed Mall Howard."

Begins: "We pity such as are by tempest lost
And those by fortune's blind disposal crost."

Ends: "For if you make this base report once true
You'l wound your honor, purse, and body too."

Thirty-four lines.

A Song.

1685.— *Begins:* "Alas I now am weary grown
That such a noise is made."

Ends: "When all the ready mony's gon
They'l lose their honor too."

Endorsed: "Norf——'s Fall"

Truth needs no Vindication.

[1685–1700.]—An obscene poem mentioning Sarah and Arabella Churchill. To be sung to the tune of "She got money by't."

Begins: "If devout Pawlett Mary
Had been crafty as Sarai."

Ends: "When the Queen comes to know
How matters doe goe
She'l be banished the sight of the King."

Nine stanzas.

Advice to the Beaus of the Town.

1686.—A satire on marriage [by Tom Durfey].

Begins: "All jolly rakehells that sup at the Rose
And midnight intrigues are contriving."

Ends: "Little glass bottles and leaking pint pots
Are framing a fine coach and six, Sir."

Seven stanzas.

A Dialogue.

[c. 1686 ?]—A dialogue between Amphitryon and Damon.

Begins: "Damon along the gliding streame I goe."

Ends: "Nere Gods to man so true a one did send."

On the back is scribbled the name of John Roos (probably John, Lord Roos, second Duke of Rutland).

A Satire.

[1661–88.]—A coarse attack upon ladies at Court. Refers to the Countess of Oxford, Lady Bellasis, Lady Lansdowne, Lady Hamilton, Lady Scarsdale, and others.

Begins: "Madam Loftus now in France
To all lewdness leads the dance."

Ends: "With libells now hee maks the ladys sad
Wich shewes heese a foole as well as heese mad."

The Siege of Buda.

[1686 ?]—An account in rhyme of an attempt to retake the town of Buda from the Turks.

Begins: "Buda or Offen as Turks do it call."

Ends: "And some taken standerds he then preseants."

A New Letter of an Old Friend.

[c. 1687 ?]—A poem addressed to "Julian," satirising the Earl of Mulgrave and Oxford, Mrs. Aphra Behn, and Sir Gilbert Gerard.

Begins: "Julian, I've long bin idle, loath to write
Not but I have had matter for my spite."

Ends: "Write till our hearts ake, stabb at every ill,
Vice will run on in it's old channell still."

Five stanzas. Directed to Sir Scroope Howe, at Langar near Nottingham.

Popery.

1688.—"The pedigree of Popery or the genealogie of Antichrist."

Begins: "The Devil begat Sin
Sin began Ignorance."

Printed.

William and Mary.

[c. 1688.]—A satirical poem.

Begins: "What's this; must then our tools the Papists be
To settle Church and banish Popery."

Ends: "But for theire loss gaine witt and buy it well,
We—though we take the meat—give them the shell."

Fifty lines.

[The Countess of Marlborough.]

[1688–94.]—"The universal health, or a true union to the Queen and Princess." A poem recommending the Princess to banish her "bosom foe."

Begins: "The faults of Princes and of Kings
When touch'd are nice and dangerous things."

Ends: "Deaf to all flattery, Godlike to her friend
Blest with these virtues which will crown her end."

Sixty-eight lines.

A Cautionary Epistle.

1689.—"From his Highness of Wales to his Grace of Berwick."

Begins: "Virtue was true nobility
In Seneca's philosophy."

Ends: "In your foes bosoms dig your graves;
You must be theirs, or they your slaves."

Nine pages.

The Female Nine.

[1689–1715.]—A satire upon the ladies in attendance upon the Queen.

Begins: "What chance has brought thee in[to] verse
Thou fitter object for a herse."

Ends: "His onely rightfull, lawfull deare
So may they live full many a yeare."

Nine stanzas.

The Duchess of York's Ghost.

[c. 1691.]—An attack on Queen Mary.

Begins: "At dead of night after an evening ball
In her own father's lodgings in Whitehall."

Ends: "Thus haveing said, the vision disappears
Leaving the trembling Princess drowned in tears.'

The Fable of the Horse and the Stag.

1691–2.—

Begins: "In dayes of yore there was a certain steed
Held sole possession of a spacious mead."

Ends: "Did ever any slave wish to be so?
This makes our very moral seem a fable too."

Thirty-nine lines.

A Satire.

1692.—"Resolution of the House of Ladyes." Concerning the divorce of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk. Mentions the Earls of Oxford and Danby, Lord Lovelace, Cardinal Compton, and the Bishops of Winchester and St. Davids.

A Birthday Song.

1692, October 9.—On the birthday of Bennett Sherard.

Begins: "When with long storms rude Eurus blows
And shutts bright Phœbus gentle rays."

Ends: "Strephon at whose most happy birth
Fate deseined him the joy of earth."

Four stanzas and a chorus.

On an Entertainment at Kingsland.

1692, December 4.—A song.

Begins: "I'll tell you a story that's true
At Kingsland near the City
There met a Jacobite crew
On a Sunday, the more's the pity.
Sing heigh brave Williamite, ho brave Williamites,
Heigh brave Williamites heigh."

Ends: "God bless great William and Mary
And keep their friends about 'em,
By when cabals are contrary
There is reason enough to doubt 'em.
Sing ropes for Jacobites, halters for Jacobites,
Axes for Jacobites, heigh."

Twenty-six stanzas. [*Probably to be sung to the tune of "Hey brave Popery."*]

A Satire.

[1692–94.]—Probably an attack upon Queen Mary.

Begins: "In vaine the Burbons and Plantagenet
's great blood are in your royal father met."

Ends: "But vengeance comes and you shall find too late,
The devil's nature hath the devil's fate."

Twenty-four lines.

A Prophecy.

1694, June 2.—"Found under the foundation of Wallingford Chappel, ingraven in lead, discovered the 2nd of June 1694 and sent to the Lord Mayor by Thomas Povey to proclaime a fast immediately from four a clock to six a clock." Written by Sir Fleet[wood] Shephard.

Begins: "When Tewksbury mustard shall wander abroad."

Ends: "Shall weep that their mother hath never a brest."

Mother Shipton.

N.D. — A mock prophecy by Mother Shipton purporting to be found in the ruins of an old monastery, probably relating to the election of Sir William Ellis as member for Grantham.

Begins: "When Gorambeinsbury shall bee
Converted from presbytery."

Ends: "By breeches who mentains the fight
Against all reason land and right."

Epithalamium.

N.D.—A satirical poem.

Begins: "Doctor, I cannot but congratulate,
The happy change of your exaulted fate."

Ends: "But hope to be a gainer by her losse
And with a Cristian patience bear her crosse."

Three pages.

N.D.—Two pages of the part of "Almeria" in a rhymed tragedy, only the cues of the other parts being given.

Begins: "As fair Almeria."

Ends: "As for the crowne that you, my slave, possess,
To share it with you would but make it less."

On an Acrostic.

N.D.—Poem upon a non-conformist parson G. M., abusing an honest gentleman R. W. in bad acrostics.

Begins: "Enlighten'd by his firy rant
I spy out George, but not the saint."

Ends: "Since engineers that cross-sticks mind
May Tyburne from that model find."

Sixty-eight lines.

A Dirge.

N.D.—Poem upon the death of a beautiful lady called Mandana.

Begins: "Wee now beleive the heavens shall not endure
That all matter however pure."

Ends: "That she by dyeing did assure our faith
She was to live again to conquer death."

Two pages.

Rosabella.

N.D.—Eight lines of Latin verse addressed to Rosabella, and also a letter from Dulman Junior to Dulman Senior.

Buxton.

N.D.—Twelve lines of Latin verse upon the Bath of Buxton. Also two other sets of verse of the same length.

A Hunting Song.

N.D.—A song.

Begins: "A knot of true foxhunters met."

Ends: "And all ended right as my leg."

Seven stanzas.

An Epistle to Julian.

[1704.]—A poem of sixty-nine lines. (*Printed in "State Poems," Vol. III., p. 141, but all the names are not here given in full.*)

A Dedication.

N.D.—Lines to a lady of a princely house on her marriage.

Begins: "Most excellent, supreme and rare
Is your authority ye fair."

Ends: "I critics scorn nor censure fear,
Who dare approach whilst you stand here."

Pope Clement.

[1715 ?]—A long doggerel poem attacking the Pope for trying to reinstate the Stuarts on the English throne.

Four pages.

N.D.—An obscene French poem in the form of a dialogue between a priest and a female penitent.

Begins: "*Quel desespoir,*
Mon pere, pries pour sœur Luce."

Twenty-four lines.

The King of England.

[1761.]—A French poem, apparently addressed to the King upon his marriage.

The last stanza is:—

"*Laconique Apologie de l'Anglois.*
Le Francois est un stras brillant, c'est un bijou.
L'Allemand un diamant, encor dans son caillou.
L'Anglois noble sans art, par un divin partage
Sur les stras et diamant a l'insigne avantage."

Fifty-two lines. *Signed:* Dewitzy.

A Satire.

[c. 1770.]—A poem on the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland joining the minority.

Begins: "Three brothers of Hanover breed
Whom God has giv'n o'er in despair."

Ends: "And a scheme to disgrace 'em was found
For he leagued the poor patriots with you."

Seven stanzas

An Epitaph.

1773, January 21.—Inscription to the memory of Charlotte, Duchess of Somerset.

Edward and Ellen.

1776, March 1.—A poem dedicated to the Marquess of Granby.

Begins: "Sequestered in a lowly wild
Far from the devious paths of man."

Ends: "'I come, I come, blest saint,' she said,
And breathed her soul out on his face."

Thirty-two pages.

On a Picture.

[1775–79 ?]—Verses to Mr. Peters occasioned by his painting a picture of Lady Granby.

Begins: "I grant thee, Peters, that yon form divine
Thy glowing pencil hath from Granby traced."

Ends: "And forc'd thee to confess thy art surpass'd."

Four stanzas.

Ode to Taste.

[17]76.—A poem of thirty-two lines upon the Duchess of Devonshire's dress.

Begins: "Come thou Goddess, fair and free,
Whom the meek nymph, simplicity."

Ends: "Or if lovelier still she'd be
From Granby learn to worship thee."

Sent in a letter by D. Pulteney to the Duke of Rutland, in Arlington Street.

A Song.

[c. 1780.]—A satire, giving an account of the Parliament of the frogs, to be sung to the tune of "Derry Down." Refers to Sir J. Y., Ambassador at the Hague, and Lord R. M[anners], who, when he was in command of the *Resolution*, took the French ship the *Protée*.

Begins: "Come hither my lads and I'll tell you a story."

Ends: "T'is a toad that for brains has a gun in his head."

Twelve stanzas.

Britannia's Naval Triumph.

[c. 1782.]—A poem, chiefly in praise of Rodney, [Lord Robert] Manners, Elliot, and others.

Begins: "From Western climes, where the fierce Lord of day."

Ends: "A grateful nation's tears shall grace thy trophy'd tomb."

Forty-eight stanzas.

Lord Robert Manners.

1782.—Monody to the memory of Lord Robert Manners, Captain of the *Resolution*, who fell in the fight off the Isles of the Saints in the Carribean Sea.

Begins: "Ye blue hair'd Nereids of the Carribbe main
Where were ye fled when this lov'd youth was slain."

The Same.

Same date.—Inscription in memory of Lord Robert Manners. *Draft.*

An Epistle.

1784, August. Belvoir.—A poem of a hundred and twenty-six lines, in the form of a letter to the Duke of Rutland, from George Crabbe.

Begins: "From your own Belvoir, mid your flouring lymes,
And loftier oaks, receive these feeble rhymes."

(*Printed in Crabbe's Works.*)

A Ballad.

[c. 1790?]—A satirical poem, giving an account of an expedition made to Godalming by "Mol—neux" and "Saint André" to see the phenomenon of a woman who produced rabbits. Mentions Drs. Douglas and Walker.

Begins: "Most true it is I dare to say
Ere since the days of Eve."

Ends: "Could Mully hide this rabbit's head,
He still might shew his own."

Twenty-two stanzas.

A Sonnet.

N.D.—An imitation of Shakespeare's "Take, oh take these lips away."

Begins: "Hide oh Hide these syren smiles,
Which a thousand loves display."

Ends: "Then my poor heart once set free
May cease to feel thy perjury."

Three stanzas.

A Patriotic Song.

N.D.—Lines "composed by Sir William Young, Bart., for the Loyal and Friendly Society of the Blue and Orange."

Begins: "Sound, sound your trumpets."

Ends: "Great William ne'er expires, whilst George the seeptre sways."

N.D.—Two sets of verses, the first to be set to music, the second to be "harmonized."

The first begins: "Thus when to gain the golden price."

Ends: "And fixed his envied choice on love."

The second begins: "To St. Stephens Chapel say
Why so thronged each dirty way."

Ends: "They drudge on—whoe'er gets in,
Finds a cure there for every disaster."

INVENTORIES, &c.

VOL. I.

Rivaulx Abbey.

N.D.—An inventory of materials and articles belonging to Rivaulx Abbey. (*Printed by the Surtees Society.*)

Belvoir Castle.

1528, January 18.—An estimate by Robert Harwar and others with him, such as the King's mason, carpenter and plumber, for repairs and alterations to be made at Belvoir Castle.

William, Lord Sandys.

1540[-1], February 6-10.—An inventory of the goods and chattels of William Lord Sandys, Lord Chamberlain, lately deceased.

At the manor of the Vyne.—In the parlour were six pieces of "imagery" tapestry and a wicker screen. In the new parlour was a bed of green velvet and satin garnished with roses and pomegranates with the posy, "Help God." In the great dining chamber were nine pieces of "imagery" tapestry with borders and "my lord's" arms. In the Queen's chamber were window curtains of "changeable" sarsenet. In the chapel were velvet, cloth of gold and damask vestments, altar furniture and two organs. In the vestry were nine "processionalls," a mass book in vellum printed, four "grayles" printed, eight "antiphoners," three "pricksong" books, two "corporas" cases, and two other "corporax" cases, one of "predle" and another of plain gold.

At Malsanger.—A small quantity of household furniture.

At the manor of Mottisfont.—In the great chamber, and the chambers next to it, were hangings of the history of King David and Solomon, and of Nathan and Solomon and Sadoch. In the chapel was a holy water "steck" of latten and a pair of organs.

At the farm at Estrop.—Corn, sheep and oxen.

In London.—A small quantity of household furniture. (*Extracts from this document are given in Mr. Chaloner Chute's "History of the Vyne."*)

[The Vyne.]

N.D.—Another inventory of the Vyne. *Imperfect, and differing from the preceding inventory.*

Holywell.

1548, January.—A list of articles sent from Croxton when "my lady" came to London. It includes beds of down, feather beds, pillows, fustians, quilts, coverlets, mattresses, "trussyng beddstydes," counterpanes, testers, curtains, hangings, carpets for tables, cushions, stools, blankets, "mantelles," altar-cloths, virginals, "trussyng ropes," etc.

1550, August 2.—A list of articles sent from Belvoir to Holywell.

1551, October 16.—A list of articles received from Belvoir.

1551, September.—A list of articles sent from Belvoir to London. Includes bedding, coverlets, a counterpane of green "verders" with Sir Thomas Lovell's arms.

"A cope of crymsyn welvet with fawkens wynges of gold. Item for decon and sub-dekon, the albes and all the perteyn therto of crymsyn velvet with crosse of imbrodered work, and lynyn to it.

"A vestment for a priest with of (*sic*) whit saten bruges, and a crosse of blak welvet with the wordes 'Jesus' embrouderd on the same in gold, and my lorde's arms in a diamond.

"A vestment of tawnye velvet and all the lynyn to it.

"A vestment of grene saten bruges, and the lynyn to it.

"A vestment of whit damask with a crosse of crymsyn velvet embrodyd with mantelles of gold, and lynyn to it.

"Four bare old vestementes of dyverse soortes of damask and saten bruges.

"A whit vestement of bustian. Another whit bustian vestement. A old cope of old silk lynyd with blew bokram. Another cope of old silke lynyd with blew bokram. A cope of crymsyn damask with a border of gren damask.

"A frunt of nydell work with pictures and the woundes, lynyd with yelo bokram. A frunt silk with panes of my lorde's armes richely sett in gold and silver and lyned with canvas. A frunt of red and gren saten bruges lynyd with blu bokram.

"A upper and nether frunt of a altar of blew saten embrodred with and lyned with canvas.

"A upper and a nether frunt of bodkyn popyngaye grene for a alter, with a rich crusifix lynyd with blew bokram. A frunt of bustian redd and whit lynyd with blew bokram.

"Another frunt of whit and red bustian lynyd with blew bokram. A upper and a nether fruntes for a altar of bawdkyn, lynyd with canvas. A upper and nether frunt of a altar of whit lynen with redd dropes, lyned with canvas. Another upper and nether frunt of whit silk with a red tuk crosse.

"Two canapyes that were for the sacrament.

"Eight corporas cases.

"A pece of the Passion, embrudred with Mr. Lovell's armes in it.

"A back cap of a vestment of the Rcssurrexcion.

"Two peces of roses embrudred upon lynyn.

"Four peces of old whit silke of old vestments.

"Two other peces of whit silk of vestments.

"Another old pece of a old silk vestment of chaungalboole.

"A litle narow border of saten bruges of dyverse colors havyng a P. W. and a H. in it.

"Three od stoles of russet red and pied.

"A pece of old armes and a fanell.

"A rych pece of arras of Our Lady and her son.

"A old vestment of blak with cranes."

N.D.—A list of articles in a chest on the parlour at Holywell. Includes a pair of vestments for priest, deacon and sub-deacon, of crimson taffeta richly embroidered with angels of gold. A cope of the same, lined with green sarsenet. A long cushion of crimson satin embroidered with cloth of gold with my Lord's arms in the Garter; the back side of green damask, in a case of violet buckram. Another similar cushion of green and popinjay green silk.

The preceding five inventories were found fastened together.

The Eagle.

1552, August 23.—A list of articles remaining at the Eagle. It mentions Mr. Digby's chamber, Lord Roos's chamber, the chapel chamber, Mr. Constable's chamber, Lady Suffolk's chamber, "my Elienor's chambers," and other rooms.

[Edward, Earl of Rutland.]

1586, April 15.—A list of forty-one persons appointed to attend the Earl and Countess to London. It includes a chaplain, a trumpeter, a gardener, and an apothecary.

[Roger, Earl of Rutland.]

1588[-9], January 10.—A list of the Earl's household. It includes eight persons in the nursery and laundry; eight "officers"; and seven persons in the kitchen.

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1589, July 4.—A list of quarterly wages paid by the Countess of Rutland to her household servants, with their receipts.

Haddon.

1606[-7], March 9.—A list of linen left at Haddon.

[The Earl of Rutland.]

1612, July 12.—An inventory of my Lord's apparel with all other necessaries belonging to his wardrobe, in the charge of Peter Walker at Belvoir or elsewhere. It includes a cloth cloak lined with fur with a hood, and with six pair of silver clasps, three other cloth cloaks lined with silk or velvet and a white riding cloak with six pair of silver clasps; a night gown of green cloth; a suit of russet taffeta and another of sad green satin; a white beaver hat with embroidered band, a Monmouth cap with embroidered band; two sable skins joined together, two stomachers of fur; four pair of hangers and girdles embroidered with gold or silver; a prospect glass; three walking staves, one tipped with silver; carnation, green, tawny, russet, silver and black stockings; two pair of cloth "gammations"; a pair of long gloves with broad silver laces and six other ordinary pairs; cloth, velvet, and satin night caps; one pair of catskin sleeves.

The linen included nineteen shirts with lace and twenty-one plain; night caps wrought with silver gold and silk and plain; linen "bout-hoose" welted in the tops; stockings; three dozen handkerchiefs; rubbers; two Spanish leather bags for linen; waistcoats; white flannel for winter wear; two comb-cases with wooden combs; three combing cloths; a silver basin and ewer, a silver "standige" and a silver can; a "standige" covered with red leather and gilt; a little box covered

with green velvet with six glasses in it; a silver spoon to take syrup with; a pair of silver binders; two tobacco cases with a box for tobacco of ivory, a pair of balances with weights, in a case; a great standard; twenty pairs of boots, shoes and buskins; and a stag skin tanned for boots.

HADDON.

1623, July 18.—An inventory of all the household stuff at Haddon. In the gallery was a viall chest with a bandora and vialls. Among the plate was "a grate guilte doble sault with the pecock on the top," a silver basin and ewer, two silver cans and three silver drinking bowls with covers.

The different rooms are enumerated in the following order:—The uppermost chamber in the Upper Tower. The middle chamber in the said Tower. Thomas Needham's chamber. The keeper's chamber. Oxford Gaol. The green chamber. The orange chamber. The pallet in the same. The drawing chamber. The gallery. The great chamber. The best lodging. The inner chamber to the same. The still chamber. The chapel chamber. The chapel. John Sanford's chamber. The rose chamber. The inner chamber to the same. The hunters' chamber. The inner chamber to the same. The uppermost chamber in the Nether Tower. The little chamber next the Middle Tower. The Middle Tower. The inner chamber to the same. The Low Tower. The inner chamber to the same. The chamber over the lodge. The school-house chamber. Sutton's chamber. My Lady's lodging chamber. The pallet in the same. The outward chamber to the same. My master's little chamber. The new study. The nursery. The little gallery next the nursery. The kitchen chamber. The smoothing chamber. The maid's chamber. The pallet in the same. The chamber over the bake house. The partridge chamber. The closet where the linen lies. Thomas Wollie's parlour. The parlour under the hunters' chamber. The nether wardrobe. The porter's lodge. Windsor. The stable. The ox house The brewhouse. The bakehouse. The bread house. The inner dairy. The outward dairy. The hall. The dining parlour. The buttery. The pantry. The wine cellar. The strong beer cellar. The ale cellar. The larder. The pastry. The kitchen. The wet larder. The over wardrobe. My Lady's closet. The closet within my Lady's chamber. The corn chamber. The "kill" house. The nether dairy. The fish house. The chamber over the dairy. The slaughter house. The peas barn. The wheat barn. The swine yard and the dog kennel.

ELSTON.

1623[–4], March 19.—An inventory of the household stuff and furniture remaining at Elston.

[HADDON ?]

1625, April 25.—A note of linen. *An addition is made to the list in the handwriting of Grace, Lady Manners.*

BOOKS.

1627, November 22.—A list of books received from Francis Bagshawe, which John Sanford had concealed.

1627[–8], January 16.—A list of books which formerly belonged to Mr. Roger Manners.

1623, June 23.—A list of books, Latin and English [from Elston ?].

PLATE.

1623, Oetober 6.—A note of the gilt plate at Fulbeck. It ineludes "a guilte bazen and ure pounste wayeing 138 ounces. . . . Three cristole saltes with two eovers to two of them, wayeing 61 ounees and 3 quarters."

1630, Deeember 23.—A note of the plate in the flaskett of Sir George Manners.

1631, August 26.—A note of the gilt plate at Fulbeck.

JEWELS.

[1634,] January 28.—A note of jewels. Ineludes a diamond hat-band, several "Georges," a "valentine" in gold, a great diamond jewel of the Earl of Denbigh's, "which is to be turned baeke when 350*l.* is payd from the sayd Earl or his lady," a gold "moddell" with the pieture of the King of France, eight "portagues" with a piece of Barbary gold. *Signed by the Earl, and Cecily, Countess of Rutland.*

1634, June 27.—Acknowledgment by the Earl of Rutland of the reeeipt from Ceeily, Countess of Rutland, of most of the above-mentioned artieles, and of "the great jewell given to the sayd late Earle [Francis] by his Majesty of Spayne." *Signed by the Earl of Rutland.*

1637, July 5. — A note of jewels left with Sir Edward Bashe. Ineludes four Garters, six Georges, a collar of gold with a George to it, and a crown of gold and a golden flower for a valentine. *In the Earl of Rutland's handwriting.*

LINEN.

1638, August, September, and November.—Notes of linen bought.

PLATE.

1633.—A note of the gilt plate in Mr. Sexton's charge. It includes "one greate bason and ure wrought and ingraven" weighing 138 oz., three other basons and ewers with the Earl's arms on them, a pair of old flagons with ehains, a pair of great "livery belled potts" weighing 123 oz., a pair of great livery tankard pots, a great bowl with a cover "with the bayre and ragged stafe theareone."

1633, May 1.—A note of plate.

N.D.—A note of plate to be sent to Belvoir.

1633, July 27.—A note of plate sent to Belvoir. It includes 18 silver dishes with the Garter upon them, and "2 dossen of silver trencher plates with the Garter upon them."

1640, March 25.—A list of plate to be taken to London. It ineludes a box for the wax light, four dozen plates, three dozen dishes, a warming pan, the "high fashion suger box," a eawdle-cup and eover, two "colt foate" spoons, a little bell, and a little spitting basin.

Same date.—A list of the white plate left at Belvoir.

Same date.—A note of the gilt plate at Belvoir. Some pieces are deseribed as enamelled.

1640, June 9.—A note of the pantry plate "abroade."

1640, Oetober 19.—A note of the plate appointed for London.

Belvoir Castle.

1642, June 13.—A note of pewter, silver, brass, and copper articles left at Belvoir Castle in the scullery and kitchen.

Jewels.

1642[–3], February 9.—An indenture of jewels put into the iron chest at Exeter House. It includes "a crowne of gould with 14 high crownenettes and 14 small," seven Georges, and four Garters set with diamonds.

Belvoir Castle.

1645[–6], February 9.—An inventory of all the goods of the Earl of Rutland in Belvoir Castle, made by William Welby, John Eyre, William Perkins, and Richard Seagrave, by order of the Lords Commissioners. Mentions in the "drawing chamber," Earl George's picture, full length, and the picture of the old Lord Montagu and his lady; in the "great chamber" called the Duke's lodging were eighteen pieces of tapestry and ten Turkey carpets. A list is also given of the arms and provisions found on the same occasion in the castle. Some of the goods belonged to Sir William Killegrew, and other persons.

1649, May 29.—A note of goods sent from Belvoir to Haddon.

1649, June 15.—Another note of the same. It mentions "one Watchett silke cortin, one gilte bedsted, one square canoppye hed and vailence of crimson vellvet imbrodered with gould."

1654, July 20.—Another note of the same.

Croxton Manor and Belvoir.

1654[–5], February 5.—An inventory of the furniture at Croxton Manor. Gives also a list of goods at Belvoir "above hill" and "belowe the hill."

1656, June 7.—A list of goods brought from London to Belvoir.

1656, July 5.—Another list of the same.

Whitwell Hall.

1659, October 17.—An inventory of goods at Whitwell Hall, belonging to John, Earl of Rutland, in the possession of William Clayton.

Haddon and Belvoir.

1659, October 27 to December 15.—Notes of goods sent to Haddon from Belvoir.

N.D.—A list of goods "below the hill." *In the same handwriting as the preceding list.*

1661, August 20, to 1664, November 20.—A list of goods sent from Haddon to Belvoir.

Lord Roos.

1662, June 24.—An inventory of goods belonging to Lord Roos, brought from Burghley to Belvoir. Includes six pieces of hangings called "Massanissa," bought of Mr. Crow, two stands two tables and

two shelves of "Princes wood," a black ebony shelf, four leather carpets, ninety pieces of gilt leather bordering for a chamber, five white and blue ware dishes for fruit, a trunk of old writings.

1666, October 3.—An inventory of the goods belonging to Lord Roos at Croxton Lodge, Saltby and Bottesford. At Croxton, were pictures of Charles II., the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Henrietta, "six peeces of rich hangings of Massanissa, or rotisk, or antick work."

1669, May 26.—A list of plate belonging to Lord Roos at Wellenor and in London. Includes two great candlesticks with sockets, won at Newmarket, two "pote-a-setts with plates to them" and a great silver bell. *Added:*—"A great silver tankerd containing 4 wine quarts, woon—by the horse Tinker—at Sir John Wray's course in March 1670."

Belvoir.

1663, August 20.—A list of goods sent to Belvoir from Haddon.

Twickenham.

1665, September 1.—A list of goods remaining in "my house at Twitman." Mentions "Nel's" chamber and a trunk containing "my owne waring clothes, marked F. P."

Books.

1666, April 24.—A list of books, folios and quartos, chiefly theological.

Haddon.

1668[–9], February 13.—A list of silver plate at Haddon. Includes a Communion "boule" and cover.

Lord Roos.

1669, May 19.—A list of goods belonging to Lord Roos, found in Mr. Glover's boxes. Includes a bottle of "*Aqua de Chedra*" and a pot of "parmacoety."

1669, May 20.—Another list of goods belonging to Lord Roos, found in other persons boxes.

Wellenor.

1669, May 26.—A list of plate at Wellenor.

[Haddon.]

1670, October 21.—A list of plate.

Belvoir and Haddon.

1671, September 9.—A note of the linen at Belvoir.

1671, September 15.—A note of the linen at Haddon.

Plate, China, Waters and Sweetmeats.

1671, September 9.—A list of plate. A list of china, including two white flower pots full of holes, two big syllabub pots and eight flower glasses with spouts. A list of waters, including two quarts of syrup of

gilly flowers and a bottle of the syrup of violets. A list of sweetmeats; including eleven glasses of apricots and "marmalett"; glasses with whole currants; "cherry marmalett"; dried pears and plums; preserved and grated oranges; dried apricots and raspberry and currant cakes; conserved roses; and Sir Walter Raleigh's cordial.

CROXTON.

1673[-4], February 6.—A list of plate taken out of "your Lordshipp's" and "my Lady's" trunks at Croxton, includes three silver basins and a pair of "flambo" candlesticks.

WILLIAM SPRING to LADY CHAWORTH.

1674[-5], January 19.—Contract to make eight silver fruit dishes weighing forty ounces apiece, at six shillings an ounce taking certain specified pieces of old plate in part payment.

PLATE.

1675, October 11.—A list of plate. Mentions a great cup and cover called "the Doctor" and a teapot.

HADDON.

1677, May 2.—A list of plate left at Haddon.

BELVOIR.

1693, December 14.—A list of articles in the six principal rooms at Belvoir, namely, the new dining room, the blue withdrawing room, the Japan room, the summer lodging room, the closet within the same, the "sinke" white room, and the tortoise-shell room and closet.

1693-4, March 10.—An inventory of the goods of the Earl of Rutland at Belvoir Castle. Mentions rooms called Newmarket, Hell, the chaplain's room, the organist's room, Lady Shaftesbury's room, the peacock room, Mrs. Crow's room on Rossy Tower, the Colonel's room, the music room (containing an organ and twenty-one pictures), the tortoise-shell room, and the japanned room. *Altogether one hundred and four rooms, closets, etc. are inventoried.*

N.D.—An account of the rooms remaining almost in the same condition as they were in at the time when the preceding inventory was taken.

1696-7, March 11-18.—An inventory of the goods of the Earl of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.

HADDON.

1697-8, February 26.—A list of pewter at Haddon.

BELVOIR.

1699, April 20.—A list of articles at Belvoir, describing some as removed to Haddon.

HADDON.

1701, December.—A list of goods that were taken from Belvoir to Haddon, including 67 pictures, tapestry, great glasses, etc.

Belvoir.

1704.—A long catalogue of the Duke of Rutland's books in the library at Belvoir, arranged according to subjects.

1710–1, February 28.—An inventory of the goods belonging to the Duke of Rutland in Belvoir Castle. In the new gallery were twenty whole length pictures in gilt frames, one of the Duke without a frame, and a landscape on the chimney piece. On the great staircase were forty-eight pictures in gilt and lacquered frames and a billiard table. In the new hall was a family piece and other pictures, four statues and eight heads upon pedestals. In the new dining room were six pieces of cartoon hangings, "a large picture of King Charles the First upon horseback," two whole lengths of Lord Chaworth, a picture of Saint John the Baptist's head and King Herod, a piece with the two Princes of the Empire, a chimney piece with Our Saviour and the Wise Men, and a sketch of a bay colt. In the blue drawing room was a large silver lustre with eighteen branches, a whole length picture of Lord George, and a chimney piece of Jacob's Dream. In the Plaid Bedchamber was a Scotch plaid bed lined with yellow satin, and an unfinished picture of Lady Gower. In the music room was an organ, nine half-length pictures by Sir Peter Lely, and twenty-four other pictures. In the sink white room were three pieces of cartoon hangings. In the tortoise-shell room were five pieces of grotesque hangings of the Five Sinners. In the passage between the tea room and the music room were forty-two black and white prints and four Indian pictures. Upon the iron stairs were twenty-two pictures and a clock. In the old dining room was an organ, five pieces of lacquered leather hangings and thirty-three Indian pictures. Mentions a room called Hell and others called Stevens Hall, Lady Gainsborough's old room, Lord Gainsborough's old room, Newmarket, etc.

The Same.

1722[–3], January 24.—An inventory of the Duke of Rutland's goods at Belvoir Castle.

In the chapel were three French and two English Bibles. In the long Gallery were ten pictures, four statues and eight Cæsar's heads.

In the new hall were thirteen pictures.

Upon the new staircase were forty-nine pictures.

Kelham House and Avesham Park Lodge.

1723, October 11.—An inventory of all the goods, chattels, pictures and household goods which Robert, Lord Lexington appointed by his will to remain at Kelham House as heirlooms.

In the Hall was a picture of the western prospect of Aram Park House, another of Constantinople, another of a General, another of the French bombarding Genoa, another of Louis XIV., three others of birds, another of the Blessed Virgin and Our Saviour, another by Van Essen.

In the lobby were landscapes of Messina and Smyrna, a picture of "my Lord's cooke Lumley, at Vienna," another of Mr. Hobbs, a landscape of "the King of Poland raiseinge the Turks beseigeing Vienna," a picture of Alderman Holiyday.

In the great parlour were pictures of Charles II. by Ryley, Queen Mary of Modena by Wiston, Lady Lexington and her three children, Lady Lexington, my Lord's mother, the late Lord Lexington, Lady Hungerford's picture of Cosham, Lord Rochester in the Garter robes,

Lady Oglethorpe, the late Duke of Ormond, Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne, King William III., "King William's Queen Mary."

In the great drawing-room were pictures of King William III. full length in garter robes, the Duchess of Rutland three quarters, the late Lady Lexington by Wiston.

In the chintz room were pictures of Monsieur Hemskirk, Sir Giles and Lady Hungerford, Lord Lexington's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Darcy, the late Lord Holderness, Lord Byron, Brigadier Sutton, Mrs. Hemskirk, Mr. Conyers Darcy.

In the staircase lobby were prints of Rome and Milan and a map of Italy, prints of the French Kings, Sir Robert Sutton's picture drawn at Constantinople, and Queen Anne's picture on the stairs.

In Lord Lexington's parlour were pictures of the late Lord's father, Sir Anthony St. Leger (Selinger), the Duke of Rutland, Sir Robert Sutton, Martin Luther, Oliver Cromwell, an old Moorish head, an old bald head, an old head in a Dutch dress, a flower pot, the Wise Men coming to Our Saviour, the Last Supper, a Dutch landscape, a landscape of Seiraz, a Spaniard driving cows, two pieces of fowls, one of Ispahan and another of dead game.

In the red damask bedchamber were pictures of Mrs. Hemskirk, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, Mr. Charles Fox, Lord Paulett, Sir Richard Ingoldsby, and Sir Thomas Hamsen by Van Dyck.

In the green damask bedchamber were pictures of Mrs. Jane Dering and Mrs. Lucy St. Leger.

In the best bedchamber were rich tapestry hangings that came from Coulston, a fine white Indian satin embroidered bed, and nine chairs, and a settee of the same, and Sir Edward Hungerford's picture of Cosham, and Lady Milbank's and Lord Holderness's pictures.

In the room next the head of the stairs was a tortoiseshell cabinet that came from Coulston, six Indian pictures, and pictures of the Duke of Zell and the late Earl of Holderness's grandfather.

In the red damask bedroom was a picture of Sir Giles Hungerford.

In the late Lord Lexington's bedchamber were pictures of Lady Lexington, Mrs. Charlotte Darcy, and Mary Magdalen, also two flower pieces by Bottatts, a picture of ruins, another of a ship at sea, another of a peacock and hen, a very good piece of still life, two landscapes by Greffier, and a picture of the Deluge, and another of a Satyr.

In the library were fifty-eight black prints.

In the Duchess of Rutland's bedchamber were pictures of Lady Hungerford of Coulston, Lady Lexington when very young, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton when children.

Amongst the linen in the cypress chest in the kitchenmaid's bedchamber mention is made of holland sheets and diaper table cloths brought from Vienna, and ten drinking table cloths fringed at the ends.

In the wardrobe over the kitchen was a large scarlet velvet woman's cloak lined with a black and white silk shagg with four silver clasps, a Turkish gold and silver housing for a horse, a green velvet carpet with the Hungerford arms, and embroidered round with gold which came from Coulston.

The plate included twenty-eight dishes with Lord Lexington's and the Queen's arms on them, and two dozen plates with the Queen's arms on them, a chafing dish, a mustard "saucer," fire dogs, and eighty counters.

Aversham Park Lodge. In the hall was a picture "of great value" of St. Jerome, two landscapes of a sea storm by Greffier, also pictures of Greenwich, and Richmond with Sion House, of "still life of the

Regalia," of places on the Rhine, two other pieces of still life, one of Our Saviour, and the other an amber cabinet with a globe on it, four landscapes, one of which has a large cow, another a lesser cow, another has a white horse and a man leading him, and the fourth has a sea prospect with boats.

In Lord Lexington's room were twenty-four prints of seats of noblemen and gentlemen in England and five paintings by Parmentier.

In the first room up one pair of stairs was Lady Hungerford's wrought bed, twenty-seven prints of seats in England and three paintings by Parmentier.

In the blue room were twenty-four prints of seats in England and three paintings by Parmentier.

In her Grace's bedchamber and closet were prints of seats and paintings by Parmentier.

In the first chamber in the north wing were four flower pieces by Boutatts.

In Lord Lexington's bedchamber were three flower pieces by Boutatts, Lady Caroline and Lord Granby in one of them, a landscape of the town of Nottingham, a picture of Queen Anne by Boutatts, six prints of the Duke of Marlborough's battles and six of the Cartoons.

Upstairs in the first garret, a picture of Judge Crook.

In the gallery, five pictures of men and women.

Belvoir.

1744, November 22.—An account of the plate at Belvoir. Mentions "the great cestren," "the tower bowl," a tea kettle and stand lamp, five large "tumblers," coffee, chocolate and tea pots, two "snuff panns," a "surtoute" for the middle of a table with four branches for candles and a "ring" for the middle of a table. The gilt plate consisted only of two large basons and two ewers to them, two large flagons, and the communion cup and cover.

Croxton Park, Wilsford, and Belvoir Castle.

1787, December.—An inventory of furniture, wine, &c. at Croxton, Wilsford and Belvoir.

Croxton. In the cellar was a hogshead of claret in bottles from Ireland.

Belvoir. In the cellar there was Madeira, Claret, Champagne, Burgundy, Hock, Port, Noyeau, Frontignac, Calcavella, Sherry, Mountain, Cyprus, Lucena, Malaga, Revasalta, Usquebaugh, Vin de Samos, Cinnamon Water, Cape, Brandy, Rum, Shrub and Arrack, Mum, and Cyder.

In the dining-room were fifteen paintings.

In the drawing-room were forty-one paintings and a miniature case with fifty paintings.

In the great yellow room were eight Poussin paintings, two portraits, a commerce table and a "tui Madame" table.

In the marble hall were thirteen paintings.

On the grand staircase were forty-eight paintings and the model of a ship.

In the long gallery were thirteen pictures and nine not hung up, four statues and eight busts.

On the picture room staircase was a signal flag belonging to Lord Robert Manners.

In the picture room were seventy-three pictures.

In the armoury were pistols, guns with and without bayonets, three swivel guns, eighteen skull caps, cartouche boxes, seven stands of colours, and iron and brass swords.

In the armoury closet were signal flags belonging to Lord Robert Manners.

On the iron staircase were twelve old paintings.

In the plate closet were two large chased fire ornaments and two smaller ones and figures, and some communion plate, silver gilt.

There is a note at the end of the inventory that a painting of the late Duke of Rutland was sent to Sir Joshua Reynolds, January 18, 1788, *out of the Long Gallery.*

INVENTORIES, &c.

VOL. II.

Harlaston.

1369, March 16. Friday after the feast of St. Gregory.—An inventory of the goods of Sir Richard de Vernon at the manor of Harlaston. Mentions iron furnaces in the hall for burning sea coal and refers to beds ornamented with oak leaves and fleurs-de-lis.

A note is appended that after the inventory had been made, Sir Richard took some of the articles included in it away with him to Gascony.

Kynston.

1497, March 20.—An inventory of the goods of Isabelle Babington at Kynston. Gives a list of articles in the buttery, the "gyle house," including a pan given by Sir John Babington to Isabelle Babington, the brew house, &c.

Anthony Babington.

N.D.—A list of household stuff given to Anthony Babington.

N.D. [temp. Hen. VIII. ?]—Another inventory of goods, with name and date destroyed. Mentions the King's and Sir Richard's chambers.

Holywell near London.

1529, February 16.—An inventory of the stuffs and implements of household of Thomas Earl of Rutland at his house at Holywell. Mentions a chamber hung with green say embroidered with branches of roses with wreaths set as pillars, yellow and blue, and a "staynyd clothe of the pictur of Our Lorde." The great chamber over the parlour was hung with arras of the story of David and Solomon. In the closet at the gallery end was a hanging painted with a blue border of "cure pro cure"; on the altar were seven wooden images of saints gilt and painted, two ivory candlesticks, a box for "syngyng bredd and corpas," an ivory pax, mass books, and a joined stool for my Lord to lean on. In "my Lords closet byfore the hyghe aulter" were a form for my Lady to lean on, a table "of the picture of Our Lord" and curtains of red sarsenet in the windows towards the church. Among the "chapell stuffs" was "a litle guilt table of Our Lorde beryng the crosse," and another table "with the vernacle made in launde."

Belvoir Castle.

1609, December 23.—A check book of the Earl of Rutland's household. One hundred persons altogether, including the Earl and Countess, of whom fifteen were females.

1612, August 2–16.—Provisions consumed at Belvoir on the occasion of the King's visit. Includes 15 beeves; 134 muttons and lambs; 84 hogsheads of beer and three of ale; one hogshead of sack; two vessels of Rhenish wine; a hogshead of white wine; five hogsheads of claret; 300 couple of rabbits; and 22 ling, 36 "haberdines," 17 carp, 40 bream and 16 tench from his Lordship's store. Presents were received from Grimsthorpe, Linkhorn, Mr. Chaworth, Lord Lincoln, the King, Sir Philip Tyrwhitt, Sir William Wray, Lord Willoughby of Grimsthorpe and Lord Willoughby of Knath, Mr. Sturley, Sir Anthony Mildmay, Sir Thomas Brudenell, Sir Lewis Watson, Lord Huntingdon, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Peter Lee, Sir Thomas Grantham, Sir George Manners, of Haddon, Sir William Pelham, Sir William Armine, Sir Edmund Bussie (Bushe), Sir Henry Pagenham (Pagnan), Sir John Thornhagh, Mr. Markham of Sidbrook and others. The presents consisted of stags, kids and bucks, pewitts, gulls, brockets, "churs," "bannings," "stints," poots, "singhts," curlews, plovers, "knots," "grunders," reeves, "Maye chitts," dotterel, turkeys, ground chickens, swans, herons, "godwitts," cheeses, veal, lamb, mutton, mallards, teal, salmon, pigeons, pears and plums.

Provisions of spice and fruit received from London for the funeral [of Roger, Earl of Rutland], and the King's coming, consisted of sugar in barrels, refined and powdered, raisins, currants, prunes, Alicants (Allegants), pepper, mace, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, dates, figs, rice, sugar candy, almonds, oil, capers and olives.

Haddon.

1623, May 14.—An inventory of all the goods and chattels of Sir George Manners, late of Haddon, deceased. Mentions the rooms in the following order:—Sir George's bedchamber. His little new chamber and study over it. The great chamber. The best chamber next the great chamber. The inner chamber. The gallery. The orange chamber. The withdrawing chamber to the same. The inner chamber to the same. The chamber over the green chamber. The keeper's chamber. The uppermost chamber in the "over" Tower. The great chamber over the kitchen. The nursery chamber. The maids' chamber. The wardrobe chamber. The chapel chamber. The next chamber. The rose chamber. The inner chamber to the same. The hunters' chamber. The inner chamber. Thomas Wolley's chamber. William North's chamber. The low Tower chamber. The inner chamber. John Stevenson's chamber. John Taylor's chamber. The middle Tower chamber. The inner chamber. The uppermost chamber in the lower Tower. The schoolhouse. Sutton's chamber. The porter's lodge. The dining parlour. The Hall. The great buttery. The ale cellar. The wine cellar. The stable, ox house, nether dairy, "mylne," and "wynsor." The kitchen larder and pastry. The brewhouse and bakehouse. The orange parlour and inner parlour. The dairy. The maid's closet. The corn chambers. The stable. The ox house. The malt house. The total value was 1,270*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Elston.

[1623, June ?]—A note of books, Latin, English, French, Spanish and Italian, at Elston.

Plate.

1633, April 13.—A list of white plate weighing 7,254 oz. divided between George, Earl of Rutland, and the Countess Dowager. It includes eight dozen trencher plates, 85 dishes, "a neste of tumblinge bowles containeinge three and four joynted spoones," and "a countemplore."

1633, July 23.—A note of plate of Francis, Earl of Rutland.

1633, July 23.—A note of plate at London which belonged to George, Earl of Rutland before the death of Earl Francis.

Helmsley.

1636, March 30.—An inventory of the Earl of Rutland's household stuff at Helmsley Castle. In the hall were two long tables, a cupboard, four forms, and an alms tub.

Haddon.

1637[-8], January 10. — An inventory of all the furniture and implements at Haddon. In the gallery was a gilded organ, two harpsicalls with frames to stand on, a shovel-board table on tressels, a large looking glass of seventy-two glasses, and four pictures of shepherds and shepherdesses. Mentions the rooms in the following order: —The wainscotted parlour. The wainscotted hall. The buttery. The strong beer cellar. The bread house. The wine cellar. The bake-house. The bolting house. The brew-house. The dairy house, milk house and inner house. The kitchen. The pastry. The inner pastry. The wet larder. The washhouse or nether dairy. The cellar in the nether court. The chapel. The outward chamber to the best lodging next the chapel leads. The best lodging. The drawing chamber to the great chamber. The great chamber. The still chamber. The gallery. The orange chamber. The green chamber. The uppermost chamber in the Upper Tower. The chamber next below. The next chamber. The chamber next under. The chamber called Oxford Gaol. The partridge chamber. The bake house chamber. The brew house chamber. The chamber in the new buildings over my master's chamber. The upper wardrobe. The kitchen chamber. My mistress's chamber. The nursery. The little gallery. My mistress's sweetmeat closet. The chamber next the chapel. Sutton's chamber. The school-house chamber. The little chamber adjoining my mistress's chamber in the nether Tower. The parlour under the rose chamber. The rose chamber. The inner chamber. The hunters' chamber. The inner chamber. The uppermost chamber in the nether Tower. The low wardrobe in the nether court. My master's old chamber in the nether Tower. The inner chamber to my master's. Sir Roger's chamber, the chimney piece carved with the arms of the house. The inner chamber to Sir Roger's, wainscotted. The lodge. The parlour under the hunters' chamber. The nether stable and saddle house. Windsor. The ox house. The closet over the great oven.

1637, May 27.—A list of holland and flaxen sheets, diaper, damask, and table and household linen at Haddon.

1639[-40], February 25.—A list of silver plate at Haddon. Includes a very large dish weighing over 110 oz., a warming pan, two dishes for oranges and lemons, two little boats, four porringers with spoons for the children, a "maudlin cupp" and cover, six little spoons

with forks at the end. Some of this plate was engraved with the Manners and Montagu arms in a wreath. The gilt plate included "a great sault 3 hightes" with the peacock on the top, and a chalice and cover.

1639, October 16.—Particulars of sixteen suits of armour "upon the skreene."

1638, December 6.—Particulars of the armour in the kitchen.

1638[–9], January 12.—A list of armour brought from Whitwell.

1638[–9], March 10.—A list of armour brought from London.

1639, October 16.—Particulars of the armour in the kitchen, including three pair of pistols with snap, and two pair and a half of pistols with firelocks.

1637[–8], February 22.—A note of the number—597—of the deer at Haddon.

Belvoir Castle.

1638, July 7.—A list of the gilt plate at Belvoir—chiefly basins and bowls with covers, several of them chased and enamelled.
Initialled and approved by George, Earl of Rutland, April 27th, 1639.

Croxton Lodge.

1641, April 30.—A list of the goods and chattels at Croxton Lodge, of George, Earl of Rutland, deceased. Includes tapestry hangings and turkey carpets, and a gilt bedstead with cloth of gold hangings.

George, Earl of Rutland.

1641, April 27.—An inventory of the goods at Belvoir. "His Lordship's apparrell in his wardropes, his ready money, 2,500*l.*" In the Great Chamber, twelve pieces of "forrest worke hanginges." In the Lesser Great Chamber, eight pieces of new tapestry. In the Drawing Chamber, six pieces of new tapestry. In the Picture Gallery "one coach chaire of cloth of gold laced with gold lace . . . foure and twenty guilt chaires . . . 49 pictures." "In my Ladyes roome by the chappell . . . foure peeces of guilt leathern cloth for hanginges, one fouldinge screene of the same." "The greate chamber called the Duke's lodgeinge." "The dyneing roome in Stanton Tower." "The lowe roome in Ros Tower." The Stable. The Kennels. The Bakehouse. "In the Twelves, twelve bedsteads," etc. "The mother of the mayds her closett." List of white plate.

1637, August 1.—Inventory of the goods in Croxton manor. The Great Chamber. My Lord's bed-chamber. The chaplain's chamber, etc.

1641, May 4.—Inventory of the goods at Beskwood, co. Nottingham.

1641, April 17.—Inventory of the goods at the Savoy. The dining room, the drawing room, the chaplain's chamber, Sir Edward Bashe's chamber, etc. List of plate valued at 922*l.* 3*s.*, besides plate "in my Ladyes chamber" valued at 124*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

1641, June 7.—Inventory of the goods at Helmsley Castle.

1641, June 7.—Inventory of the goods at the forge and furnace at Rivaulx.

Belvoir Castle.

1642[-3], March 18.—An inventory of the goods in Belvoir Castle "when Lucas entred." In the auditor's parlour were two trunks full of writings. In the inner dining chamber was a gilt bedstead with Watchet taffety. In the wardrobe was a Watchet velvet tester and vallance embroidered with gold and silver; a crimson velvet canopy head and vallance embroidered with slips of gold with two trains of damask laced with gold lace with a damask headcloth laced with gold lace; a great chair, two stools, and a footstool "suttable" to the canopy; five white satin curtains and vallance embroidered with china silk and gold, and two high stools, two low stools, a footstool, and a "counterpoint, sutable"; four standards, and a gilt standard; and a "reading" glass.

Croxton Manor House.

1646[-7], March 4.—An inventory of the Earl of Rutland's goods at Croxton Manor house when an inventory of Mistress Davenport's goods, was taken there.

1647, April 7.—A list of goods sent to Croxton Manor.

1647, November 15.—A list of all the goods in Croxton Manor.

Belvoir Castle.

1648, June 13.—A note of all the linen in Belvoir Castle.

1649, June 4.—A note of linen delivered.

1648, June 13.—An inventory of all the goods in Belvoir Castle, belonging to the Earl of Rutland. *Two copies, differing and imperfect.*

N.D.—Inventory of sundries "above hill," in the chamber over the gatehouse, in Oliver Cromwell's time.

Grace, Lady Manners.

1651, April 3.—An inventory of the goods in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, of Grace, Lady Manners deceased—mostly in trunks. Includes a "chimney peice" of tent stitch, of the story of Nebuchadnezzar, a bed with five curtains, and flannel curtains for the inside, a hanging house clock, a picture in a frame of "Lady Crowe's pitture made at Constantinople."

1651, September 20.—An inventory of the goods at Elston of Lady Grace Manners (*sic*) deceased.

Belvoir Castle.

1654[-5], February 6.—An inventory of goods at Belvoir below the hill. Includes forty-four pieces of tapestry hangings.

1655, October 20.—An inventory of goods brought down from London to Belvoir.

1656, May 24.—A list of further goods brought from London. Includes three boxes of glasses.

Wallingford House.

1655, May 30.—Inventory of the Earl of Rutland's goods. In the Long Gallery, a billiard table and appurtenances, "18 guilt branches . . . 1 harpsicall and frame to it." In the Great Drawing Room, "5 peices of 10 foote deepe hanging—the story of Diana." In the Dining Room, "8 peices of tapistry—the story of Alexander." In "my Lord's Closett, 1 sett of grene purpetuano hangings, 1 couch, King Charles' picture." In Mrs. Wootton's chamber, "4 peices of hanging—the story of Noah." The Gallery over the Chapel. In the White Parlour, 1 sedan. "In my Ladyes Chamber, 7 peices of new tapistry lined with camuis (*sic*) made at Mortlake. 6 peices of the Seasons, 11 foot deep lined with camuis." In the wardrobe, "1 Persia carpet 2 yards and halfe long . . . 1 Indian quilt lined with yellow settin . . . 1 peice of tapistry—the story of Noah . . . 1 mourning bed of black cloth and hanging of black bayes." Fifty-four rooms in all.

Croxton Park.

1663[-4], March 12.—An inventory of the goods at Croxton Park belonging to Lord Roos. Mentions the "Dog-kennel" chamber, the "trumpeter's" chamber, &c.

Belvoir Castle.

1667, November.—An inventory of all the goods in Belvoir Castle. In the "great" chamber were eight pieces of tapestry of the story of Alexander; in the "best lodging" were three pieces of "Mortlake hangings" of the Apostles. In "my Lady's" chamber were eight pieces of Mortlake hangings of the Apostles. In the "musique" room was a billiard table with billiard sticks, balls, and pin of ivory. In the black drawing-room were four hangings of naked boys, ten Spanish chairs with elbows, and two great jars of china. No books are mentioned in the library, but a map of Whitwell was over the chimney. In the wardrobe there were twenty-two turkey carpets. The total number of rooms in the main building seems to have been 59.

Marmaduke Alsopp.

1669, April 1.—An inventory of the goods of Marmaduke Alsopp late of Nether Haddon. *Two copies.*

Belvoir Castle.

1671, July 10.—An inventory of goods in Belvoir Castle. Mentions the "tortis shell" room, the blue "belcony," the music room, containing one organ, two virginals, two harps, one viol, one "stump," one guitar, and a billiard table, the peacock chamber containing four pieces of forest-work hangings, the white "belcony" containing five pieces of tapestry of Noah's flood, the best lodging containing three pieces of Mortlake hangings of the history of Our Saviour and the Apostles.

Haddon.

1677, May 4.—A list of linen left at Haddon.

Belvoir.

1695, September 29.—A list of pewter left at Belvoir.

N.D.—A list of linen left at Belvoir.

Haddon House.

1698, June 9.—An inventory of the goods of the Earl of Rutland in Haddon House. Mentions the "orange" and "hunters" chambers and "Oxford Gaol."

Belvoir.

1710–11, February 28.—An inventory of the goods of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir. In the new gallery were twenty whole length pictures in gilt frames and a picture of the Duke without a frame; in the new hall was a family piece two whole lengths, ten half lengths, four statues, and eight heads upon pedestals; in the new dining room were six pieces of cartoon hangings, a large picture of King Charles the First on horseback, two whole lengths of Lord Chaworth, a picture of St. John the Baptist's head and Herod, and a piece with the two Princes of the Empire; in the blue drawing room was a large silver lustre with eighteen branches, a large pier glass and a chimney glass, three pieces of tapestry of Diana, a whole length of Lord George and a chimney piece of Jacob; in the music room were nine half length pictures of Sir Peter Lely, a pendulum clock and six earthen images on the chimney piece; in the old dining-room were thirty-three Indian pictures.

Haddon.

1719, May 6.—An inventory of the goods of the Duke of Rutland at Haddon.

Southampton House.

1725, June 10.—An inventory of china belonging to the Duke of Rutland at Southampton House, London. Among the "china for shew" are two large black, white, and gold jars, two blue, white and gold jars, two pair of large blue and white flasks, two large blue and white punch bowls, a pair of red and white decanters with covers, two crane candlesticks, two fish decanters, two white corks, and two blue and white hubble bubbles.

Belvoir Castle.

1725, June 14.—An inventory of china belonging to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle. Among the "china for shew" are two blue and gold canisters, one dog, three parrots, four cocks and a crane, four images, two basket teapots.

Haddon.

1730, June 5.—An inventory of the goods of the Duke of Rutland at Haddon.

Francis, Earl of Rutland.

1632[-3], February–March.—An inventory of all the goods and chattels of Francis, Earl of Rutland deceased. His wearing apparel was valued at 500*l.*, and his ready money and debts readily realisable amounted to 7,188*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* At Belvoir mention is made of the "Falconer's" chamber, the great parlour "by the well," "Roos" and

"Staunton" towers, the "Bell" tower, the "twelve Apostles" and the armoury, in which there were field tents, brass pieces, an iron piece on a carriage, white and black armour of proof and other arms. At Croxton were jewels to the value of 831*l.* 16*s.* and "white" and gilt plate to the value of 1,395*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and 533*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* respectively.

1632[–3], February 1.—An inventory of household goods at Helmsley Castle and Rivaulx.

1632[–3], March 14.—An inventory of household goods and stock at Beskwood Park.

1633, September 25 and 26.—An inventory of his household goods at Garrodon. Mentions the "Twelve Apostles" and the room where "they make candles."

1634, December 9.—An inventory of all his goods at Rutland House in Charterhouse near London. Mentions in the drawing-room a "Persia" carpet with gold and silver.

The total value of the goods included in the inventory amounted to 20,206*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* *This inventory is in the form of a roll and is not bound with the other inventories and papers forming the present series.*

A small note book contains the following entries in the hand of the Fourth Duke of Rutland:—

"Pictures and statues which I have collected:

Modern Pictures:—

Two landscapes, Gainsbro, 160*l.*

Marlow; a view near Naples; London Bridge in a frost.

Angelica Kauffman. Five pictures:—Maria, 15 *gs.* Eloisa, 15 *gs.* Cupid and Graces. A Chinese woman. Lady H. Williams.

Sir Joshua Reynolds. Samuel, 106 *gs.* St. John, 160 *gs.* My father's head, 30 *gs.*

Dance. Head of my brother, 20 *gs.*

Peters. Woman in bed, 30 *gs.* Head of a woman, 12 *gs.*

Mortimer. Banditti fishers, 50 *gs.*

Stubbs. Two dogs, 50. A single dog, 40.

West. Two small pictures, 130*l.* The story of William de Albany (Albini).

Mortimer. King John giving the charter to the Barons, 80 *gs.* Two small pictures, 50 *gs.*

A head, Sir Joshua, 30 *gs.*

A landscape, Gainsbro, 60.

A view of Florence, Marlow, 40.

Duke of Ormond, Sir Godfrey Kneller, 18*s.*

Prince George of Denmark, uncertain, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Queen Ann, ditto, 2*l.* 5*s.*

Dean Swift
Pope
Lord Bolingbroke } 5*l.* 5*s.*

Pope
Wicherly
Gay } 21*l.*

Lady Elizabeth Manners two years old, by Peters, 30 *gs.*

Lord Granby and Lady E. Manners with two dogs. Sir J. Reynolds.

A portrait of the Duchess of Rutland, full length. Sir J. Reynolds.
A portrait of the Duchess of Beaufort, full length. Sir J. Reynolds.
Infant Jupiter, 100. Sir J. Reynolds.
An old man's head. Sir J. Reynolds.
General Ogelthorpe, ditto.
My father with an hussar and horse. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
My father, Lord Cornwallis, General Fawcett, and his hussar on horseback. Sir J. Reynolds.

Statuary, modern :—
Nollikens. Bust of my father, 50 *gs.* Bust of the Duke of Somerset, 50 *gs.* Bust of George II., 50 *gs.* Bust of King William, 50 *gs.* Bust of Oliver Cromwell, 50 *gs.* Bust of Lord Mansfield.
Cerrace. Bust of Admiral Keppel, 50 *gs.*
Wilton. Bust of Lord Chatham.

Pictures by antient masters :—
Two Claude Lorrains.
Carravagio. Some gypsies, 160.
Vandyck. A malefactor, 12 *gs.*
Mola. A nativity, 50 *gs.*
Holbein. Henry VIII. at Lord Torrington's sale, 201 *gs.*
A small picture of Schidoni, at Dr. Bragge's sale, 180 *gs.*
A sheep's head, 10 *gs.*
Henry VII., Empson and Dudley, old, 13 *gs.*
The marriage of St. Catharine, Reubens, old, 1,100 *gs.*
A small picture by Gerard Dow, 300*l.*
A quack doctor by Teniers, 20 *gs.*
A cottage with three figures by Le Nain, 47*l.*
Three Morellios (Murillos) bought of Lord Hamilton, valued by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Cypriani, and Cosway, at 1,800*l.*
An enamel by Vauquier, bought out of Madame de Pompadour's collection, representing the murder of the Innocents, 12*l.*"

The following entries occur in some of the numerous old account-books preserved at Belvoir Castle :—

1557–1558.

" Payde to Dunham the goldesmythe in Spanysshe moneye dewe unto hym by oblygation, 43*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Payde to Mr. Edwarde Herryngton, 22 Frenche crownez wyche he lent my Lorde in playe, 6*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*"
" Gyvyn in rewarde to Smythe my Ladyes imbroyderer, one pystolett, 6*s.* 2*d.*"
" Gyvyn to Weston for the teachyng of Rychard my Lorde[s] page to playe on the lute, 10*s.*
Jan. 1.—" Gyvyn in rewarde to my Lordes musycyans, 40*s.*"
" Gyvyn in rewarde to Mr. Roger Manners by my Lordes comaundment when he went to the see with my Lorde Admyrall, the 27 of June, 20*l.*
" Gyvyn in reward to my Ladye Candysshe man that brought my ladye a dysshe of strawberyez and creame, 6*d.*"
" Gyvyn in rewarde to Frythe that teachethe my Lorde Roos to daunce, 40*s.*"
" Gyvyn in rewarde to the master of fence that taught my Lorde Roos and Mr. John Manners to playe at weapons, 20*s.*"

"To George Inglysshe for to make uppe certen Frenche crownez and ryalles wic he put awaye, 2*s.* 8*d.*"

"For bette hyer when my Ladye Elsabethe went to the corte to be bysshoped, 12*d.*"

"To Mrs Mary, my Lady Clinton's woman, for money lost by my Lord at play, 50*s.* 8*d.*"

Dec. 22.—"To Blunt for a New Testament and an other booke, 5*s.*"

"To my Lord Scrop, lost by my Lord at play, 40 pistollettes, 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

"To 20 of my lordes yomen and gromes to buy them new hose against the coronacion, ech 5*s.*, 5*l.*"

Jan. 4, 1558[-9].—"For cariage of Bukstons water sent to my Lord of Pembrok, 4*s.* 4*d.*"

1585–1586.

"For a mule presented to the Lord Chief Justice of England, 9*l.*

Item for three yardes of blacke cloath for a footecloth for the mule, at 15*s.*, 45*s.*"

"Paied for Mr. Camden's booke of the Descripcion of England, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

May 13.—"For a map of the United Provinces in the Lowe Countreys, 5*s.*"

"Item the 21st of May, paied to Peter Vaulor for a brocch of Her Majeste's picture in an aggatt, sett with 53 diamondes, 80*l.*"

June 3.—"Paied for the drawing of my Lord's armes upon a banner for the trumpett, 55*s.*"

June 6.—"Paied to Mr. Amb. Copinger for two jewelles, the one a ship sett with diamondes, the other a border sett with pearle, 100*l.*

Item the same day paied for a brooch sett with great diamondes, with one brooch of an aggett of her Majeste's pichier sett with little diamondes, also delivered in exchange, bought for 80*l.* as before, in money to Francis Carpreau, 55*l.*"

1591–1592.

October 9, 1592.—"To John Mathewe of Nottingham, painter, for newe paintinge of diverse pictures and hanginge of the same in the longe gallerye, fourtye shillinges."

"Paid the 24 of Februarii 1591 to John Mathewe of Nottingham, painter, in parte for inritcheinge the 2 tombes of the towe Earles, deceased, and of their Counteyseies and theire children lyinge in Bottesforthe churche, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

"Paid the 11th of July anno 1592, by thandes of Danyell Carpenter for the conveyinge of the iron grattes for the tombes from Gainseborowe to Newarke by water, eighte shillinges fowre pence."

Several other entries about the same.

1598.

Expenses for journeys in Italy and France—

"To the Lord Chamberlaines secretary then Lord Warden of the Cinq Ports for a license to cary over Woode's horse, 5*s.*"

"The thirde of June, paied to Mons. de Reaux, Embassador for the French King for 300 crownes delivered by him to my Lord at Paris, 90*l.*"

Mention of money paid at Plymouth "upon his Lordship's farst retorne from the seas," and "upon his last retorn from the seas."

"For eariag of my Lord's stuffe by longe seas in the Flienge Hart, 20*s.*"

"A pound of tobacco, 35*s.*"

New Year's gifts to the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer and two Judges.

Rent of a house at Ivybridge paid to Mr. William Fortescue.

"The 25th of November, geven to Mr. Smythe, elark of the Parlyament for his fee for my Lord's admyttance into the Parlyament House, 5*l.*"

Expenses for Franeis, George, and Oliver Manners at Cambridge.

1598–1599.

"For a vyoll di gamba, bought per Payton 4*l.* and a case 20*s.*"

"Paied by Mr. Nicholas Saunders for a great ruby in a gold ringe, 20 Martii per oblig.' 100*l.* given to my Lady."

"Disbursed for spurres, pynnes, riban, hard wax, wyne and fire at the Tennys Court, pykbothe cases, 12 dozen of Tobacco pipes (38*s.*)," etc., 13*l.* 9*d.*

"For two fethers, the one coulor of minimes, the other white and black, 24*s.*"

"For two pietures of my Lord to Mr. Peak, the one for my Lady, the other for Mrs. Mary Ratcliff, 6*l.*"

"For an ell di. quarter of grene sereenet 9*s.*, and a curtaine 10*d.* for her Ladyship's pietuer, 9*s.* 10*d.*"

"To Samuell Goldsmyth for pottes of eodiniack of ploomes with awmber for perfumed gloves with 6*l.* 10*s.* for two skynnes for a jerking and perfuming thereof, 10 July per billam 27*l.*"

"To Symon Morlay, goldsmythe, for a juell bought per obligation, given to my Lady, 104*l.*"

"For my Lordes picture to Mr. Peak, to Mrs. Phitton, 5*l.*"

"For my Ladies pietuer to Mr. Peake, 5*l.*"

"For Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, 9*s.*"

"The footemans boate hier to Lambeth and to the play house sondry tymes, 2*s.* 4*d.*"

Many entries concerning tents and other things for Ireland. New Year's gifts to the King, the Lord Keeper, the two Chief Judges and Mrs. Mary Rateliff.

"Geven to Babtist that presented the new map of Ireland, 40*s.*"

"Geven to Mr. Treswell, Somerset Heralt, for his paynes in measuring and setting out the plot of Easton with 10*s.* to his man, 32*l.* 10*s.*"

1601–1602.

"For a pound of Tobacco 40*s.*, three dozen of pipes 7*s.*, 47*s.*"

"For a ring with a diamond, 270*l.*"

"To the Erle of Pembroke's foole, 5*s.*"

New Year's gifts to the Queen, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the two Chief Judges, and Mrs. Ratcliff, and Lady Walsyngham.

1609–1610.

"Payd the 4th of January 1609 by his Lordship's comandmente to Mellers bearwarde of Grantham when he brought his beares to Belvoyre to bee beated, 20*s.*

Payd the same daye, by his Lordship's comandment to one that brought a beatynge bull to Belvoyre, 20*s.*

Payd the same daye by his Lordship's comandmente to certaine men that brought feightinge dogges from Owcam to Belvoyre, 10*s.*"

"Paied the 8th of January 1609 to Francklyn musition for himself and his men playinge att Belvoyre all Christmas, 5*l.*

Paied the same day to my Lord Dudleies men for playing att Belvoyre, 40*s.*"

"Payd the 15th of January 1609 to my Lorde Willoughbie's men for there musicke, 10*s.*"

1611–1612.

"31 August, for a perspective glasse, 10*s.*"

"Geven to Mr. Cotgrave that presented his French Dictionary to my Lady, 3*l.*"

"12 November, for a plaster for the gowt from Mr. Cranmer for my Lord, 10*s.*"

"15 January, for 2 litle silver plates with buckles to cover my Lordes issues, with 6*s.* for making them, sent to Belvoyre, 10*s.*"

"For Anne de Leto his jorney to Sir Oliver Manners to Milan, sent by my Lord, 30*l.*"

"For extracte of awmber for plaisters, 10 oz. 3*l.*, for chimicall oyle of awmber, 11 oz. 3*l.* 6*s.*, the one half hereof carried to Cambridge by Mr. Marks, the other sent thither by me 29 June, and bothe directed by Sir Walter Raleigh, 6*l.* 6*s.*"

"19 July. To Mr. Frederick and Mr. Guilliam, chirurgeons for their attendance upon my Lord at Cambridge from the time of Mr. Guilliam's coming to Cambridge and for the incision made 50*l.*, and for embalmyng the corps, 20*l.*, 70*li.*

Item paied to Mr. Garter King at Armes in full for the services don by him and the heraltes at the funerall of the Right Honorable Roger late Erle of Rutland solempnised 22 July 1612 at Bottesford, with 4*l.* for 4 yards of velvet lost, and 20*s.* to their men, 145*l.* 5*s.*"

New Year's gifts to the King, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Julius Cæsar, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Peter Warburton, and Sir Thomas Forster.

A fourth letter-book of the Marquess of Granby lately discovered contains copies of several letters already noticed in this Calendar, and also copies of the following:—

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 12. Cavendish Square.—The King has told Lord Ligonier that he would give the cornetcy in the Blues vacant by Captn. Lascelles's promotion to one of his pages named Byng. He insists that cornetcies in the horse are "the proper provision for his pages. . . . I have been obliged to obey." *Postscript:*—"I will use my utmost endeavour to save that Regiment from pages for the future." "Private."

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 15. London.—Concerning horses for the artillery and congratulating him on his recovery from an accident.

H. Fox to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, January 15. Pay Office.—On behalf of his nephew Cornet Digby of the Inniskillings.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, April 10.—"The King has not yet come to any determination concerning the evidences summoned by Lord George Sackville, but as there are some among them who serve on the staff in Germany and whose testimony has given offence, it will certainly be proper that your Lordship should keep them out of Prince Ferdinand's way by suspending their functions as staff officers for the present, and employing them at their posts in their respective corps." "Private."

The Same to the Same.

1760, April 30. War Office.—Concerning the embarkation of troops.

The Same to the Same.

1760, May 21. Cavendish Square.—A complimentary letter.

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 23. London.—Concerning the movement of two regiments of Dragoons and six of Foot.

Thomas Orby Hunter to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 21. Admiralty.—Concerning financial arrangements for the army. "The Duke of Newcastle and Treasury are much displeased with poor Hatton. . . . I really believe him to be an honest man, and I am sure he is an able officer."

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, May 29. Cavendish Square.—"I am told there is a vacancy of Lieutenant or Ensign in the 33rd Regiment, and that a young man of sixteen, son to Captn. Collins of that corps now actually carrys arms in it. If you had seen his mother, who is one of the handsomest women I ever beheld, and who does not seem above twenty herself, you would not have been able to refuse writing at her request such a letter as I now write. . . . Do not let Mrs. Collins's reputation suffer by unjust suspicion. I never saw her but for one minute in my life, and probably shall never see her again." "Private."

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, June 3. London.—Concerning the movement of troops and promotions.

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, June 17. London.—"The campaign in America has opened disagreeably enough, General Murray having been pretty severely repulsed in an attempt he made upon the French army that were coming to besiege him at Quebec. . . . I fear his loss is considerable. The enemy appear to have brought their whole remaining force to that side, so that if Amherst is ready to begin his operation, he will meet with little resistance, and soon be able to set all things right. It is uncertain whether the fleet under the command of my Lord Colville and Captn. Swanton will arrive in time to save Quebec, but as from the moment of their arrival in the River St. Lawrence the enemy can receive no succours from Europe, and as it is probable Genl. Murray will not wait to be shut up in a defenceless place, but retire in time with his garrison to the Isle of Orleans, it is to be hoped this affair,

though an unpleasant one, will not be attended with any bad consequences." "Private."

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, June 17. Cavendish Square.—Concerning appointments in military hospitals. "Private."

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, June 20. Cavendish Square.—Concerning the purchase of promotions. "Private."

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, June 24. Cavendish Square.—Concerning vacancies in his regiment, and the proposed raising of independent companies. "Private."

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, August 1. Cavendish Square.—"I beg you will not apply the sixpences stopped from the cavalry in winter quarters till you hear from me on that subject. "Private."

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, June 26. Cavendish Square.—Concerning the retirement of Lieut. Butler. "Private."

H. FOX to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 8.—Concerning promotions.

VISCOUNT LIGONIER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 8. London.—Concerning promotions.

W. PITT to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 12. St. James's Square.—Hearty congratulations in "the glories of the 31st of July."

VISCOUNT LIGONIER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 12. London.—Congratulations. "The Scheme shows the great capacity of your Commander-in-Chief, and the execution will ever do honour to those he employed. In the midst of these glorious successes, we are in pain for the young Prince, who on every occasion is found in the most eminent—not to say sometimes needless—danger, but this is only *entre nous* . . . We hope to hear the loss of Cassel will be repaired by some future success."

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, August 15. London.—Concerning promotions.

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 22. Cavendish Square.—"When I consider that this country has raised such an immense number of men employed from the beginning of the war, and has now actually on foot, including marines—near 140,000 men in red coats, exclusive of the Militia and Provincials in America, I am amazed how such numbers could be got *Volunteers* by beat of drum, and how they are re-

cruited, notwithstanding the great losses sustained by the enemy and various climates in all parts of the world." Hearty congratulations. "Remember we have not many Granbys."

VISCOUNT LIGONIER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 26. London.—I have "seen the returns both of the Horse and Foot, and am the less hurt at the resolution the King's Ministers have taken not to mention to His Majesty the necessity of a supply of troops for Germany; but, on the contrary, I must most heartily congratulate your Lordship that out of fifteen battallions of 1,000 men each there are not more than 750 wanting to compleat, nor more than 145 men wanting of the 26 squadrons under your Lordship's command. This, I take to be, after the many actions they have been engaged in, the most compleat body of troops in the universe, either at home or abroad. But, if this was not the case, ill as I am, I cannot forbear representing to you, my dear Lord, what should be wrote in cyphers, that we have no more than two regiments of cavalry, and those full of old men, who, though they may serve a year or two longer here at home, are by no means fit for a campaign in Germany. The rest are boys hardly able to manage their horses. The few regiments of Foot, not exceeding eight, and two-thirds of them recruits, if draughted will become intirely useless.

"We are embarking 2,000 men for America, and must find 2,000 more for Guadaloupe and Africa. The French also have resumed their project against Scotland.

"Do, my dear Lord, consider our circumstances, and say what you would do in my place."

W. PITT to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 26. St. James's Square.—Concerning the request for reinforcements for Germany. "My heart goes along with you through this momentous campaign, and my sensibility and concern are in proportion at finding demands made impossible to attain."

"May one happy day on the Dymel dissipate every cloud that for some time has hung somewhat heavily on the scene." "Private."

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, September 8. Cavendish Square.—Concerning his request for the promotion of Captain Mordaunt. "Private."

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, Sept. 10. Cavendish Square.—Concerning Lady Yarmouth's application on behalf of Cornet Clements.

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, September 17. Beckett.—Congratulatory.

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, September 23. Cavendish Square.—The appointment of chaplains is by custom, and by His Majesty's indulgence, entirely vested in the Colonels. "Private."

The SAME to the SAME.

1760, September 28.—Concerning the vacant majority in the 10th Regiment.

Viscount Ligonier to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, September 27. London.—"Your Lordship follows the rule you laid down, and which the King then approved, by recommending the eldest officer of the Line. But I confess I cannot help feeling for my old friends the Black Guards, a set of worthy, gallant officers, who I commanded for thirty years. Those which are intitled to promotion in that corps served all the last war, and were at the battles of Dettengen and Fontenoy, where they had the good fortune to distinguish themselves, and the Major and eldest Captain bought their troops at the highest price."

Sir Joseph Yorke to the Marquess of Granby.

1760. October 17. Hague.—"We received the bad news from Berlin two days before your letter arrived, but we cannot yet accustom ourselves to the progress of those barbarians, nor to the success of such a wretch as Tottleben. Lasci and he are at daggers drawing; that might do good if it did not make one apprehensive for the town, and in the meantime those scoundrel Cossacks . . . . Count La Lippe is a little slow at Wesel, but I hope sure, though delay is not good at this time."

The Same to the Same.

1760, October 27. Hague.—Concerning a report of the death of the King.

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, November 5. Cavendish Square.—Concerning forage money. "I must congratulate my dear Lord on the happy situation at home, and the glorious situation in which the Duke of Newcastle has appeared. . . . . It is the universal opinion here that all changes in the Ministry here would be pernicious."

Sir Joseph Yorke to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, November 10. Hague.—"You will have heard that everything is settled quietly and to satisfaction in England, and that the King has been pleased in the most gracious and friendly manner to continue all our late Royal Master's Ministers, and has assured them that he will make their situations easy and happy to them, so that they all seem pleased, and none more so than the Duke of Newcastle." Concerning compensation for boats lost, which had formed part of the bridge over the Rhine. "Prince Ferdinand is so very secret, and generally with such good reason, that, I can assure you, we never know anything here till it is over."

The Earl of Holdernesse to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, November 11. London.—"There is the happiest prospect of unanimity so necessary in the present conjuncture."

Sir Joseph Yorke to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, November 15. Hague.—"I have received a letter from Captn. Faucitt, by your Lordship's order, of the 7th instant, with the preliminary account of the King of Prussia's victory. The Austrians had endeavoured to invalidate the news for some days, but it has been put beyond all doubt to day, if a doubt could remain, by the arrival of

Captain Coccey. . . . . Monsr. De Castrie's march I look upon as calculated to prevent the Hereditary Princes returning to your army, for as to any operations in Westphalia I am not uneasy about them."

"The King's candour and goodness please universally . . . Where men are concerned, we must not expect for ever the conduct of angels," and there may be some discontent after the burial of the late good King about places in the Bedchamber and Household, "as it will be impossible to satisfy everybody. Lord Huntington is talked on as Master of the Horse, but I don't hear what Lord Gower is to have."

"The French say they have got their money for next year, but one can hardly believe it, unless, as they say, they grow richer as they lose their trade and colonies."

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, November 18. Cavendish Square. — Concerning Captain Douglas.

The Same to the Same.

1760, November 20. Cavendish Square.—Concerning physicians for the army. "The duty and buisness (*sic*) of a Secretary at War, is to say No to all proposals for an increase of establishment except where there is the strongest reason to say Yes."

W. Pitt to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, November 24. St. James's Square.—"Whoever feels for the honor of England must think himself a debtor to the Marquis of Granby . . . His Majesty's conduct justly inspires respect, and his behaviour captivates whoever approaches His Royal Person."

Viscount Barrington to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, November 26. Cavendish Square.—Concerning the promotion of Captain Faucitt. "I am happy in this occasion of acquainting your Lordship with the King's favorable disposition towards you; if it wanted my cultivation, you may be assured I should omit nothing in my poor ability which could tend to that purpose."

Sir Joseph Yorke to the Marquess of Granby.

1760, November 9. Hague.—"By the two mails of the 2nd and 5th from England, there seems to be a little uneasiness arisen, which I hope will blow over, but it seemed to be cloudy by the last letters. Two new Lords and three new Grooms of the Bedchamber were just named—Lord Oxford, Lord Bruce, Mr. G. Pitt, Mr. Norborn Berkeley, and Mr. Northey. You will see at once what makes the cloud, and it was thickened by its not having been done in concert with the D[uke] of N[ewcastle]. . . . As to me, my own preferment, it surprised me and was agreeable because unasked, though I am conscious it might have been better bestowed.

"Everybody seems to wish for peace in England, and I am sure they have reason to in France, but hitherto no progress is made."

The Same to the Same.

1760, December 6 and 7. Hague.—Concerning compensation for boats lost, which had formed part of the bridge over the Rhine used by the Hereditary Prince.

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, December 14. Cavendish Square.— On behalf of Joseph Hollins.

R. PIERSON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, December 20. Uslar.—Concerning the proposed movement of cavalry.

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1761, January 13. Cavendish Square.— Concerning Lieut.-Col. Rufane.

A fifth letter-book of the Marquess of Granby, smaller in size than the others, contains copies of several letters already noticed in this Calendar, and also copies of the following:—

The EARL OF HOLDERNESSE to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1760, August 19. Whitehall.—"Four mails being due from Holland and five from Flanders, we are totally ignorant of what passes on the continent, which is no small distress in the present interesting moment."

The EARL OF HOLDERNESSE to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1761, February 24. Whitehall.—A congratulatory letter.

The SAME to the SAME.

1761, March 3. Whitehall.—A congratulatory letter.

The SAME to the SAME.

1761, March 10. Whitehall.—Congratulations on "the glorious success of His Majesty's arms under the command of Prince Ferdinand," mentioning "the amazing celerity of the execution" of his "extensive and well digested project . . equally honorable to the commander and to the troops."

VISCOUNT LIGONIER to the MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

1762, October 7. London.—A congratulatory letter. "I am to thank you for the remedys you have discovered for a fever; it has ever been unknown till your time, but now it is manifest that if a man is ordered to his bed with this disorder, he has nothing more to do than jump out of it, get upon his horse, and fight away, and he is cured from that instant. But, however prevailing that remedy has been on a late occasion, I do not recommend it for the future; doctors differ, but my wish is that you would take care of your health, which is of so much consequence to your friends at all times, and to the King's service at this particular juncture.

"I am to acquaint your Lordship that the King adheres to the rule he has laid down for the succession in the Guards, in consequence of which Miles will have the vacant company, and Pownall the Captain Lieutenancy, he being the oldest Lieutenant."

The Earl of Bute to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, October 15. South Audley Street.—Congratulations on the defence of the pass of the Ohm, and on his recovery.

H. Fox to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, October 15.—"I was sent for from a retirement which was most happy, and told that Mr. Grenville would no longer continue in the station he was in, which put His Majesty in the greatest distress unless I would be his Secretary of State and minister as Mr. Grenville was. I immediately said that the business of that office, together with that of the House of Commons was too much for me, and that my decline of life and health made that impossible. I was then pressed to be Cabinet Counsellor and Minister in such terms and with such reasons as brought me to think it a point of honour to obey. Having nothing to ask or wish for myself makes me sure that was the only motive to my obedience. I hope your Lordship will approve of what I have done, and indeed when I have an opportunity of telling the story at large to your Lordship, I have no doubt of it. In that confidence, I beg the assistance of your Lordship and your friends to support the honest views of His Majesty and that dignity of the Crown which every good subject must think it his duty to maintain."

Dunk, Earl of Halifax to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, October 15. St. James's. — Announcing his acceptance of "the seals of the Northern Province."

Lieut.-Col. J. Pownall to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, November 2. Hameln.—Concerning foreign hospitals.

Sir James Cockburn to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, September 11. Niedernfleiden.—Concerning the same.

Dunk, Earl of Halifax to the Marquess of Granby.

1762, November 5. St. James.—Concerning complaints of oppression and cruelty preferred by the Hessian Minister against the allied army.

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